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THE

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

OF CANADA

FOR

1893

NINTH YEAR OF ISSUE

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1894

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INTRODUCTION.

The Year-book for 1893 has been remodelled and many new features added. It is divided into two parts, 1st, the "Record," and 2nd, the "Abstract."

The "Record" contains historical matter: the constitution and government of the country; results of the census of 1891; statements of the managers of our banking institutions; short presentations of important events of the year, such as the Behring Sea Settlement, the French Treaty, and other subjects respecting which public men require occasionally to refresh their memories; and concise biographical notices of prominent public men of Canada who have died during the year. It also contains a chapter on the forests of Canada, the first of a proposed series of monographs on subjects of importance to Canadians; and an account of Newfoundland—the first of a series on "Countries with which Canada does business."

The chapter on our constitution and government has been expanded in deference to many requests for a fuller statement, coming largely from the teachers in our schools.

The "Abstract" is, as its name implies, a digest of the Blue-books issued by the several departments, with such explanations as seemed necessary to meet a very general demand for something more than strings of statistical tables.

The analysis of our imports in the chapter on Trade and Commerce has been made on a different basis from that adopted in former Year-books, the object being to supply material for comparisons of our trade and customs taxation with those of Great Britain and the United States.

I desire to record my indebtedness to Messrs. J. Wilkins and J. Skead, who in the present issue, as in former ones, have performed the work of compiling the tables in the "Abstract."

GEORGE JOHNSON, F.S.S. (hon.),
Statistician.

Department of Agriculture,
Statistics Division,
Ottawa, June, 1894.

ERRATA.

Page 32.—Omit name of Senator Amos E. Botsford.

Page 40.—Changes have taken place owing to the deaths of Senators Billa Flint, John Glazier and William H. Chaffers, and the appointment of Senator George W. Howlan to be Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Page 62.—Substitute name of Abdul-Azziz for Mulai-Hassan, as Sultan of Morocco, the latter having been assassinated.

Page 62.—Substitute name of M. Casimir-Perier as President of France for M. Sadi-Carnot, the latter having been assassinated in June, 1894.

Page 110, paragraph 113.—For 1390-93 read 1890-93.

§CHARTERED BANKS.			POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.		
Paid up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number.	Number of Depositors.	Balances, 30th June.
$	$	$			$
0,289,048	77,872,257	43,722,647	‡ 81	2,102	204,588
0,981,074	83,565,027	48,380,967	213	7,212	856,814
2,050,597	102,147,293	66,230,393	226	12,178	1,588,848
6,415,210	121,014,395	77,486,706	230	17,153	2,497,259
5,134,709	151,772,876	94,224,644	235	21,059	3,096,500
5,102,959	168,519,746	98,296,677	239	23,526	3,207,051
0,443,445	188,417,005	117,656,218	266	24,968	3,204,965
3,367,687	184,441,108	101,371,845	268	24,294	2,926,090
7,199,051	184,421,514	101,686,717	279	24,415	2,740,952
3,923,156	174,375,603	95,004,254	287	24,074	2,639,937
3,387,034	175,473,086	95,641,008	295	25,535	2,754,484
4,159,427	170,446,074	93,375,749	297	27,445	3,105,190
60,584,789	181,741,074	108,833,271	297	31,365	3,945,669
59,384,987	198,967,278	125,063,546	304	39,605	6,208,226
58,739,980	229,271,064	153,001,994	308	51,463	9,473,661
61,404,554	226,803,491	145,296,836	330	61,059	11,976,237
61,443,397	223,855,601	140,973,233	343	66,682	13,245,552
61,821,158	217,264,655	138,510,300	355	73,322	15,090,540
61,841,395	228,422,353	147,547,682	292	80,870	17,159,372
60,815,356	229,241,464	149,413,632	415	90,159	19,497,750
60,168,010	244,975,223	166,344,852	433	101,693	20,689,033
60,236,451	255,765,631	175,062,257	463	113,123	23,011,422
59,569,765	254,628,694	174,501,422	494	112,321	21,990,653
60,742,366	269,491,153	188,337,504	634	111,230	21,738,648
1,512,630	292,054,017	209,362,011	642	110,805	22,298,401
1,954,314	304,363,580	219,666,996	673	114,275	24,153,194

given.

‡ Three months, to 30th June, 1868.

	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON			RAILWAYS.		
t Debt.	Railways.	Canals.	Other Public Works.	Miles in Operation.	Working Expenses.	Earn
$	$	$	$		$	
,757,135	483,353	128,965	200,589	....	....	......
,859,319	282,615	126,953	173,481	....	....	......
,209,742	1,729,381	105,588	257,784	....	....	......
,706,517	2,946,930	133,872	659,368	....	....	......
,187,072	5,620,569	290,073	1,199,521	....	....	....
,848,462	5,763,268	383,916	1,253,867	....	....	....
,324,965	3,925,123	1,240,628	1,665,929	....	....	......
,008,378	5,018,427	1,715,309	1,715,009	4,826½	15,775,532	19,47
,551,514	4,497,434	2,389,544	2,003,098	5,157¼	15,802,721	19,35
,235,309	3,209,502	4,131,396	1,277,004	5,574¼	15,290,091	18,74
,362,069	2,643,741	3,843,338	882,616	6,143½	16,100,102	20,52
990,188	2,507,053	3,064,098	752,540	6,484½	16,188,102	19,92
451,588	6,109,599	2,123,366	740,923	6,891¼	16,840,705	23,50
395,780	5,577,236	2,100,242	1,071,337	7,260	20,121,418	27,98
661,650	5,176,832	1,670,268	1,086,283	7,530	22,390,709	29,02
466,715	11,707,619	1,857,545	1,552,716	8,726	24,691,667	33,24
161,851	14,392,933	1,665,351	2,664,786	9,575	25,595,341	33,42
407,692	11,645,220	1,572,918	2,239,262	10,150	24,015,351	32,2
159,107	4,480,833	1,333,422	569,236	10,697	23,177,582	33,3
314,775	3,270,433	1,783,698	2,555,519	11,691	27,624,683	38,8
531,358	3,094,043	1,188,302	2,672,295	12,163	30,652,048	42,1
530,041	3,601,279	1,145,988	2,641,077	12,628	31,038,045	42,1
533,212	4,122,724	1,189,644	4,893,102	13,256	32,913,350	46,8
809,030	2,779,737	1,500,861	1,835,546	14,009	34,960,449	48,1
31,434	1,501,539	1,637,819	1,207,082	14,588	36,488,228	51,6
1,040	1,342,025	2,302,898	1,383,371	15,020	36,616,033	52,0

§ In the body of this work the yearly av

THE RECORD

CHAPTER I.

I. Discovery of Canada. Division into Upper and Lower Canada.—II. Acadia. Early Political Divisions.—III. Creation of the Dominion.—IV. Representative Institutions and Responsible Government.—V. Principal Events.

1. British North America was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under commission from King Henry VII. of England in 1497, in which year they arrived off the coast either of Labrador or of Cape Breton, authorities differing. In 1517 Sebastian Cabot, the King's "Grand Pilot," discovered Hudson's Bay.

Jean Verrazzano, in 1524, claimed the coast from Nova Scotia to Carolina and all the regions lying beyond as possessions of Francis I. of France, under the name of "New France." The rival claims thus originated were the chief grounds for the long and bloody conflict which, later on, was waged between Great Britain and France for the possession of this continent and for the maritime supremacy that went with it.

Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, France, landed on July 1st (new style), 1534, at the Port of Brest in Esquimaux Bay, well within the Strait of Belle Isle, there first touching Canadian soil. From that point by devious wanderings along the North Shore, thence to Newfoundland, thence to Anticosti, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and thence to Bay des Chaleurs, he pursued his exploratory cruise, which included three of the present provinces of Canada, reaching Gaspe Bay on 24th July (old style), where he planted the cross and took formal possession in the name of his royal master, before sailing for *la belle France* to give report of his adventures to a delighted sovereign and court.

Cartier returned in 1535 and completed the explorations of the previous year by going up the St. Lawrence River through the Saguenay, the Canada and the Hochelaga regions. In the course of this cruise he discovered that the chief town of the central region, where the fresh water began, was called Canada.

Nothing was done either in this, or a subsequent, visit of Cartier in the way of permanent settlement, and the country remained a vast forest, the habitation of savages, till 1608, when, with the advent of Champlain, came the establishment of Quebec as the seat of his Government and the first permanent settlement on the shores of the St. Lawrence. The era of the French regime lasted till 1760, when France gave up the contest with England for supremacy on the Continent of America.

Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1791; in 1841 the two provinces were united and called the province of Canada.

2. The first attempt to colonize Acadia (Nova Scotia) was made by the French in 1598. It was unsuccessful. A second and a third attempt in 1599 and 1600 proved abortive. In 1605 Baron de Poutrincourt, a French gentleman-adventurer, established Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal), the first actual settlement by Europeans within the boundaries of what is now the Dominion of Canada. Nova Scotia was formally ceded to Great Britain in 1713. Under its first name, La Cadie (afterwards Acadia), Nova Scotia included Cape Breton and a considerable portion of New Brunswick. In 1785 the latter was made a separate province. Prince Edward Island, previously named St. John's Island, annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, was constituted a distinct colony in 1770. Cape Breton, separated politically from Nova Scotia in 1784, was reannexed to the mother colony in 1820. Vancouver Island, which was a separate colony till 1866, was united in that year to the mainland colony.

3. The Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867. It included the province of Canada (divided into Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The North-west Territories were acquired by purchase in 1870. Other provinces joined subsequently. The islands and territory of Northern British America were transferred to the Dominion by the British Government in 1880, and the Confederation as it exists to-day was completed, Newfoundland alone of all the British North American group remaining outside.

4. Representative institutions were granted by the British Government to Nova Scotia in 1758, to Prince Edward Island in 1770, and to New Brunswick in 1785. Vancouver Island received them in 1854, and the Mainland in 1859. Responsible government was granted by the Imperial Parliament to the Province of Canada in 1841, but not definitely established till 1847; to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1848; to Prince Edward Island in 1851, and to British Columbia in 1871. The North-west Territories were governed at first under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; then by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council nominated by the Dominion Government (Act of 1880); then by a Lieutenant-Governor

and by a Council, part elected and part nominated; then, in 1888 by a Lieutenant-Governor and Elective Assembly. In the Session of 1890 the Federal Parliament provided for the adoption of responsible government.

Appended is a list of the Governors General and Governors of the several provinces before Confederation, together with the years of office.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

French.

1540. Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.
1598. Marquis de la Roche.
1612. Samuel de Champlain.
1635. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort.
1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.
1648. Chevalier d'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1651. Jean de Lauzon.
1656. Charles de Lauzon Charny.
1657. D'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.
1661. Baron du Bois d'Avaugour.
1663. Chevalier de Saffray Mésy.
1663. Alex. de Prouville Tracy (acting).
1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.
1672. Count de Frontenac.
1682. Sieur de la Barre.
1685. Marquis de Denonville.
1689. Count de Frontenac.
1699. Chevalier de Callières.
1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1725. Baron de Longueuil (acting).
1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.
1747. Count de Galissonière.
1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.
1752. Marquis Duquesne de Menneville.
1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.

English.

1760. Gen. James Murray.
1766. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester).
1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
1786. Lord Dorchester.
1797. Major General Prescott.
1807. Sir James Craig.
1811. Sir George Prevost.
1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (acting).
1816. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
1818. Duke of Richmond.
1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (acting).
1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
1828. Sir James Kempt.
1830. Lord Aylmer.
1835. Lord Gosford.
1838. Earl of Durham.
1839. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
1839. Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
1842. Sir Charles Bagot.
1843. Sir Charles Metcalfe.
1845. Earl Cathcart.
1847. Earl of Elgin.
1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.
1861. Lord Monck.

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

At Port Royal.

1604. Baron de Poutrincourt.
1633. Isaac de Razilly.
1647. Chas. de Charnisay d'Aulnay.
1652. Chas. de la Tour.
1657. Sir Thomas Temple.
1670. Hubert de Grandfontaine.
1673. Jacques de Chambly.
1684. François M. Perrot.
1687. M. R. de Menneval.
1690. M. de Villebon.
1700. M. de Brouillon.
1706. M. de Subercase.
1710. Colonel Vetch.
1714. Gen. Francis Nicholson.
1720. Colonel Richard Philips.
1725. Lawrence Armstrong.
1740. Major Paul Mascarene.

At Halifax.

1749. Hon. E. Cornwallis.
1752. Col. Peregrine Hopson.
1753. Col. C. Lawrence.
1760. J. Belcher.
1763. Montagu Wilmot.
1766. Michael Franklin.
1766. Lord William Campbell.
1773. F. Legge.
1776. Mariot Arbuthnot.
1778. Richard Hughes.
1781. Sir A. S. Hamond.
1782. John Parr.

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

1791. Richard Bulkeley.
1792. Sir John Wentworth.
1808. Sir G. Prevost.
1811. Sir John Sherbrooke.
1816. Earl of Dalhousie.
1820. Sir J. Kempt.
1828. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
1832. Thos. Jeffrey.
1834. Sir C. Campbell.
1840. Lord Falkland.
1846. Sir J. Harvey.
1852. Sir John G. le Marchant.
1858. Earl of Mulgrave.
1864. Sir Richard G. MacDonnell.
1865. Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.

GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1784. Thomas Carleton.
1803. Gabriel Ludlow.
1808. E. Winslow.
1808. Lt.-Col. Johnstone.
1809. Gen. M. Hunter.
1811. Gen. M. Balfour.
1812. Gen. Geo. Stracey Smyth.
1823. Ward Chipman.
1824. J. M. Bliss.
1824. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.
1829. Wm. Black.
1831. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
1837. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.
1841. Col. Sir W. Colbrooke.
1848. Sir Edmund Head.
1854. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
1861. Hon. A. H. Gordon.
1866. Major-Gen. Hastings-Doyle (acting).

GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1770. Walter Paterson.
1786. Lt.-Gen. Edmund Fanning.
1805. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.
1812. W. Townshend.
1813. Chas. Douglas Smith.
1824. Colonel John Ready.
1831. Sir Aretas W. Young.
1836. Sir John Harvey.
1837. Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
1841. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
1847. Sir Donald Campbell.
1851. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1854. Sir Dominick Daly.
1859. George Dundas.
1868. Sir R. Hodgson.
1870. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1858. Sir James Douglas.
1864. Frederick Seymour.
1869. Anthony Musgrave.

5. Principal events in the history of Canada are :

1534. July 4. Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighbourhood of the Miramichi River.

The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.

1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.

August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.

1540. Third visit of Cartier.

1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.

1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.

1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.

1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.

1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.

1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.

1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.

1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.

1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.

1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.

1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

1634. July 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.

August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.

1635. Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.

1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.

1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.

1659. M. de Laval, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada, arrived from France.

1667. White population of New France, 3,918.

1670. April 21. Hudson's Bay Company founded.

1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.

1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.

1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the fort at Montreal, which they held till October.

1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.

1692. Population of New France, 12,431.

1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.

1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.

1713. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.

1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.

1721. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.

1739. Population of New France, 42,701.

1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.

1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1749. June 21. The city of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.

1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.

1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.

1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.

1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.

July 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.

September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.

September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.

September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.

1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.

September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.

1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies."

General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.

Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.

1764. June 21. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette*.*

In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.

---

*This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the Halifax *Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.

1770. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.

1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.

1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.

1778. June 3. First issue of the Montreal *Gazette*. This paper is still published.

1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)

British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included). Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick—population, 11,457.

About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence, and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.

Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.

Population of the two provinces, 161,311.

1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.

December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.

1806. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.

Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.

1812. October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.

November. Defeat of General Dearborn, by Col. de Salaberry, at Lacolle River.

1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.

September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseth.

October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.

November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.

1814. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1818. October 30. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.

1833. August 5. The steamer "Royal William" left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on the 12th September following. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railway from Laprairie to St. Johns—the first railway in Canada.

1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due.

1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.

Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.

May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.

June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.

1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. Large fires in the city of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.

1847. Telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.

1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.

1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railway in operation in Upper Canada.

1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz.:—3 pence per ½ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.

Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.

1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province.

May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.

1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.

Abolition of seignorial tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserve question.

June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American

1854 waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.

1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.

1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.

April. Gold found in British Columbia.

September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.

1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.

September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1892, of $4,979,242.

Art Association founded in Montreal.

1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.

1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.

June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.

June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.

June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed.

1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.

July 1. Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.

Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.

July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-west Territories.

1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-west Territories.

October 29. Hon. Wm. McDougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Red River Rebellion.

November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.

1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.

September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

July 15. Addition of the North-west Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.

1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.

July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.

Population of the four provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,001.

November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.

1872. Abolition of dual representation. Dominion archives established.

1873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.

July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.

1875. Rupert's Land and North-west Territories placed under jurisdiction of a Lieutenant-Governor separate and distinct from Manitoba.

1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

District of Keewaytin created by Act of Parliament.

1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

November 23. Award by Halifax Fisheries Commission on the sum of $5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.

1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.

All British possessions on North American continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council from 1st Sept., 1880. The Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by Imperial Order in Council.

Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded by the Marquis of Lorne.

October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).

1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810. Royal Society of Canada founded.

May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

1882. June 22. Constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.

August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-west Territories received the name of Regina.

1884. Boundary between Ontario and Manitoba settled by decision of Judicial Committee of English Privy Council and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, August 11, 1884.

1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-west; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.

April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.

April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.

April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.

May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.

May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.

July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.

July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.

November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.

June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.

June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.

1887. April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.

June 14. First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.

November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.

1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.

August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.

1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec. 45 persons killed.

1889. Boundaries of Ontario confirmed by Imperial Statute.

1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire; over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of $1,132,232.

October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.

1891. April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,833,239.

Power given by Parliament to the Government to refer to the Supreme Court for its opinion, important questions of law or fact touching provincial legislation or the appellate jurisdiction as to education and any other matters.

1891. April 29. The first of the new C.P.R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in 3 days 17 hours, from Vancouver.

June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.

1892. April 17. Death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

December 5. Resignation (from ill-health) of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion. Sir John S. D. Thompson called upon to form a Government.

1893. April 4. The Court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which met formally on 23rd March, began its session. Arbitrators: Baron de Courcel (Belgium), Lord Hannen (Great Britain), and Sir John Thompson (Canada), John M. Harlan and J. P. Morgan (United States), Marquis Visconti Venosta (Italy), and M. Gram (Norway and Sweden.)

October 30. Death of Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott.

June 8. First steamer of the new Australia-Canada line arrived at Victoria, B.C.

Title "Honourable" as conferred by the Queen in the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, No. 164, of 24th July, 1868, explained by Earl Ripon to extend to all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. See *Official Gazette* (Canada) August 5, 1893.

CHAPTER II.

VI. The Canadian Constitution. Subjects assigned to Federal Parliament and to Provincial Legislatures.—XIV. Senate and House of Commons.—XVII. Franchise.—XVIII. Elections.—XXIV. Standing Committees.—XXVII.—Local Legislatures.—XXIX. Municipal Institutions.—XXX. Judiciary.—XXXIII. Unorganized Territory.—XXXIV. List of Governors General.—XXXV. List of Members of Privy Council and Dominion Parliaments, &c.

6. The system of government established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a Federal Union (the first of the kind in the British Empire), having a general or central government, controlling all matters essential to the general development, the permanency and the unity of the whole Dominion, and a number of local or provincial governments having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently falling within their defined jurisdiction, while each Government is administered in accordance with the British system of parliamentary institutions. By this Act the Imperial Parliament practically gave to the Dominion Parliament the largest possible rights which can be exercised by a dependency, of legislating on all matters of importance to the Union generally.

The position Canada consequently occupies is that of a semi-independent power. The powers vested in the Parliament of Canada are set forth in the 91st section of the Confederation Act, which provides that the Queen, with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons may "make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces"; and for greater certainty it is declared that "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated," that is to say:—

(1.) The public debt and property.
(2.) The regulation of trade and commerce.
(3.) The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation.
(4.) The borrowing of money on the public credit.
(5.) Postal service.
(6.) The census and statistics.
(7.) Militia, military and naval service and defence.

(8.) The fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada.
(9.) Beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island.
(10.) Navigation and shipping.
(11.) Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals.
(12.) Sea coast and inland fisheries.
(13.) Ferries between a province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces.
(14.) Currency and coinage.
(15.) Banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money.
(16.) Savings banks.
(17.) Weights and measures.
(18.) Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
(19.) Interest.
(20.) Legal tender.
(21.) Bankruptcy and insolvency.
(22.) Patents of invention and discovery.
(23.) Copyrights.
(24.) Indians and lands reserved for the Indians.
(25.) Naturalization of aliens.
(26.) Marriage and divorce.
(27.) Criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
(28.) The establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.
(29.) Such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

7. In the 92nd section the Act defines the powers of the local legislatures, which in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say :—

(1.) The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the constitution of the province, except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor.
(2.) Direct taxation within the province, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes.
(3.) The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.
(4.) The establishment and tenure of provincial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers.

(5.) The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province, and of the timber and wood thereon.

(6.) The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province.

(7.) The establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

(8.) Municipal institutions in the province.

(9.) Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes.

(10.) Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes :—

(a.) Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraph or other works and undertakings connecting the provinces with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province.

(b.) Lines of steamships between the provinces and any British or foreign country.

(c.) Such works as, although wholly situated within the province, are, before or after their execution, declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

(11.) The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.

(12.) The solemnization of marriage in the province.

(13.) Property and civil rights in the province.

(14.) The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts.

(15.) The imposition of punishment, by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

(16.) Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

8. Section 93 provides that "in and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions :—

(a.) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the Union.

(b.) All the powers, privileges and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada (now Ontario) on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

(c.) Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

(d.) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section.

9. There are certain rights which the Dominion and Local Governments may exercise in common, among which are agriculture and immigration, respecting which the general Parliament may make laws for any or all of the provinces, and each legislature may do the same for the province over which it has jurisdiction, provided that no provincial Act is repugnant to any Dominion Act.

10. Either the English or French language may be used in the debates in Parliament and in the legislatures of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and both languages are to be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses, and in the publication of the laws of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Either language may be used in pleadings or processes in the courts of Canada, and in Quebec and Manitoba.

11. The seat of government of Canada is fixed at Ottawa until the Queen otherwise directs.

12. The chief executive government and authority in Canada is vested in the Queen, in whom is also vested the chief command of the militia and of all naval and military forces of or in Canada. Her Majesty is represented by a Governor General, appointed by the Queen in Council, but paid by Canada, whose term of office usually lasts five years. The Governor General's salary is fixed at £10,000 sterling, and forms the third charge upon the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission, which instrument was revised in 1878, and can only exercise such authority as is expressly intrusted to him. He governs under the advice of a Council or Ministry, known as the Privy Council of Canada, which is responsible to Parliament. The Governor General, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and assents to or reserves Bills in the name of Her Majesty, but, in the discharge of these and other executive duties, acts entirely by and with the advice of his Council ; even in matters of Imperial interest affecting Canada, he consults with his Council and submits their views to the authorities in England.

The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now administered, as in England, pursuant to the advice of the Ministry.

13. As the members of the Council hold office only while they retain the confidence of the House of Commons, the majority necessarily sit in that branch, though there is always a certain representation in the Senate ; at the present time there are three members of the Government in the Senate.

An administration when defeated on an appeal to the country usually retires without waiting for the assembling of Parliament.

The Governor General has authority to appoint a deputy or deputies to whom he may delegate such of his functions as he may deem expedient.

14. Following the British model as closely as circumstances permit, the Parliament of Canada consists of the Queen, an Upper House, called the Senate, and a Lower House, styled the House of Commons. The privileges and immunities of the two Houses are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but must not exceed those enjoyed by the Imperial House of Commons at the time of the passing of the Act by the Canadian Parliament defining such privileges and immunities.

15. The sittings are annual, but may be oftener. Senators are appointed by the Governor General under the Great Seal, upon the recommendation of his Council. They hold office, under certain prescribed conditions, for life, and must be of the full age of thirty years, and have real and personal property worth $4,000, over and above all liabilities.

The Senators from the province of Quebec must reside in the electoral divisions for which they are appointed, or have their property qualifications therein ; in the case of other provinces, Senators are only required to reside and have their property qualifications within the provincial limits. They must be natural-born subjects of Her Majesty or become naturalized.

During the session of Parliament the Senate holds a daily session, unless it is otherwise ordered.

The Senate is presided over by a Speaker, who must be a Senator. He is appointed by the Governor in Council by commission under the Great Seal. Fifteen members, including the Speaker, constitute a quorum. Questions are always decided by a majority of votes, the Speaker always having a vote, and when the voices are equal, the decision is deemed to be in the negative.

Every Senator and every member of the House of Commons and of the Provincial Legislatures must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. No Senator can hold a seat in the House of Commons, nor can he sit in any Legislature of the several provinces, excepting in the case of the Legislative Council of Quebec.

Bills can originate in the Senate, excepting revenue or money Bills, in which cases the action of the Senate is confined by usage to their rejection, a rejection justified only by extraordinary circumstances.

The Senate as at present constituted consists of eighty-one members, twenty-four each from Ontario and Quebec, ten each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, four each from Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, three from British Columbia, and two from the North-west Territories.

16. The House of Commons, which is elected by the people for a term of five years, enjoys both legislative and executive functions, since through a committee of its own it governs the country. At the present time it consists of 215 members. This number is fixed under the provisions of the Act of Confederation, and the representation is rearranged after every decennial census by Act of Parliament, the basis being that Quebec is always to have sixty-five representatives, and each of the other provinces such a number as will give the same proportion of representatives

to its population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec, as ascertained by the census. British Columbia, by the terms of admission into the Confederation, however, is never to have less than six members.

After the census of 1891 a readjustment became necessary and an Act was passed in the session of 1892 to take effect at the next general election.

17. The proportionate representation of each province, and the number of representatives now and after the dissolution of the present Parliament are given in the following table :—

PROVINCES.	NO. OF REPRESENTATIVES.		POPULATION TO EACH MEMBER.	
	Now.	Under new Act.	Now.	Under new Act.
Ontario	92	92	22,982	22,982
Quebec	65	65	22,900	22,900
Nova Scotia	21	20	21,447	22,520
New Brunswick	16	14	20,080	22,947
Manitoba	5	7	30,501	21,786
British Columbia	6	6	16,269	16,269
Prince Edward Island	6	5	18,180	21,815
North-west Territories	4	4	16,700	16,700
	215	213	22,477	22,688

The varying franchises for the several provinces were adopted by the Federal Parliament for the election of members of the House of Commons previous to 1885, but in that year an Electoral Franchise Act was passed for the Dominion. The franchise, though somewhat complicated in its details, is so broad as practically to be almost manhood suffrage. In addition to those of age and citizenship the further qualifications of electors are set forth in the following statement* :—

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* During the session of 1894, the Premier, Sir John Thompson, introduced a Bill by which the franchise adopted by each province is made the basis of the franchise for the Federal House of Commons. The disqualifications enacted by the Provincial Legislatures not to apply to persons who would otherwise be entitled to the franchise. If a province has manhood suffrage for provincial elections, manhood suffrage to be the basis for the Dominion elections. If a province has restricted suffrage the same to be adopted for that province for the Federal elections. Multiplex voting regulated by property qualification to be adopted.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

Title of Voter.	Occupation of Premises or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
Real Property Franchise.		
(1.) Owner—		
(a.) In his own right	Ownership prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	Cities, $300; towns, $200; other places, $150.
(b.) In right of wife		
(c.) His wife owner		
(2.) Occupant—		
(a.) In his own right	....	
(b.) In right of wife	....	
(c.) His wife occupant	....	
(3.) Farmer's son—		
(a.) Father owner	Both occupation and residence for one year next before:—(1) The date of his being placed upon the voters' list; or (2) The date of the application for the placing of his name on the list of voters.	Farm or other real property is equally divided among the father and sons, or if mother owner, among the sons sufficient according to above values to give each a vote.
(b.) Mother owner		
(4.) Owner's son—		
(a.) Father owner	....	
(b.) Mother owner	....	
(5.) Tenant	....	
(6.) Tenant farmer's son—		
(a.) Father tenant	....	$2 monthly, or $6 quarterly, or $12 half yearly, or $20 yearly.
(b.) Mother tenant	....	
(7.) Fisherman (owner)	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	$150 land, boats and fishing tackle.
(8.) Indian	....	Possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements valued at $150 and upwards, and those outside of reserve on same conditions as white.
(9.) Income franchise	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' list and one year's residence in Canada.	
(a.) Income	....	$300 a year.
(b.) Annuitant	....	$100 a year.

Persons specially disqualified are (1) aliens not naturalized, (2) convicts, (3) lunatics, (4) judges of the various courts, (5) revising and returning officers and election clerks, counsel, agents and attorneys, and clerks employed either before or during the election and who have received or expect to receive any sum of money, fee, office, place, or employment from any candidate. (These are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.) (6) Indians outside of the four original provinces of the Dominion, (7) Mongolians or Chinese.

Voting in elections is by ballot, except in the North-west Territories where it is open.

No property qualification is demanded from a member of the Commons, nor is he limited to a residence in the district for which he is elected.

Electors having votes in different electoral districts can exercise their privilege in one or all.

General elections are simultaneous throughout the Dominion of Canada.

18. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable on such days as the Governor General shall determine and are addressed to such persons as the Governor General appoints, such persons to be the returning officers at the elections to which the writs relate. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ each returning officer must post up at each polling place in the electoral district for which he is appointed a proclamation setting forth dates for the days of nomination and polling, and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places. Such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed in the writ for nomination. The polling day is the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided.

On the assembling of a new Parliament a Speaker for the Commons is elected by the members from among themselves.

19. Members of both Houses are paid an indemnity at the rate of $10 a day if the Session is less than thirty days, and a maximum amount of $1,000 if more than thirty days, $8 a day being deducted for each day of absence, if the House is sitting, unless the absence is caused by illness after he has been in attendance. They also receive a mileage allowance of ten cents a mile going and coming.

The salary of each Speaker is $4,000 annually.

20. Members of the House of Commons, when called to the Government as heads of departments must at once resign their seats and seek re-election, an exception being made when an exchange of offices takes place.

All officers of the public service and contractors with the Government are forbidden to sit in Parliament, except in the case of officers in the militia service.

21. The laws enacted for the preservation of the independence of Parliament and the prevention of corrupt practices at elections are contained in chapters 10 and 11, Revised Statutes of Canada, and provide for the appointment of a commission of inquiry in cases where the judges report corrupt practices. The statute provides severe penalties on persons who are disqualified sitting as members.

Since 1874 the House of Commons has given up its jurisdiction over the trial of controverted elections. Instead of special committees, the courts in the several provinces are now the tribunals for the trial of all contested elections. The election expenses of candidates must be published by their agents after the election. A candidate may be disqualified from sitting in the Commons or voting or holding any office in the gift of the Crown for seven years on conviction of personal bribery.

22. The administration of the several subjects set apart by the Confederation Act for the Federal authorities to deal with is carried on by means of departments, presided over by members of the Privy Council, whose functions are regulated by statute. At present there are twelve heads of departments. These are (1) the President of the Privy Council, (2) the Minister of Public Works, (3) Minister of Railways and Canals, (4) Minister of Trade and Commerce, (5) Minister of Militia and Defence, (6) Minister of Agriculture, (7) Secretary of State, (8) Minister of Justice, (9) Minister of Finance, (10) Minister of Marine and Fisheries, (11) Postmaster General, (12) Minister of the Interior. Customs and Inland Revenue, which are under the general control of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, have at the head of each a Controller who is a member of Parliament, but is not in either case a member of the Privy Council. The Solicitor General, who is attached to the Department of Justice, is also a member of Parliament without a seat in the Cabinet. The Secretary of State is head of the Department of Public Printing. The Minister of the Interior has under his charge the Departments of the Geological Survey and of Indian Affairs, and the President of the Privy Council is head of the Mounted Police.

23. The fullest discussion is allowed in the Parliament of Canada, and the Houses have never been compelled, through obstruction, to resort to closure of debate.

24. The Standing Committees of the Commons include (1) the Committee on Public Accounts, (2) the Committee on Agriculture

and Colonization, (3) the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and (4) Committees to which are referred all private Bills respecting banking and commerce, navigation and shipping, railways and canals, telephone and telegraph lines, bridges, insurance and the incorporation of companies for other purposes.

There are also two committees on which members from the two Houses sit, to consider the printing of documents and the management of the Library.

The publication of the Debates of the House of Commons is under the control of a special committee of the House. The Debates have been published daily during the session since 1875, when, on motion of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., now High Commissioner for Canada in England, the Canadian "Hansard" was first adopted.

The committees are appointed by a committee of selection, on which the Government has a majority, and both sides of the House are fully represented.

25. At the general elections for the House of Commons held in March, 1891, the total number of electors on the voters' lists (excluding the North-west Territories, where there are no lists) was 1,132,201, an increase of 13·9 per cent over the number in 1887.

In the general elections of 1887 the total number on the lists amounted to 993,914, an increase of 23·62 per cent over the number in 1882.

In 1887, the proportion of persons voting to the total number on the lists was 72·9 per cent, and in 1891 the proportion was 64·5 per cent.

26. The number of inhabitants to each member, according to the census of 1891, in the following countries was :—

United Kingdom	56,431
Canada	22,477
Victoria	12,000
New South Wales	8,279
Queensland	5,471
South Australia	5,955
Tasmania	4,074
New Zealand	8,838
Western Australia	1,661
United States (1890)	170,016

27. The constitutions of the four provinces, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which composed the Dominion in 1867 (when the Act of Confederation was passed),

are the same in principle and details, excepting that Ontario and New Brunswick have only one chamber, a Legislative Assembly.

With respect to the provinces admitted since 1867, it may be said that the provisions of the Act of Confederation that applied to the original provinces were, as far as possible, made applicable to them. Manitoba was given a constitution similar to the other provinces, and it was expressly provided in the terms of the union with British Columbia that the Government of Canada would consent to the introduction of responsible government into that province, and that the constitution of the Legislature should be amended by making a majority of its members elective.

Immediately after the union with Canada these reforms were carried out, and the province was placed on the same footing as all the other provinces.

The North-west Territories were governed at first as explained in paragraph 4. The powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly are the same as those conferred upon the other provinces by the 92nd section of the Union Act of 1867, excepting the borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Territories.

28. All the local or provincial constitutions are now, therefore, practically on an equality so far as the executive, legislative and all essential powers of self-government are concerned, and all of them have authority under the organic law to amend their constitutions, except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor. British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick* and the North-west Territories have only one House, which is elected by the people. In Prince Edward Island, which had two Houses until 1893, the two were in January, 1894, merged into one, but in that one certain members sit as Councillors, being elected by one set of electors, and certain other members sit as Assembly men, being elected by two sets of electors. The arrangement being peculiar, the following explanation is offered :—

Under the old law there were two Houses, one called the Legislative Council, and the other the House of Assembly. The Legislative Council consisted of thirteen members elected from certain large constituencies. The House of Assembly consisted of thirty members elected from smaller constituencies. The Legislative Councillors were elected by voters who owned freehold or leasehold property to the value of $324. The members of the House of Assembly were elected practically by manhood suffrage, that is to say, there were a number of qualifications for the electors, such as property, occupation of land, and performance of statute labour, and taken altogether they practically amounted to manhood suffrage.

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*The Legislative Council of New Brunswick ceased to exist on the 28th September, 1892, having been abolished by Act of the Provincial Legislature.

The change made by the statute passed in 1893 was to amalgamate these two Houses, and there is now one House, called the Legislative Assembly, consisting of thirty members. These thirty members were returned for fifteen constituencies, each constituency returning two members. One of these members, who is called a Councillor, is returned by the votes of men who own property, freehold or leasehold, to the value of $324, which is the same qualification as that for a member of the old Legislative Council. The other member, called an Assemblyman, is elected by the general vote, the same men being able to vote for him, as under the old law could vote for a member of the House of Assembly. After they are elected, both Councillor and Assemblyman stand in the same position. They have the same voting power, and the effect of this is to make simply an amalgamation of the two Houses. The protection supposed to be given to property holders by the Legislative Council still exists.

29. In all the provinces at the present time there is a very complete system of local self-government administered under the authority of the Confederation Act, and by means of the following machinery :—

(1st.) A Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, holding office during pleasure, but not removable in any of the provinces (not including the Territories) within five years from the date of his appointment, except for cause assigned, which, under the constitution must be communicated to Parliament. He is, therefore, an officer of the Dominion as well as the head of the provincial or local executive. He acts in accordance with the rules governing the relations between the Governor General and his advisers. He appoints His Executive Council, and is guided by their advice, so long as they retain the confidence of the Legislature. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, which are paid from the Dominion Treasury, vary from $7,000, given in the smaller provinces, to $10,000, paid in the great central provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These officers are appointed by Commission under the Great Seal, and on appointment must take the oath of allegiance.

(2nd.) An Executive or Advisory Council, responsible to the Legislature, which Council varies in the number of its members in the several provinces : Ontario and Quebec having at present eight each, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seven each, Manitoba and British Columbia five each, while Prince Edward Island has six (three without portfolio), and the North-west Territories, four.

All the members of the Executive Council holding departmental and salaried offices must vacate their seats if in the Legislative Assembly, and be re-elected on accepting office, as in the case of the Dominion Ministry. The principle of ministerial responsibility to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Legislature is observed in the fullest sense.

(3rd.) A Legislature consisting of an elective House in all cases, with the addition of an Upper Chamber appointed by the Crown in two provinces, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Legislatures have a duration of four years (in Quebec five), unless sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor. They are governed by the constitutional principles which obtain in the general Government at Ottawa. The Lieutenant-Governor opens and prorogues the Legislative Council and Assembly in Quebec and Nova Scotia, or the Assembly, as in the other provinces, with the usual formality of a speech. A Speaker is elected by the majority in each Assembly or is appointed by the Crown in the Upper Chamber. The rules and usages do not differ in any material respect from the procedure in the Dominion Parliament. The rules respecting private Bill legislation are equally restrictive. The same provisions of law apply to the Speakership of the Assemblies as obtain respecting the Speakership of the House of Commons. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, like the Dominion Parliament, must sit once every twelve months, the Act of Confederation containing the proviso for an annual session, apart from the usage of voting supplies for one year only.

Members of the Legislative Council, where such exist, have property qualifications, but the members of the Assemblies need only be citizens of Canada of full age. They are elected in Ontario on a franchise which is manhood suffrage, qualified only by residence and citizenship. The conditions are practically the same in the other provinces, excepting in Quebec, where the restrictions are somewhat greater.

Members are paid an indemnity which varies from $800 in Quebec to $160 in Prince Edward Island, with a mileage rate in some provinces, or actual travelling expenses in others.

The laws providing for the independence of the Legislatures and for the prevention of bribery and corruption are fully as strict as those which are in force for Dominion elections. In all cases the courts are the tribunals for the trial of controverted elections. Dual representation is illegal, except in the case of the Quebec Legislative Council, a member of which may hold a seat in the Senate.

The Act of Union gives the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as the Governor General, the power to "reserve," and also to "veto," a Bill when it comes before him.

As respects the revenues of the provinces, they are largely derived from certain annual subsidies receivable from the general Government. The Dominion at the union assumed the debts of the several provinces, agreeing at the same time to pay them an annual subsidy equal to 80 cents per head of the four original provinces, parties to the Confederation pact, as ascertained by the census of 1861, except in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which it arranged that the subsidy should be increased after each decennial census until the population in each province reached 400,000. Besides this subsidy there is given to each province an annual allowance for government and also an annual allowance of interest on the amount of the debt allowed, where the province has not reached the limit of the authorized debt.

Under various readjustments and under the arrangements by which other provinces entered the Confederation, the provincial debts assumed are as under :

Province of Canada	$62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	$77,500,000

Debts subsequently assumed or allowed :

Nova Scotia (readjustment of 1869)			$ 1,186,756
The Old Province of Canada (readjustment of 1873)			10,506,089
Province of Ontario	do	do	2,848,289
do Quebec	do	do	2,549,214
do Nova Scotia	do	do	2,343,059
do New Brunswick	do	do	1,807,720
do Manitoba	do	do	3,775,606
do British Colnmbia	do	do	2,029,392
do P. E. Island	do	do	4,884,023
Total Provincial debts assumed			$109,430,148

The subsidies paid by the Federal Government to the provinces amount to a total sum of $3,935,765, which is apportioned as under :

Ontario	$1,196,873
Quebec	959,253
Nova Scotia	432,815
New Brunswick	483,564
Manitoba	437,594
British Columbia	242,241
Prince Edward Island	183,424

The provinces retain possession of the lands belonging to them before entering the Union ; Manitoba having no public lands at the time of its creation, has since received a gift of swamp lands from the general Government.

(4th.) A Provincial Judiciary, to which reference is made in paragraph 32.

(5th.) A Civil Service with officers appointed by the Provincial Government holding office, as a rule, during pleasure, and not removable for political reasons.

(6th.) A municipal system by means of which the provinces enjoy local self-government, enabling the people in every local division, whether it be a village, town, township, parish, city or county, to manage their own internal affairs in accordance with the liberal provisions of the various statutory enactments which are the result of the wisdom of the various legislatures of the different provinces within half a century. It is in the great province of Ontario that we find the system in its complete form. While this system is quite symmetrical in its arrangement, it is also thoroughly practical and rests upon the free action of the ratepayers in each municipality. The whole organization comprises :

(1.) The minor municipal corporations, consisting of townships being rural districts of an area of eight or ten square miles, with a population of from 3,000 to 6,000.

(2.) Villages with a population of over 750.

(3.) Towns with a population of over 2,000. The council of every town consists of the mayor and of three councillors for each ward, where there are less than five wards, and of two for each ward, where there are five or more wards. Such of these as are comprised within a large district, termed a county, constitute :

(4.) The county municipality, which is under the government of a council composed of the heads of the different minor municipal divisions in such counties as have already been constituted in the province.

(5.) Cities are established from the growth of towns when their population exceeds 15,000, and their municipal jurisdiction is akin to that of counties and towns combined. The council of every city consists of the mayor and three aldermen for each ward.

The townships and villages are administered by a reeve and councillors ; the town by a mayor and councillors. The governing body of the county municipality is composed of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships, villages and towns within the county; one of these, who presides, being called the warden of the county.

The councils have power to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade, manufactures and railways. They have powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, and for all other objects falling within the legitimate scope of local municipal requirements. The exemptions from taxation comprise all government and public property, places of worship, and lands connected therewith, and a great number of buildings occupied by scientific, educational and charitable institutions. The official incomes of the judiciary and of all Dominion officers are also exempt from taxation.

The mayors, reeves, aldermen and councillors are elected annually by ballot by the ratepayers. The warden and all the other municipal officers are appointed by the councils. The persons elected must be natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen, reside within the municipality and be possessed of certain legal or equitable freehold or leasehold, varying from $400 in townships to $1,500 in cities for freehold, and from $800 to $3,000 for leasehold.

Manitoba has adopted the municipal system of Ontario in its entirety.

In the province of Quebec the municipal divisions consist of villages, towns, parishes or townships, and counties. The parish is necessarily recognized in the general law provided for the municipal organization of the province. When a canonical parish has been formed by the proper ecclesiastical authority, acting under statute law, it may at any time be erected into a municipality by civil authority.

The county council is composed of the mayors of the several local municipalities of the county in which these officials have been elected. The councillors elect one of their number to be mayor of the local municipality, and the warden is chosen by the county council. The cities and towns are incorporated by special Acts, and their mayors and councils are elected by the people.

In Nova Scotia the county councils consist of a warden and councillors, the first-named officer being elected from among themselves by the councillors. The municipal officials are appointed by the councils, whose powers are similar to those exercised by councils in Ontario. Cities and towns are incorporated by special Acts, and the mayors and aldermen are elected by the duly qualified electors.

The basis of local self-government in New Brunswick is the parish. In other respects the municipal system is the same as that of Nova Scotia.

The province of Prince Edward Island has not adopted a complete municipal system, the legislature being practically the governing body in all matters of local improvement. Some of the cities and towns have special Acts of incorporation.

In British Columbia and the North-west Territories liberal provisions exist for the establishment of municipal corporations on the basis of those existing in Ontario. In British Columbia a number of municipalities have been established within the past two years.

30. By Act of Confederation it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts (except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province. There is a similar limitation of the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick until such time as the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform, provisions for which, under the Act of the Union of 1867, can be made by the Dominion Parliament, subject to the proviso that any Act of Parliament for that purpose shall only have effect when adopted and enacted as law by the several provincial legislatures interested.

The administration of justice in each province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also including procedure in civil matters in those courts, is left to the Provincial Government. The highest court within Canada is known as the Supreme Court of Canada. It was constituted in 1875 in accordance with the 101st section of the Union Act, 1867. It has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. It has also an appellate jurisdiction in cases of controverted elections and may examine and report upon any private bill or petition for the same. It has jurisdiction in cases of controversies between the Dominion and the provinces, and between the provinces themselves, on condition that the legislatures pass an Act agreeing to such jurisdiction. Under Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in 1891, the Governor in Council may refer to the Supreme Court for an opinion any matter which he deems advisable in the public interest. Either House of Parliament may refer to the court any private bill for its report thereon.

The court is presided over by a chief justice and five puisne judges, at least two of whom must be appointed from the bench or bar of the province of Quebec, and all of whom must reside at, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz., in February, May, and October. From the decision of the Supreme Court an appeal always lies, except in criminal cases, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, the court of last resort for the Empire.

31. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of, Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada. This court is also a colonial court of admiralty (the Admiralty Act, 54-55 Vic., c. 29), having such jurisdiction throughout Canada and its waters, whether tidal or non-tidal, naturally or artificially navigable, and such rights and remedies in all matters connected with navigation, shipping, trade, and commerce, as may be had or enforced in any colonial court of admiralty, under the Imperial "Colonial Court of Admiralty Act, 1890." Admiralty districts, presided over by local judges in admiralty of the exchequer court, have been established under the above Act (Admiralty Act, 1891), for the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the "Toronto Admiralty District," the limits of which last are fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

32. The Superior Courts of the several provinces are constituted as follows :—Ontario—the Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of two permanent divisions called respectively the High Court of Justice for Ontario and the Court of Appeal for Ontario. The first division is again divided into three parts, having concurrent jurisdiction, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, the two first of which are presided over by a chief justice and two judges for each, and the third of which is composed of a chancellor and three judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisne judges, and the

Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-nine puisne judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisne judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice and three puisne judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisne judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the North-west Territories there are five puisne judges of the Supreme Court.

33. Part of the unorganized territories came into the possession of Canada by virtue of the Queen's Order of 23rd June, 1870 (see Statutes of Canada, 1872, p. lxiii.), and part by virtue of the Queen's Order of the 21st July, 1880 (see Statutes of Canada, 1881, pp. ix., x.)

As to the portion of the unorganized territory which was by the Queen's Order of June 23rd, 1870, transferred to the Dominion it may be taken that the law of England as it stood on the 2nd May, 1870—the date of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter—applies, subject only to such ordinances as were enacted in reference thereto by the Hudson's Bay Company.

With respect to the other unorganized territories, the title to which was acquired under the Queen's Order of 21st July, 1880, the Order itself states that such territory shall become and be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the Dominion in so far as they be applicable to such territories.

34. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston,* G.C.B	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893

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*Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21st, 1893.

35. The succeeding tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF ABERDEEN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1894.

Premier and Minister of Justice	**Rt. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.**
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.
Postmaster General	" Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Secretary of State	" John Costigan.
Minister of Finance	" Geo. E. Foster.
" Marine and Fisheries	" Sir Chas. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G.
" Railways and Canals	" John G. Haggart.
" Public Works	" Joseph A. Ouimet.
" Militia	" James C. Patterson.
" Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	" Thomas M. Daly.
" Agriculture	" Auguste R. Angers.
President of the Council	" William B. Ives.
Without portfolio	" Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.
" "	" Sir Frank Smith.

The above form the Cabinet.

Members of the Government, but not of the Cabinet or Privy Council.

Solicitor General	Hon. Jno. J. Curran, Q.C.
Controller of Inland Revenue	" John F. Wood, Q.C.
" Customs	" N. Clarke Wallace.

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.*

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.
Wm. McDougall, C.B.
Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Peter Mitchell.
James Cox Aikins.
Théodore Robitaille.
Hugh McDonald.
Edward Blake.
Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
David Laird.
Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Télesphore Fournier (Judge, Supreme Court).
William Ross.
Félix Geoffrion.
William B. Vail.
David Mills.
Richard William Scott.
Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
Wilfred Laurier.
Alfred G. Jones.
James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
Louis F. R. Masson.
Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
C. C. Colby.
George A. Kirkpatrick (Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario).
Amos E. Botsford.
Wm. Miller.
George W. Allan.
Sir Alex. Lacoste, Knight (Chief Justice, Quebec).
Edgar Dewdney (Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia).
Joseph A. Chapleau (Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec).

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*Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	
	4th	" 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	
2nd Parliament	†1st	March 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	
3rd Parliament	1st	March 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	
	3rd	" 10, 1876	" 12, 1876	
	4th	" 8, 1877	" 28, 1877	
	5th	" 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	May 18, 1882.
	2nd	" 12, 1880	" 7, 1880	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	March 21, 1881	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	
	3rd	" 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	
6th Parliament	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	" 2, 1889	
	4th	" 16, 1890	" 16, 1890	
7th Parliament	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	
	4th	March 15, 1894		

*Adjourned from 21st Dec., 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet.

†Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

36. There have been six complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 89 days, or nearly 13 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks 4 days, and the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

37. There have been but two changes of Government and five Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of the period from 17th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John Macdonald was at the head of the Government from 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on the 6th June, 1891.

38. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments :—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION.

First Ministry.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt	July 1, 1867
	“ Sir John Rose	Nov. 30, 1867
	“ Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9, 1869
	“ Sir S. L. Tilley	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Public Works.	Hon. W. McDougall	July 1, 1867
	“ Sir Hector L. Langevin	Dec. 9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier	July 1, 1867
	“ Hugh McDonald	“ 1, 1873
Minister of Customs	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	July 1, 1867
	“ Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1, 1867
	“ C. Dunkin	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ J. H. Pope	Oct. 25, 1871
Postmaster General	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1867
	“ John O'Connor	“ 1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1, 1867
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1, 1867
	“ A. Morris	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ Sir Charles Tupper	July 2, 1872
	“ John O'Connor	Mar. 4, 1873
	“ T. M. Gibbs	July 1, 1873
Minister of Interior	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1873
President of Council	Hon. A. J. F. Blair	July 1, 1867
	“ Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	“ Ed. Kenny	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ Sir Charles Tupper	June 21, 1870
	“ John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	“ Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FIRST MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Receiver General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Théodore Robitaille	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins	Dec. 9, 1869
Secretary of State for the Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs	June 14, 1873
Without office	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	June 8, 1877
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Wm. Ross	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Wm. B. Vail	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs	Hon. Isaac Burpee	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster General	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntington	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Albert J. Smith	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. Télesphore Fournier	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion	July 8, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	Nov. 9, 1876
	" Joseph Cauchon	June 8, 1877
	" Wilfred Laurier	Oct. 8, 1877
Minister of Interior	Hon. David Laird	Nov. 7, 1873
	" David Mills	Oct. 24, 1876

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

SECOND MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
President of Council	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Jan. 20, 1874
	" Joseph Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
Receiver General	Hon. Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. David Christie	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	Jan. 9, 1874
Without office	Hon. Edward Blake	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	" 7, 1873

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.

THIRD MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Hon. James McDonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	May 20, 1881
	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	Dec. 10, 1885
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Jan. 27, 1887
	" George E. Foster	May 29, 1888
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin	May 20, 1879
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	May 20, 1879
	" John H. Pope	Sept. 25, 1885
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	Nov. 28, 1889
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. L. F. R. Masson	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron	Nov. 8, 1880
Minister of Customs	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Oct. 19, 1887
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. H. Pope	Oct. 17, 1878
	" John Carling	Sept. 25, 1885
Postmaster General	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Connor	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling	" 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan	Jan. 17, 1887
	" John G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. J. C. Pope	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster	Dec. 10, 1885
	" C. H. Tupper	May 31, 1888
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikins	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
Minister of Interior	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson	" 17, 1883
	" Thomas White	Aug. 5, 1885
	" Edgar Dewdney	" 3, 1888
President of Council	Hon. John O'Connor	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph A. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby	Nov. 28, 1889
Receiver General	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1878
Secretary of State	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph A. Mousseau	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
Without office	Hon. R. D. Wilmot	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
	" J. J. C. Abbott	May 13, 1887

Sir John A. Macdonald died 6th June, 1891.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FOURTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of the Council..........	Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G..... ..	June 16, 1891
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	May 20, 1879
	" Joseph A. Ouimet.................	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell..................	Oct. 19, 1879
	" Joseph A. Chapleau..................	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Militia	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron....	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Mackenzie Bowell..................	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Agriculture..	Hon. John Carling........	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Inland Revenue..	Hon. John Costigan	May 23, 1882
Secretary of State......	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
	" James C. Patterson	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Geo. E. Foster......................	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries..	Hon. C. H. Tupper.	May 31, 1888
Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs..	Hon. Edgar Dewdney.	Aug. 3, 1888
	" T. M. Daly..........................	Oct. 17, 1892
Postmaster General......	Hon. J. G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888
	" Sir A. P. Caron..........	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. J. G. Haggart	Jan. 11, 1892
Without office	Hon. Frank Smith...	July 29, 1882

When the above Ministry was formed the then Ministers retained their portfolios and were not reappointed ; consequently the dates of their original appointments are repeated.

Sir John Abbott resigned (from ill-health) on the 5th December, 1892.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

FIFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Dec. 5, 1892
Postmaster General	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G	Jan. 25, 1892
Secretary of State	Hon. John Costigan	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Finance	Hon. G. E. Foster	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G	May 31, 1888
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. John G. Haggart	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Public Works	Hon. J. A. Ouimet	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Militia	Hon. J. C. Patterson	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Thos. M. Daly	Oct. 17, 1892
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. A. R. Angers	Dec. 5, 1892
President of the Council	Hon. W. B. Ives	Dec. 5, 1892
Without portfolio	Hon. Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G	Dec. 5, 1892
"	" Sir Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
Not in the Cabinet.		
Solicitor General	Hon. Jno. J. Curran, Q.C	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Inland Revenue	Hon. John F. Wood, Q.C.	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Customs	Hon. N. Clarke Wallace	Dec. 5, 1892

Some of the Ministers being continued in their then present positions, the dates of their original appointments are given.

39. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent :—

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1894.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN J. ROSS. CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Allan, George W	York.	Macdonald, A. A.	Charlottetown.
Almon, Wm. J	Jr. M. Halifax.	Macdonald, William J.	Victoria City.
Angers, A. R	La Vallière.	Macfarlane, Alex	Wallace.
Armand, Joseph F	Repentigny.	MacInnes, Donald	Burlington.
Bellerose, Joseph H	De Lanaudière.	Maclaren, Peter	Perth.
Bernier, Thos. A	St. Boniface.	Macpherson, Sir David	Saugeen.
Bolduc, Joseph	Lauzon.	Masson, Louis F. R	Mille Isles.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	Merner, Samuel	Hamburg.
Boulton, Charles A.	Shell River.	Miller, William	Richmond.
Bowell, Mackenzie	Hastings.	Montplaisir, Hypolite	Shawenegan.
Burns, Kennedy F.	Gloucester.	Murphy, Ed	Victoria.
Casgrain, Charles E	Windsor.	O'Donohoe, John	Erie.
Chaffers, William H	Rougemont.	Ogilvie, Alexander W.	Alma.
Clemow, Francis.	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Pelletier, C. A. P	Grandville.
Cochrane, Matthew H.	Wellington.	Perley, W. D	Wolseley.
DeBlois, P. A	La Salle.	Poirier, Pascal	Acadie.
Desjardins, A	De Lorimier.	Power, Lawrence G	Sr. M. Halifax.
Dever, James	Sr. M. St. John.	Price, Evans John	Laurentides.
Dickey, Robert B	Amherst.	Primrose, Clarence	Pictou.
Dobson, John	Lindsay.	Prowse, Sam	Murray.
Drummond, George A	Kennebec.	Read, Robert	Quinté.
Ferguson, D	Queen's, P.E.I.	Reesor, David	King's.
Ferguson, John	Welland.	Reid, James	Cariboo.
Flint, Billa	Trent.	Robitaille, Théodore	Gulf.
Glasier, John	Sunbury.	Ross, J. J	De la Durantaye.
Gowan, James R	Barrie.	Sanford, William E	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Guévremont, Jean B	Sorel.	Scott, Richard W	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Howlan, Geo. W	Alberton.	Smith, Sir Frank	Toronto.
Kaulbach, Henry A. N.	Lunenburg.	Snowball, J. B	Bathurst.
Kirchhoffer, John N	Selkirk.	Sullivan, Michael	Kingston.
Landry, A. C. P	Stadacona.	Sutherland, John	Kildonan.
Lewin, James D	St. John.	Tassé, Jos	De la Salaberry.
Lougheed, James A	Calgary.	Thibaudeau, Jos. R	Rigaud.
McCallum, Lachlan	Monck.	Vidal, Alexander	Sarnia.
McLelan, Abner R	Hopewell.	Wark, David	Fredericton.
McDonald, William	Cape Breton.	....	North Sydney.
McInnes, Thomas R	N. Westminster.	....	London.
McKay, Thomas	Colchester.	....	Bedford.
McKindsey, George C.	Milton.	....	Rockwood.
McMillan, Donald	Alexandria.		

40. The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons, with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :—

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1894.

SPEAKER—HON. PETER WHITE. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington......	Dawson, G. W. W.
Albert..........	Weldon, Richard C.
Alberta.........	Davis, Donald W.
Algoma	Macdonell, George H.
Annapolis.......	Mills, John B.
Antigonish	Thompson, Hon. Sir J.
Argenteuil	Christie, Thomas.
Assiniboia E....	McDonald, W. W.
Assiniboia W...	Davin, Nicholas F.
Bagot	Dupont, Flavien.
Beauce	Godbout, Joseph.
Beauharnois	Bergeron, Joseph G. H.
Bellechasse......	Amyot, Guillaume.
Berthier........	Beausoleil, Cléophas.
Bonaventure ...	Fauvel, Wm. Le B.
Bothwell	Mills, Hon. David.
Brant, N. R....	Somerville, James.
Brant, S. R.....	Paterson, William.
Brockville......	Wood, Hon. John F.
Brome..........	Dyer, E. A.
Bruce, E. R.....	Cargill, Henry.
Bruce, N. R....	McNeill, Alexander.
Bruce, W. R....	Rowand, James.
Cape Breton..	McDougall, Hector F. McKeen, David.
Cardwell	White, R. S.
Carleton (N.B)..	Colter, Newton R.
Carleton (Ont)..	Hodgins, Wm. T.
Cariboo.........	Barnard, Frank S.
Chambly	Préfontaine, Raymond.
Champlain......	Carignan, O.
Charlevoix......	Simard, Henry.
Charlotte.......	Gillmor, Arthur H.
Chateauguay....	Brown, James P.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Belley, Louis de G.
Colchester......	Patterson, Wm. A.
Compton	Pope, Rufus Henry.
Cornwall and Stormont.....	Bergin, Darby.
Cumberland.....	Dickey, Arthur R.
Digby..........	Bowers, Ed. C.
Dorchester......	Vaillancourt, Cyrille E.
Drummond and Arthabaska...	Lavergne, Joseph.
Dundas	Ross, Hugo H.
Durham, E. R..	Craig, Thomas D.
Durham, W. R..	Beith, Robert.
Elgin, E. R.....	Ingram, Andrew B.
Elgin, W. R....	Casey, George E.
Essex, N. R.....	McGregor, Wm.
Essex, S. R.....	Allan, Hy. W.
Frontenac	Calvin, Hiram A.
Gaspé..........	Joncas, L. Z.
Glengarry	McLennan, Roderick R.
Gloucester.. ...	Blanchard, Théo.
Grenville, S. R..	Reid, John D.
Grey, E. R.....	Sproule, Thos. S.
Grey, N. R.....	Masson, James.
Grey, S. R......	Landerkin, George.
Guysborough ...	Fraser, Duncan C.
Haldimand.....	Montague, W. H.
Halifax	Stairs, Joseph F. Kenny, Thomas E.
Halton.........	Henderson, David.
Hamilton	McKay, Alexander. Ryckman, Samuel R.
Hants..........	Putnam, Alfred.
Hastings, E. R..	Northrup, William B.
Hastings, N.R..	Carscallen, A. W.
Hastings, W. R.	Corby, Henry.
Hochelaga......	Lachapelle, Sévérin.
Huntingdon	Scriver, Julius.
Huron, E. R....	Macdonald, Peter.
Huron, S. R....	McMillan, John.
Huron, W. R...	Patterson, Hon. J. C.
Iberville........	Béchard, François.
Inverness......	Cameron, Hugh.
Jacques Cartier.	Girouard, Désiré.
Joliette	Lippé, Urbain.
Kamouraska....	Carroll, Henry G.
Kent (N.B).....	McInerney, Geo. V.
Kent (Ont)......	Campbell, A.
King's (N.B)....	Foster, Hon. Geo. E.
King's (N.S)....	Borden, Frederick W.
King's(P.E.I.)	Maclean, Jno. Macdonald, A. C.
Kingston	Metcalfe, Jas. H.
Lambton, E. R..	Moncrieff, George.
Lambton, W. R.	Lister, James F.
Lanark, N. R ..	Rosamond, Bennett.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Lanark, S. R.	Haggart, Hon. John G.
Laprairie	Pelletier, L. C
L'Assomption	Jeannotte, Hormisdas.
Laval	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.
Leeds and Grenville, N.R.	Ferguson, Chas. F.
Leeds, S.R.	Taylor, George.
Lennox	Wilson, Uriah.
Lévis	Guay, Pierre M.
Lincoln and Niagara	Gibson, Wm.
Lisgar	Ross, Arthur W.
L'Islet	Tarte, Israël.
London	Carling, Hon. Sir John.
Lotbinière	Rinfret, Côme I.
Lunenburg	Kaulbach, C. E.
Marquette	Boyd, Nathaniel.
Maskinongé	Legris, Jos. H.
Megantic	Côté, L. J. (Fréchette).
Middlesex, E.R.	Marshall, Joseph H.
Middlesex, N.R.	Hutchins, W. H.
Middlesex, S.R.	Boston, Robt.
Middlesex, W.R.	Roome, Wm. F.
Missisquoi	Baker, Geo. B.
Monck	Boyle, Arthur.
Montcalm	Dugas, Louis E.
Montmagny	Choquette, P. A.
Montmorency	Turcotte, A. J.
Montreal Centre	Curran, Hon. John J.
Montreal East	Lépine, A. T.
Montreal West	Smith, Sir Donald A.
Muskoka	O'Brien, William E.
Napierville	Monet, Dominique.
N. Westminster.	Corbould, Gordon E.
Nicolet	Leduc, Jos. H.
Norfolk, N.R.	Charlton, John.
Norfolk, S.R.	Tisdale, David.
Northumberland (N.B.)	Adams, Michael.
Northumberland (Ont.), E.R.	Cochrane, Edward.
Northumberland (Ont.), W.R.	Guillet, Geo.
Ontario, N.R.	Madill, Frank.
Ontario, S. R.	Smith, Wm.
Ontario, W.R.	Edgar, Jas. D.
Ottawa City	Grant, Sir James. Bobillard, Honoré.
Ottawa (County)	Devlin, Chas. R.
Oxford, N.R	Sutherland, Jas. N.
Oxford, S. R.	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.
Peel	Featherston, Joseph.
Perth, N.R.	Grieve, Jas. N.
Perth, S.R.	Pridham, Wm.
Peterboro', E.R.	Burnham, John.
Peterboro', W.R.	Stevenson, James.
Pictou	Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas. H. McDougald, John.
Pontiac	Bryson, John.
Portneuf	Delisle, Arthur.
Prescott	Proulx, Isidore.
Prince (P.E.I.)	Perry, Stanislas F. Yeo, John.
Prince Edward	Miller, Archibald C.
Provencher	LaRivière, A. A. C.
Quebec Centre	Langelier, François.
Quebec East	Laurier, Hon. Wilfred.
Quebec West	....
Quebec (County)	Frémont, J. J. T.
Queen's (N.B.)	Baird, George F.
Queen's (N.S)	Forbes, Francis G.
Queen's (P.E.I)	Davies, Louis H. Welsh, William.
Renfrew, N.R.	White, Hon. Peter.
Renfrew, S.R.	Ferguson, John.
Restigouche	McAlister, Jno.
Richelieu	Bruneau, A. A.
Richmond (N.S.)	Gillies, Jos. A.
Richmond and Wolfe (Que)	Cleveland, Clarence C.
Rimouski	Caron, Hon. Sir A.P.
Rouville	Brodeur, L. P.
Russell	Edwards, W. C.
St. Hyacinthe	Bernier, Michel E.
St. John (N.B.), City	Macleod, Ezekiel.
St. John (N.B.) City & County	Chesley, John A. Hazen, John D.
St. John's (Que).	Bourassa, François.
St. Maurice	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Saskatchewan	Macdowall, D. H.
Selkirk	Daly, Hon. Thos. M.
Shefford	Sanborn, John R.
Shelburne	White, N. W.
Sherbrooke	Ives, Hon. Wm. B.
Simcoe, E.R.	Bennett, Wm. H.
Simcoe, N.R	McCarthy, Dalton.
Simcoe, S.R.	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Soulanges	Bain, Jas. W.
Stanstead	Rider, Timothy B.
Sunbury	Wilmot, Robert D.
Temiscouata	Grandbois, Paul E.
Terrebonne	Leclair, P.
Three Rivers	Langevin, Hon. Sir H.L.
Toronto, Centre.	Cockburn, Geo. R. R.
Toronto, East	Coatsworth, Emerson, jr.
Toronto, West	Denison, Frederick C.
Two Mountains.	Girouard, Jos.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Vancouver Isl'd.	Haslam, Andrew.	Wellington, N.R	McMullen, James.
Vaudreuil	Harwood, Henry S.	Wellington, S.R.	Innes, James.
Verchères	Geoffrion, Hon. Félix.	Wentworth, N.R	Bain, Thomas.
Victoria, B.C.	Prior, Edward G. Earle, Thomas.	Wentworth, S.R.	Carpenter, F. M.
		Westmoreland	Wood, Josiah.
Victoria (N.B.)	Costigan, Hon. John.	Winnipeg	Martin, Jos.
Victoria (N.S.)	McDonald, John A.	Yale	Mara, John A.
Victoria (O) N.R	Hughes, Samuel.	Yamaska	Mignault, R. M. S.
Victoria (O) S.R.	Fairbairn, Charles.	Yarmouth	Flint, Thos. B.
Waterloo, N.R.	Bowman, Isaac E.	York (N.B.)	Temple, Thos.
Waterloo, S.R.	Livingston, James.	York (O.), E.R.	Maclean, Wm. Findlay.
Welland	Lowell, Jas. A.	York (O.), N.R.	Mulock, William.
Wellington, C.R.	Semple, Andrew.	York (O.), W.R.	Wallace, Hon. N. C.

41. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, a list of the sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of the opening and closing, from the time each province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly :—

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.	" 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C.	Feb. 8, 1887
	" Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C.	May 30, 1892
Quebec	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 31, 1868
	" Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C.	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887
	" J. A. Chapleau, P.C.	Dec. 5, 1892

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Nova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C	" 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey	" 4, 1883
	" A. W. McLelan, P.C	" 9, 1888
	" Malachy Bowes Daly	" 11, 1890
New Brunswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., P.C	Oct. 31, 1885
	" John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893
	" Jno. J. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893
Manitoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins, P.C	Sept. 22, 1882
	" John C. Schultz	July 1, 1888
British Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	" 21, 1881
	" Hugh Nelson	Feb. 8, 1887
	" Edgar Dewdney	Nov. 1, 1892
Prince Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
	" Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 2, 1889
	" Geo. William Howlan	Feb. 21, 1894
The Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 10, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881
	" Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888
	" C. H. Mackintosh	Oct. 31, 1893

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK, P.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1894.

Attorney General	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" A. S. Hardy, Q.C.
" Public Works	" William Harty.
Secretary and Registrar	" John M. Gibson, LL.B.
Treasurer	" Richard Harcourt, Q.C.
Minister of Education	" G. W. Ross, LL.D.
Minister of Agriculture	" John Dryden.
Without portfolio	" E. H. Bronson.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislature.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Porogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867.	Mar. 4, 1868.	Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868.	Jan. 23, 1869	
	3rd	" 3, 1869.	Dec. 24, 1869.	
	4th	Dec. 7, 1870.	Feb. 15, 1871.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 7, 1871.	Mar. 2, 1872.	Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873.	" 29, 1873.	
	3rd	" 7, 1874.	" 24, 1874.	
	4th	Nov. 12, 1874.	Dec. 21, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 24, 1875.	Feb. 10, 1876	April 25, 1879.
	2nd	Jan. 6, 1877.	Mar. 2, 1877.	
	3rd	" 9, 1878.	" 7, 1878.	
	4th	" 9, 1879.	" 11, 1879.	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 7, 1880.	Mar. 5, 1880	Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd	" 13, 1881.	" 4, 1881.	
	3rd	" 12, 1882.	" 10. 1882.	
	4th	Dec. 13, 1882.	Feb. 1, 1883.	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 23, 1884.	Mar. 25, 1884.	Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd	" 28, 1885.	" 30, 1885.	
	3rd	" 28, 1886.	" 25, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Feb. 10, 1887.	April 23, 1887.	April 26, 1890.
	2nd	Jan. 25, 1888.	Mar. 23, 1888.	
	3rd	" 24, 1889.	" 23, 1889.	
	4th	" 30, 1890.	April 7, 1890.	
7th Legislature	1st	Feb. 11, 1891*	May 4, 1891.	May 30, 1894.
	2nd	" 11, 1892.	April 14, 1892.	
	3rd	April 4, 1893.	May 27, 1893.	
	4th	Feb. 14, 1894.	May 5, 1894.	

*Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE. CLERK—CHAS. CLARKE.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington	James Reid	Middlesex, N.R.	John Waters.
Algoma, East	Alexander F. Campbell.	Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross.
Algoma, West	James Conmee.	Monck	Hon. Richard Harcourt.
Brant, N.R.	William B. Wood.	Muskoka	George F. Marter.
Brant, S.R.	Hon. Arthur S. Hardy.	Nipissing	John Loughrin.
Brockville	Hon. Chris. F. Fraser.	Norfolk, S.R.	William A. Charlton.
Bruce, N.R.	Dan'l. McNaughton.	Norfolk, N.R.	E. Carpenter.
Bruce, S.R.	Hamilton P. O'Connor.	Northumberland E.R.	Dr. Willoughby.
Bruce, C.R.	Walter McM. Dack.	Northumberland W.R.	Corelli C. Field.
Cardwell	William H. Hammell.	Ontario, N.R.	James Glendining.
Carleton	Geo. Wm. Monk.	Ontario, S.R.	Hon. John Dryden.
Cornwall and Stormont	William Mack.	Ottawa	Hon. Erskine H. Bronson
Dufferin	John Barr.	Oxford, N.R.	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.
Dundas	J. P. Whitney.	Oxford, S.R.	Angus McKay.
Durham, E.R.	George Campbell.	Parry Sound	James Sharpe.
Durham, W.R.	William T. Lockhart.	Peel	John Smith.
Elgin, E.R.	Henry T. Godwin.	Perth, N.R.	Thomas Magwood.
Elgin, W.R.	Dugald McColl.	Perth, S.R.	Hon. Thos. Ballantyne.
Essex, N.R.	Sol. White.	Peterborough, E.R.	Thomas Blezard.
Essex, S.R.	William D. Balfour.	Peterborough, W.R.	James R. Stratton.
Frontenac	H. Smith.	Prescott	Alfred Evanturel.
Glengarry	James Rayside.	Prince Edward	John A. Sprague.
Grenville	Orlando Bush.	Renfrew, S.R.	John F. Dowling.
Grey, N.R.	James Cleland.	Renfrew, N.R.	Henry Barr.
Grey, C.R.	Joseph Rorke.	Russell	Alexander Robillard.
Grey, S.R.	James H. Hunter.	Simcoe, E.R.	A. Miscampbell.
Haldimand	Hon. Jacob Baxter.	Simcoe, W.R.	Thomas Wylie.
Halton	William Kerns.	Simcoe, C.R.	Robert Paton.
Hamilton	Hon. John M. Gibson.	Toronto	Edward F. Clarke. Joseph Tait. Geo. S. Ryerson.
Hastings, W.R.	William H. Biggar.	Victoria, E.R.	John Fell.
Hastings, E.R.	William P. Hudson.	Victoria, W.R.	John McKay.
Hastings, N.R.	Alpheus F. Wood.	Waterloo, N.R.	E. W. B. Snyder.
Huron, E.R.	Thomas Gibson.	Waterloo, S.R.	John D. Moore.
Huron, S.R.	Archibald Bishop.	Welland	William McCleary.
Huron, W.R.	James T. Garrow.	Wellington, S.R.	Donald Guthrie.
Kent, E.R.	Robert Ferguson.	Wellington, E.R.	Jas. Kirkwood.
Kent, W.R.	James Clancy.	Wellington, W.R.	Absalom S. Allan.
Kingston	Hon. William Harty.	Wentworth, N.R.	James McMahon.
Lambton, E.R.	Peter D. Macallum.	Wentworth, S.R.	Nicholas Awrey.
Lambton, W.R.	Charles McKenzie.	York, E.R.	George B. Smith.
Lanark, N.R.	W. C. Caldwell.	York, W.R.	John T. Gilmour.
Lanark, S.R.		York, N.R.	E. L. Davis.
Leeds	Robert H. Preston.		
Lennox	Walter W. Meacham.		
Lincoln	James Hiscott.		
London	William R. Meredith.		
Middlesex, E.R.	Richard Tooley.		

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, P.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1884.

Premier and President of the Council	Hon.	L. O. Taillon.
Commissioner of Agriculture	"	L. Beaubien.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	"	E. J. Flynn.
Treasurer	"	J. Hall.
Commissioner of Public Works	"	G. A. Nantel.
Provincial Secretary	"	L. P. Pelletier.
Attorney General	"	T. C. Casgrain.
Member without office	"	Jno. McIntosh.
" "	"	Thos. Chapais.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st.	Dec. 27, 1867	Feb. 24, 1868	May 27, 1871.
	2nd	Jan. 20, 1869	April 5, 1869	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869	Feb. 1, 1870	
	4th.	" 23, 1870	Dec. 24, 1870	
2nd Legislature	1st.	Nov. 7, 1871	Dec. 23, 1871	June 7, 1875.
	2nd	" 7, 1872	" 24, 1872	
	3rd.	Dec. 4, 1873	Jan. 28, 1874	
	4th	" 3, 1874	Feb. 23, 1875	
3rd Legislature	1st.	Nov. 4, 1875	Dec. 24, 1875	March 22, 1878.
	2nd	" 10, 1876	" 28, 1876	
	3rd	Dec. 19, 1877	March 9, 1878	
4th Legislature	1st.	June 4, 1878	July 20, 1878	Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd	" 19, 1879	Oct. 31, 1879	
	3rd	May 28, 1880	July 24, 1880	
	4th	April 28, 1881	June 30, 1881	
5th Legislature	1st.	March 8, 1882.	May 27, 1882	Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd.	Jan. 18, 1883	March 30, 1883	
	3rd	March 27, 1884	June 10, 1884.	
	4th	" 5, 1885	May 9, 1885	
	5th.	April 8, 1886	June 21, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st.	Jan. 27, 1887	May 18, 1887	May 10, 1890.
	2nd	May 15, 1888	July 12, 1888	
	3rd	Jan. 9, 1889	March 21, 1889	
	4th	" 7, 1890	April 2, 1890	
7th Legislature	1st.	Nov. 4, 1890	Dec. 30, 1890	Dec. 22, 1891.
8th Legislature	1st.	April 26, 1892	June 24, 1892	
	2nd	Jan. 12, 1893	Feb. 27, 1893	
	3rd.	Nov. 10, 1893	Jan. 9, 1894	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. P. B. DE LABRUÈRE. CLERK—LOUIS FRÉCHETTE.

Divisions.	Name.	Divisions.	Name.
Alma	Tourville, Louis.	Lauzon.........	Audet, N.
Bedford	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides.	Chapais, Thomas.
De la Durantaye	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isles	Marsil, David.
De Lanaudière..	Sylvestre, Louis.	Montarville.....	DeBoucherville, C. B.
De la Vallière ..	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny.....	Archambault, Horace.
De Lorimier....	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Rigaud.........	Prévost, Wilfred.
De la Salaberry.	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont.....	LaBruère, P. B. de.
Golfe	Ross, David A.	Shawinegan.....	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville......	Pelletier, Thomas Ph.	Sorel..........	Dorion, Joseph A.
Inkerman.......	Bryson, George, jun.	Stadacona	Sharples, John.
Kénébec........	Cormier, Napoléon Chas.	Victoria	Ward, James Kew.
Lasalle.........	Larue, F. X. Praxède.	Wellington.....	Gilman, Francis E.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. P. E. LEBLANC. CLERK—L. G. DESJARDINS.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Argenteuil	Simpson, Wm. John.	Montmagny	Bernatchez, Nazaire.
Arthabaska	Girouard, Joseph Ena.	Montmorency	Casgrain, Hon. T. C.
Bagot	McDonald, Milton.	Montreal No. 1.	Martineau, François.
Beauce	Poirier, Joseph.	Montreal No. 2.	Augé, Olivier Maurice.
Beauharnois	Bisson, E. H.	Montreal No. 3.	Parizeau, Damase.
Bellechasse	Turgeon, Adélard.	Montreal No. 4.	Morris, Alexander Webb
Berthier	Allard, Victor.	Montreal No. 5.	Hall, Hon. John Smythe
Bonaventure	Mercier, Honoré.	Montreal No. 6.	Kennedy, Patrick.
Brome	England, Rufus Nelson.	Napierville	Ste. Marie, Louis.
Chambly	Taillon, Hon. L. O.	Nicolet	Beaubien, Hon. L.
Champlain	Grenier, Dr. Pierre.	Ottawa	Tétreau, Nérée.
Charlevoix	Morin, Joseph.	Pontiac	Gillies, David.
Chateauguay	Greig, William.	Portneuf	Tessier, Jules.
		Quebec Centre	Chateauvert, Victor.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Petit, Honoré.	Quebec (County)	Fitzpatrick, Charles.
Compton	McIntosh, Hon. John.	Quebec East	Shehyn, Joseph.
Dorchester	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.	Quebec West	Carbray, Félix.
Drummond	Cooke, Peter Joseph.	Richelieu	Lacouture, Louis.
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Richmond	Bédard, Joseph.
Hochelaga	Villeneuve, Joseph Oct.	Rimouski	Tessier, Auguste.
Huntingdon	Stephens, Geo. W.	Rouville	Girard, Alfred.
Iberville	Gosselin, François, jun.	St. Hyacinthe	Cartier, Dr. Antoine P.
Jacques Cartier.	Descarries, Joseph A.	St. John	Marchand, Félix G.
Joliette	Tellier, Joseph Mathias.	St. Maurice	Duplessis, L. T. N. L.
Kamouraska	Desjardins, Chas. Alf.	St. Sauveur	Parent, S. Napoléon.
Lake St. John	Girard, Joseph.	Shefford	Savaria, Adolphe F.
Laprairie	Doyon, Cyrille.	Sherbrooke	Panneton, L. E.
L'Assomption	Marion, Joseph.	Soulanges	Bourbonnais, Avila G.
Laval	LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar.	Stanstead	Hackett, M. F.
Lévis	Baker, Ignace Angus.	Témiscouata	Rioux, Napoléon.
L'Islet	Déchène, F. G. Miville.	Terrebonne	Nantel, Hon. G. A.
Lotbinière	Laliberté, E. Hippolyte.	Three Rivers	Normand, Télesphore E.
Maskinongé	Caron, Hector.	Two Mountains.	Beauchamp, Benjamin.
Matane	Pinault, L. F.	Vaudreuil	Cholette, Hilaire.
Mégantic	King, James.	Verchères	Lussier, A. A. E. E.
Missisquoi	Spencer, Elijah Edmund	Wolfe	Chicoyne, Jérôme A.
Montcalm	Magnan, Octave.	Yamaska	Gladu, Victor.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MALACHY BOWES DALY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1894.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon.	W. S. Fielding.
Attorney General and Commissioner of Crown Lands	"	J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	"	Charles E. Church.
Member without office	"	Thomas Johnson.
" "	"	C. F. McIsaac.
" "	"	G. H. Murray.
" "	"	S. Macdonnell.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868.	Sept. 21, 1868.	April 17, 1871.
	2nd	April 29, 1869.	June 14, 1869.	
	3rd	Feb. 17, 1870.	April 18, 1870	
	4th	" 2, 1871.	" 4, 1871.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Feb. 22, 1872.	April 18, 1872.	Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd	" 27, 1873.	" 30, 1873.	
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1874.	May 7, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Mar. 11, 1875.	May 6, 1875.	Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 4, 1876	
	3rd	" 15, 1877.	" 12, 1877.	
	4th	" 21, 1878.	" 4, 1878.	
4th Legislature	1st	Mar. 6, 1879.	April 17, 1879.	May 23, 1882.
	2nd	Feb. 26, 1880.	" 10, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881.	" 14, 1881.	
	4th	Jan. 19, 1882.	Mar. 10, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st	Feb. 8, 1883.	April 19, 1883.	May 20, 1886.
	2nd	" 14, 1884.	" 19, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	" 24, 1885.	
	4th	" 25, 1886.	May 11, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Mar. 10, 1887.	May 3, 1887.	April 21, 1890.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888.	April 16, 1888.	
	3rd	" 21, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
	4th	" 20, 1890.	" 15, 1890.	
7th Legislature	1st	April 2, 1891.	May 19, 1891.	Feb. 15, 1894.
	2nd	Mar. 3, 1892.	April 30, 1892.	
	3rd	Jan. 19, 1893.	" 28, 1893.	
	4th	" 4, 1894.	Feb. 12, 1894.	

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* Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax. CLERK—A. G. TROOP.

The Honourable—
- D. McN. Parker.
- Loran E. Baker.
- Charles M. Francheville.
- David McCurdy.
- Hiram Black.
- W. H. Owen.
- Geo. Whitman.
- Samuel Locke.
- M. H. Goudge.
- W. H. Ray.
- W. B. Smith.
- S. Macdonnell.

The Honourable—
- Thos. L. Dodge.
- Jno. McNeil.
- Jason M. Mack.
- Isidore LeBlanc.
- Geo. H. Murray.
- H. H. Fuller.
- H. M. Robichau.
- Robt. Drummond.
- C. N. Cummings.
- A. P. Welton.
- Daniel McDonald.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER— CLERK—J. W. OUSELEY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis	Hon. J. W. Longley. J. A. Bancroft.	Inverness	Alex. Campbell. John H. Jamieson.
Antigonish	Hon. C. F. McIsaac. C. P. Chisholm.	King's	Brenton H. Dodge. Harry H. Wickwire.
Cape Breton	W. McKay. John McCormack.	Lunenburg	Hon. C. E. Church. John D. Sperry.
Colchester	W. D. Dimock. F. A. Laurence.	Pictou	William Cameron. Alex. Grant. Charles E. Tanner.
Cumberland	T. R. Black. Alex. E. Fraser.	Queen's	Albert N. Hemeon. Richard Hunt.
Digby	Ambrose H. Comeau. Eliakim E. Tupper.	Richmond	Simon Joyce. John Morrison.
Guysboro'	D. H. McKinnon. John H. Sinclair.	Shelburne	Hon. Thomas Johnson. Thomas Robertson.
Halifax	Hon. W. S. Fielding. William Roche. William A. Black.	Victoria	John L. Bethune. John G. Morrison.
Hants	Charles S. Wilcox. Arthur Drysdale.	Yarmouth	William Law. Albert A. Pothier.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN JAMES FRASER.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1894.

Premier and Attorney General	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary	" James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works	" Henry R. Emmerson.
Surveyor General	" Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Solicitor General	" A. S. White.
Member without office	" Chas. H. La Billois.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of General Assemblies.	Sessions	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st	Feb, 13, 1868	Mar. 23, 1868	June 3, 1870.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1869	April 21, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1870	" 7, 1870	
2nd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 16, 1871	Feb. 22, 1871	May 15, 1874.
	2nd	April 5, 1871	May 17, 1871	
	3rd	Feb. 29, 1872	April 11, 1872	
	4th	" 27, 1873	" 14, 1873	
	5th	" 12, 1874	" 8, 1874	
3rd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 18, 1875	April 10, 1875	May 14, 1878.
	2nd	" 17, 1876	" 13, 1876	
	3rd	" 8, 1877	Mar. 16, 1877	
	4th	Aug. 28, 1877	Sept. 5, 1877	
	5th	Feb. 26, 1878	April 18, 1878	
4th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 27, 1879	April 15, 1879	May 25, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 9, 1880	" 23, 1880	
	3rd	Feb. 8, 1881	Mar. 25, 1881	
	4th	" 16, 1882	April 6, 1882	
5th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 22, 1883	Mar. 3, 1883	April 2, 1886.
	2nd	April 12, 1883	May 3, 1883	
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1884	April 1, 1884	
	4th	" 26, 1885	" 6, 1885	
	5th	" 25, 1886	" 2, 1886	
6th General Assembly	1st	Mar 3, 1887	April 5, 1887	Dec. 30, 1889.
	2nd	" 1, 1888	" 6, 1888	
	3rd	" 7, 1889	" 17, 1889	
7th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 13, 1890	April 23, 1890	Sept. 28, 1892.
	2nd	" 11, 1891	" 16, 1891	
	3rd	" 3, 1892	" 7, 1892	
8th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 9, 1893	April 15, 1893	
	2nd	" 15, 1894	" 21, 1894	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. JNO. P. BURCHILL.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	Hon. Henry R. Emmerson.
	William J. Lewis, M.D.
Carleton	Hon. Henry A. Connell.
	J. T. Allan Dibblee.
Charlotte	Hon. James Mitchell.
	James O'Brien.
	James Russell.
	George F. Hill.
Gloucester	John Sivewright.
	Théotime Blanchard.
Kent	James D. Phinney.
	John B. Gogain.
King's	Hon. Albert S. White.
	George G. Scovil.
	G. Hudson Flewelling.
Madawaska	Levit Thériault.
Northumberland	Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie.
	James Robinson.
	Hon. John P. Burchill.
	John O'Brien.
Queen's	Lauchlan P. Farris.
	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Restigouche	Hon. Charles H. LaBillois.
	W. Albert Mott.
St. John (city)	William Shaw.
	Albert Colby Smith.
	Alfred A. Stockton.
	Silas Alward.
St. John (county)	Albert T. Dunn.
	John McLeod.
Sunbury	William E. Perley.
	Charles B. Harrison.
Victoria	George T. Baird.
Westmoreland	John W. Y. Smith.
	Amasa E. Killam.
	Henry A. Powell.
	W. Woodbury Wells.
York	William K. Allen.
	William T. Howe.
	Herman H. Pitts.
	James K. Pinder.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1894.

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner..........	Hon.	Thomas Greenway.
Attorney General and Provincial Lands Commissioner....	"	Clifford Sifton.
Minister of Public Works	"	Robert Watson.
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner.........	"	John D. Cameron.
Provincial Treasurer.	"	Dan'l H. McMillan.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature....... ..	1st......	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	*4th	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature..	1st......	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd ...	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd	" 30, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	4th.....	" 10, 1878.	" 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature	†1st....	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature	1st......	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	April 27, 1882.	" 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st......	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd ...	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th.....	" 4, 1886.	" 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature..........	1st......	April 14, 1887.	June 10, 1887.	June 16, 1888.
	2nd	Jan. 12, 1888.	May 18, 1888.	
7th Legislature	‡1st.....	Aug. 28, 1888.	Oct. 16, 1888.	June 27, 1892.
	§2nd....	Nov. 8, 1888.	Mar. 5, 1889.	
	3rd	Jan. 30, 1890.	" 31, 1890.	
	‖4th	Feb. 26, 1891.	April 18, 1891.	
	5th.....	Mar. 10, 1892.	" 20, 1892.	
8th Legislature..........	1st......	Feb. 2, 1893.	Mar. 11, 1893.	
	2nd	Jan. 11, 1894.	" 2, 1894.	

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* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874. † Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879. ‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888. § Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889. Adjourned to March 10, 1891.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. S. J. JACKSON. CLERK—E. G. CONKLIN.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Avondale	James Hartney.
Beautiful Plains	J. A. Davidson.
Birtle	Charles J. Mickle.
Brandon City	Charles Adams.
Carillon	M. Jerome.
Cypress	A. Doig.
Dauphin	T. A. Burrows.
Deloraine	T. H. Kellett.
Dennis	J. F. Frame.
Emerson	D. H. McFadden.
Kildonan	J. J. Bird.
Killarney	F. M. Young.
Lakeside	J. G. Rutherford.
Lansdowne	E. Dickson.
La Verandrye	T. Paré.
Lorne	R. G. O'Malley.
Manitou	R. Ironside.
Minnedosa	R. H. Myers.
Morden	T. Duncan.
Morris	A. F. Martin.
Mountain	Hon. Thos. Greenway.
Norfolk	R. F. Lyons.
North Brandon	Hon. Clifford Sifton.
Portage la Prairie	Hon. R. Watson.
Rhineland	V. Winkler.
Rockwood	Hon. S. J. Jackson.
Rosenfeldt	E. Winkler.
Russell	James Fisher.
St. Andrews	F. W. Colcleugh.
St. Boniface	J. E. P. Prendergast.
Saskatchewan	D. McNaught.
Souris	A. M. Campbell.
South Brandon	H. C. Graham.
Springfield	Thos. H. Smith.
Turtle Mountain	John Hettle.
Westbourne	Thos. L. Morton.
Winnipeg Centre	Hon. D. H. McMillan.
Winnipeg North	P. C. McIntyre.
Winnipeg South	Hon. J. D. Cameron.
Woodlands	Hugh Armstrong.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT - - VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1894.

President of the Council	Hon. Chas. E. Pooley, Q.C.
Premier, Attorney General and Clerk of Executive Council	" Theodore Davie, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Minister of Education and Immigration	" James Baker.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works	" Forbes George Vernon
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	" John Herbert Turner.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Feb. 16, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd	Dec. 17, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1873.	
	3rd	" 18, 1873.	Mar. 2, 1874.	
	4th	Mar. 1, 1875.	April 22, 1875.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Jan. 10, 1876.	May 19, 1876.	April 12, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 21, 1877.	April 18, 1877.	
	3rd	" 7, 1878.	" 10, 1878.	
3rd Legislature	1st	July 29, 1878.	Sept. 2, 1878.	June 13, 1882.
	2nd	Jan. 29, 1879.	April 29, 1879.	
	3rd	April 5, 1880.	May 8, 1880.	
	4th	Jan. 24, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	5th	Feb. 23, 1882.	April 21, 1882.	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 25, 1883.	May 12, 1883.	June 3, 1886.
	2nd	Dec. 3, 1883.	Feb. 18, 1884.	
	3rd	Jan. 12, 1885.	Mar. 9, 1885.	
	4th	" 25, 1886.	April 6, 18-6.	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 24, 1887.	April 7, 1887.	May 10, 1890.
	2nd	" 27, 1888	" 28, 1888.	
	3rd	" 31, 1889.	" 6. 1889.	
	4th	" 23, 1890.	" 26, 1890.	
6th Legislature	1st	Jan. 15, 1891.	April 20, 1891.	June 5, 1894.
	2nd	" 28, 1892.	" 23, 1892.	
	3rd	" 26, 1893.	" 12, 1893.	
	4th	" 18, 1894.	" 11, 1894.	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. D. W. HIGGINS. CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Alberni	Fletcher, Thomas
Cassiar	Hall, Robert H.
Cariboo	Watt, Hugh. Rogers, Samuel A. Adams, Wm.
Cowichan	Croft, Henry. Davie, Hon. Theodore.
Comox	Hunter, Jos.
Esquimault	Pooley, Hon. C. E. Higgins, Hon. D. W. (Speaker).
Kootenay East	Baker, Lt.-Col. Hon. James.
Kootenay West	Kellie, James M.
Lillooet	Stoddart, David A. Smith, A. W.
Nanaimo	Foster, Thomas. McKenzie, Colin C.
Nanaimo City	Keith, Thos.
New Westminster City	Brown, John C.
New Westminster	Kitchen, Thos. E. Punch, Jas. Sword, Colin B.
The Islands	Booth, John P.
Vancouver	Cotton, Francis C. Horne, James W.
Victoria City	Beaven, Robert. Grant, John. Milne, Geo. L. Turner, Hon. J. H.
Victoria	Anderson, G. W. Eberts David McE.
Yale	Martin, G. B. Semlin, C. A. Vernon, Hon. Forbes George.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEORGE WILLIAM HOWLAN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1894.

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon. Fred. Peters.
Commissioner of Public Works	" J. R. Mclean.
Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands.	" Angus McMillan.

Without Portfolio.

Hon. Peter Sinclair.
" Donald Farquharson.
" Alexander Laird.
Hon. Thomas Kickham.
" James Richards.
" George Forbes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

NUMBER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Sessions	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st	Mar. 5, 1874.	April 28, 1874.	July 1, 1876.
	2nd	" 18, 1875.	" 27, 1875.	
	3rd	" 16, 1876.	" 29, 1876.	
2nd General Assembly	1st	Mar. 15, 1887.	April 18, 1877.	Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd	" 14, 1878.	" 18, 1878.	
	3rd	Feb. 27, 1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
3rd General Assembly	1st	April 24, 1879.	June 7, 1879.	April 15, 1882
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1880.	April 26, 1880.	
	3rd	" 1, 1881.	" 5, 1881.	
	4th	" 8, 1882.	" 8, 1882.	
4th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 20, 1883.	April 27, 1883.	June 5, 1886.
	2nd	" 6, 1884.	" 17, 1884.	
	3rd	" 11, 1885	" 11, 1885.	
	4th	April 8, 1886.	May 14, 1886.	
5th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 29, 1887.	May 7, 1887.	Jan. 7, 1890.
	2nd	" 22, 1888.	April 28, 1888.	
	3rd	" 14, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
6th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 27, 1890.	May 7, 1890.	Nov. 18, 1893.
	2nd	April 23, 1891*	July 15, 1891.	
	3rd	Mar. 23, 1892.	May 5, 1892.	
	4th	" 8, 1893.	April 20, 1893.	
7th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 28, 1894.	May 9, 1894.	

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*Adjourned to 16th June.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER .... NOT APPOINTED.
CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY.. .. . . JOHN BALL.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
King's County, 1st District	Alexander Robertson *C	Red Point, Lot 46.
" "	Hon. Jas. R. MacLean †A	Charlottetown.
" 2nd District	Anthony McLaughlin C	Peake's Station.
" "	Arthur Peters A	Charlottetown.
" 3rd District	James E. McDonald C	Cardigan.
" "	Cyrus Shaw A	New Perth.
" 4th District	George B. Aitken C	Montague.
" "	Daniel A. McKinnon A	Georgetown.
" 5th District	Daniel Gordon C	"
" "	Archibald J. McDonald A	"
Queen's County, 1st District	Hon. Peter Sinclair C	Springfield.
" "	A. B. Warburton A	Charlottetown.
" 2nd District	Hon. D. Farquharson C	"
" "	Joseph Wise A	Milton.
" 3rd District	James H. Cummisky C	Fort Augustus.
" "	Hon. Frederick Peters A	Charlottetown.
" 4th District	Hon. George Forbes C	Vernon River Bridge.
" "	Hector C. McDonald A	Charlottetown.
" Charlottetown	Benjamin Rogers C	"
" "	Lemuel E. Prowse A	"
Prince County, 1st District	Benjamin Rogers C	Alberton.
" "	Jeremiah Blanchard A	Tignish.
" 2nd District	Alfred McWilliams C	West Cape.
" "	Hon. J. W. Richards A	Bideford.
" 3rd District	John A. McDonald C	Indian River.
" "	Joseph O. Arsenault A	Wellington.
" 4th District	Hon. Alexander Laird C	Summerside.
" "	John H. Bell A	"
" 5th District	Hon. Angus McMillan C	Charlottetown.
" "	George Godkin A	Summerside.

* Councillor. † Assemblyman.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. CHARLES H. MACKINTOSH.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—1894.

F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod.
H. Mitchell, Mitchell.
J. R. Neff, Moosomin.
T. Tweed, Medicine Hat.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY - - R. B. GORDON.

Constituencies.	Members.
Batoche	Charles Eugène Boucher.
Battleford	James Clinkskill.
Banff	Robert G. Brett.
Calgary	John Lineham. H. S. Cayley.
Cannington	S. S. Page.
Cumberland	Jno. F. Betts.
Edmonton	Frank Oliver.
Kinistino	Wm. F. Meyers.
Lethbridge	Chas. A. Magrath.
Macleod	F. W. G. Haultain.
Medicine Hat	Thomas Tweed.
Mitchell	Hillyard Mitchell.
Moose Jaw	Jas. H. Ross.
Moosomin	Jno. Ryerson Neff.
North Qu'Appelle	Wm. Sutherland.
North Regina	David F. Jelly.
Prince Albert	Thomas McKay.
Red Deer	Francis E. Wilkins.
Souris	Geo. H. Knowling.
South Qu'Appelle	Geo. S. Davidson.
South Regina	Daniel Mowat.
St. Albert	Antoine Prince.
Wallace	Frederick Robert Insinger.
Whitewood	Daniel Campbell.
Wolseley	James P. Dill.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICE—17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.
SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.	May 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.	May 23, 1888.

42. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, having accepted the position of Minister of Finance, which office he resigned in May, 1888, on being reappointed High Commissioner.

43. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the oldest ruler, for the Bey of Tunis and the King of Denmark are her seniors in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the list.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1894.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	"	......	Empress of India	1877
Afghanistan	Abdul Rahman Khan	......	Ameer of Afghanistan	1880
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
	"	......	King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1894—*Concluded.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Belgium	Leopold II	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	General Floriano Peixoto.	......	President of the United States of Brazil.	1891
Bulgaria	Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg.	1861	Prince	1887
China	Kuang Hsu	1871	Emperor of China	1875
Denmark	Christian IX	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Egypt	Abbas Pasha	1874	Khedive of Egypt	1892
France	Marie F. Sadi-Carnot	1837	President of the French Republic.	1887
German Empire	William II	1859	German Emperor	1888
	"	....	King of Prussia	1888
Greece	George I	1845	King of the Hellenes	1864
Holland	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline.	1880	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
	Emma	.....	Queen Regent	1890
Italy	Humbert	1844	King of Italy	1878
Japan	Mutsuhito	1852	Mikado of Japan	1867
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz	.....	President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	1884
Montenegro	Nicholas	1841	Prince of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Mulai-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco	1873
Persia	Nasser-ed-Deen	1829	Shah of Persia	1848
Peru	Colonel Bermudez	......	President of the Republic of Peru.	1890
Portugal	Dom Carlos I	1863	King of Portugal	1889
Roumania	Charles I	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
	"	......	King of "	1881
Russia	Alexander III	1845	Czar of Russia	1881
Servia	Alexander I	1876	King of Servia	1889
Spain	Alfonso XIII	1886	King of Spain	1886
	Maria Christina	1858	Queen Regent	1885
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland	Walter Hauser	......	President of the Swiss Confederation.*	1892
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	1844	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	Grover Cleveland	1837	President of the United States.	1892
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	1855	Sultan of Zanzibar	1890

*Elected annually.

CHAPTER III.

XLV. Area.—LI. Physical Features.—LXII. Climate.—LXV. Meteorological Tables.

44. The name "Canada," as applied to this country, first appears in *Bref Récit de la Navigation faite en 1536-37 par Cap. Jacques Cartier.* The derivation generally accepted is that from the Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier, hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to one of their divisions, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

45. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or, including its water surface, 3,456,383 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-west Territories (which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska* and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

46. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing considerably more than one-third of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 3,030,771 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area 3,161,493 square miles, or 294,890 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is, exclusive of protectorates, 9,040,497 square miles. The combined area,

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* The boundary line between Canada and Alaska is now the subject of an international survey.

therefore, of Canada and the Australasian colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 70 per cent of the whole Empire.

47. The area of the whole continent of Europe is about 3,661,360 square miles. It is therefore only about 204,980 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada. Canada is 430,783 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.

48. England, Wales and Scotland form an area of 88,000 square miles. Forty such areas could be cut out of Canada.

A recent writer, Mr. A. Earling of Sweden, attempts to give an idea of the size of Canada in this way: "We must first take our own country (Sweden), with its land and water, its mountains and its woods; very extensive is our country, but against Canada it is—nothing.

"Then we take the whole of Scandinavia, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, but our balance is yet in the air. We add England, Ireland and Scotland, but without result.

"We take three more kingdoms and one republic, viz., Holland, Belgium, Greece and Switzerland. Yet we lack much. We add the Balkan States, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania, and with these we join Turkey, but though we now have a dozen states on the European side, Canada is still more.

"We take all the kingdoms in the Empire of Germany; we take the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Austria-Hungary and the Republic of France, and yet Canada is more than all the other countries together. And now, perhaps, the reader might begin to suspect how big Canada really is.

"We have forgotten Portugal and Spain, but it makes no difference. How much more do we really need? Just as much as we already have. Just as many kingdoms and empires and republics. But Russia is left, and is great enough to fill up the rest. Canada is, in short, as big as our whole world, Europe."

49. Mr. E. G. Ravenstein estimates the area of the world at 51,250,800 square miles, and its population at 1,467,920,000. Canada covers about one-fifteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one-three hundredth part of the estimated population.

50. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion :—

Provinces and Districts.	Land. — Square Miles.	Water. — Square Miles.	Total. — Square Miles.
Ontario	219,650	2,350	222,000
Quebec	227,500	1,400	228,900
Nova Scotia	20,550	50	20,600
New Brunswick	28,100	100	28,200
*Manitoba	64,066	9,890	73,956
British Columbia	382,300	1,000	383,300
Prince Edward Island	2,000	....	2,000
District of Keewatin	267,000	15,000	282,000
do Alberta	105,355	745	106,100
do Assiniboia	88,534	1,001	89,535
do Athabasca	103,300	1,200	104,500
do Saskatchewan	101,092	6,000	107,092
North-west Territories	859,600	46,400	906,000
Territory east of Keewatin and south of Hudson's Bay	194,300	2,500	196,800
Territory east of Hudson's Bay	352,300	5,700	358,000
Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	300,000	....	300,000
Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to longitude 66°, not included in above areas	....	47,400	47,400
Total	3,315,647	140,736	3,456,383

*The area of the province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.

It will be seen that Canada has a combined area of inland water surface which is alone 19,887 square miles larger than the area of Great Britain and Ireland.

51. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-west Territories and the great inland lakes.

52. The great inland lakes, five in number and remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the United States and Canadian Sault Ste. Marie canals. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned

Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purpose of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system.

53. The other principal lakes are—in Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec, Lake Temiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (11,200 square miles); Great Slave (10,100 square miles); Athabasca (4,400 square miles); Winnipeg, 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 710 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles; Winnipegosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 828 miles above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba, length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea 809 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

54. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet; Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which run parallel to the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are: the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

55. The principal rivers are—in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length; the Copper Mine and Great Fish rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn, Tyrrell and Albany rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay; in Ontario and Quebec, the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay; in New Brunswick, the St. John, Resti-

gouche and Miramichi rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia; the Peace River, which rises in that province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

56. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains, several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, Melville and Lancaster Sounds and Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, 1,000 miles long and 600 wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; and on the west, the Straits of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

57. The largest islands on the west are Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands; the latter about 300 miles in length, with an area of 20,000 square miles, contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. On the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso; and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. These islands form the Arctic Archipelago.

58. As the area of Canada is great, its general physical features and its soil and climate vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario was at one time a vast forest, still in many places very heavily wooded. Fuller particulars of the forest wealth of Canada are given on page 104.

59. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-west Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division along lines running generally north-west and south-east. into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux. The first of these is known as the Red River valley and Lake Winnipeg plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at

the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. The fi
plateau lies entirely within the province of Manitoba, and
estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best whe
growing land in the world. The second plateau or steppe h
an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 2
miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,0
square miles of rich, undulating, park-like country lies in th
region. This section is especially favourable for settlement, an
includes the Assiniboine and Q'Appelle districts. The thir
plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th mer
dian, with an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west f
465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has a
altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above th
sea of about 3,000 feet. The three plateaux, though varyin
considerably in character, are all most favourably adapted for agr
cultural pursuits, including dairying and stock-raising. Numer
ous and prosperous homesteads and cattle ranches have bee
established.

60. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extendin
from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensivel
wooded, and has generally been considered for the most par
unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearin
animals. But during the session of Parliament of 1888 a com
mittee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities o
these regions, the result being that all previous ideas were upse
The area inquired into was about 1,260,000 square miles, and o
these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were suitable, an
about 400,000 square miles useless, for cultivation ; 656,000 squar
miles were fitted for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley an
316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation o
about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being navigable with stern-whee
steamers and 1,360 miles with light draught sea-going steamers
There are large deposits of gold, silver, iron, graphite, ochr
brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "whil
the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief tha
eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Peltr
are at present the chief commercial products of this last great fu
preserve of wild animals, and in view of the danger of the extinc
tion of animals whose furs are fashionable, the committee suggeste
that districts should be leased by the Government, and a limita
tion placed on the take of certain kinds of skins. The lakes an
rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. Th
committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of th

northern coasts of Canada were in danger of speedy destruction from foreign whalers, and proposed that the Government should adopt measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario. As an evidence of the value of this region, the following statement, showing the collections of furs by the Hudson's Bay Company, is inserted here. This information has been courteously supplied by Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner of the company :

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF FURS AND SKINS SOLD BY THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE (COLLECTED IN CANADA IN EACH PREVIOUS YEAR).

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Bear	8,087	9,763	9,144	11,446	10,629	13,672	11,384
Beaver	83,589	102,775	82,992	73,264	64,246	56,935	56,224
Fisher	4,492	6,138	5,387	6,529	5,658	5,169	4,801
Fox, blue	35	72	77	22	38	82	49
" cross	3,185	3,821	2,899	2,862	2,457	2,740	2,640
" kitt	128	250	68	306	856	538	299
" red	11,651	17,005	14,238	11,918	13,948	11,104	11,857
" silver	827	944	630	638	554	656	598
" white	4,102	12,978	9,353	2,805	3,704	9,390	4,679
Lynx	73,850	78,555	33,706	18,712	11,445	8,294	8,614
Marten	50,842	72,939	64,179	72,707	64,689	73,439	99,314
Mink	64,215	82,923	43,641	35,288	29,363	42,094	57,879
Musquash	380,022	344,818	223,603	322,324	574,742	806,103	934,540
Otter, land	8,312	11,588	8,748	9,280	8,171	9,748	8,610
" sea	10	9	11	15	9	6	8
Seal, fur	1,846	179	737	482	279	932	403
Skunk	10,920	16,322	11,297	10,680	12,583	10,642	9,182
Wolf	1,136	4,749	3,325	2,474	4,237	1,684	1,551
Wolverine	1,226	2,439	2,008	2,243	1,388	1,140	1,009

61. The province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous district extending to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the prairie country east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. Timber, minerals of unknown value and an apparently inexhaustible supply of fish are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but as the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, agriculture is making great progress.

62. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada than about that of any other known country, the idea entertained by many persons in Europe and elsewhere being that perpetual winter reigns. In reality the climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles ; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-west Territories, cattle graze at large through the winter months ; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion.

63. Instead of "six months' winter and six months' cold weather" being the normal condition, the fact is that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July. As the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that the winters, though at times severe, are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have had experience of both ; and it is a well recognized fact that a sharp cold winter, with plenty of snow, is by far the healthiest, as well as the most advantageous to business of every kind, while a mild winter is detrimental alike to health and business. The marine currents are singularly favourable to Canada ; along the Atlantic coast the Gulf stream exerts an influence so beneficial that on Sable Island troops of wild ponies, whose progenitors, two centuries ago, were shipwrecked and cast upon the island, and there successive generations, without shelter of any kind, have lived and multiplied. Along the Canadian shores of the Pacific Ocean the Japanese current produces the same effect on the climate as the Gulf stream does in England. Vancouver Island is like the south of England,

except that it has a greater summer heat with less humidity. In the vicinity of Victoria the highest temperature in the shade in July and August ranges from 80° to 90° Fahr., while in winter there are rarely more than 10 degrees of frost.

64. The following table, giving the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty-two years, affords the best evidence of the actual length of the winter in the central provinces.

Closing and Opening of Navigation at Montreal and Toronto in the years 1870 to 1893, inclusive.

YEAR.	Montreal.		Toronto.	
	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.
1870-71	December 18	April 8	December 24	March 11.
1871-72	do 1	May 1	do 21	April 12.
1872-73	do 8	April 25	do 10	do 14.
1873-74	November 26	do 25	November 26	March 16.
1874-75	December 13	May 3	December 18	April 16.
1875-76	November 29	April 27	November 30	do 11.
1876-77	December 10	do 17	December 18	March 25.
1877-78	January 2, '78	March 30	do 19	do 9.
1878-79	December 23	April 24	do 26	do 25.
1879-80	do 19	do 17	do 19	February 19.
1880-81	do 3	do 21	November 22	April 16.
1881-82	January 2, '82	do 11	January 2, '82	February 13.
1882-83	December 9	do 27	December 9	April 14.
1883-84	do 16	do 22	do 21	do 8.
1884-85	do 18	May 5	do 19	do 25.
1885-86	do 7	April 24	January 8, '86	March 20.
1886-87	do 4	May 1	December 4	April 12.
1887-88	do 23	April 29	do 24	do 11.
1888-89	do 14	do 14	do 20	March 15.
1889-90	do 29	do 14	March 1, '90	do 15.
1890-91	do 3	do 14	December 28	do 20.
1891-92	do 17	do 13	January 5, '92	do 31.
1892-93	November 30	do 24	December 22	April 7.

*These dates do not represent the actual length of the open season since both at the beginning and at the end of the season, time has to be allowed for vessels to arrive and take advantage of the "clear" channel in spring and to depart for winter quarters in the late autumn.

65. The following table, obtained from Mr. Charles Carpmael, Director of the Meteorological Service, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation above the sea of 220 places in the Dominion,

and also the mean summer and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, anl those of the winter from January, February and March :—

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Charlottetown	46·14	63·10	38	61·9	19·8
Georgetown	46·11	62·35	30	62·5	21·3
Kilmahumaig	46·48	64·2	20	61·1	17·6
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Bathurst	47·39	65·42	16	64·7	16·7
Bass River	46·35	65·5	....	60·0	16·2
Chatham	47·3	65·29	36	61·7	15·3
Dorchester	45·55	64·32	116	58·9	19·7
Dalhousie	48·4	66·22	150	58·7	12·6
Fredericton	45·57	66·38	164	62·1	17·8
Grand Manan	44·47	66·46	49	60·3	25·7
Point Lepreaux	45·4	66·27	45	56·2	23·7
Parker's Ridge	46·29	66·31	....	59·8	15·3
St. John	45·17	66·4	116	58·5	22·3
St. Andrews	45·5	67·4	47	59·6	22·5
Woodstock	46·8	67·42	....	62·2	15·7
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Antigonish	45·38	61·59	77	59·6	18·3
Baddeck	46·6	60·44	25	62·6	21·8
Digby	44·38	65·46	150	61·1	25·6
Glace Bay	46·12	59·58	38	59·6	21·1
Guysborough	45·22	61·30	34	61·9	22·0
Halifax	44·39	63·36	118	61·6	24·7
New Glasgow	45·36	62.39	77	62·3	20·2
Pictou	45·42	62·41	25	62·3	22·0
Port Hastings	45·39	61·24	45	62·9	19·7
Sydney	46·10	60·10	56	60·5	22·2
Sable Island	43·58	59·46	50	60·9	30·8
Truro	45·22	63·18	71	60·5	21·7
Windsor	44·59	64·6	87	62·3	23·9
White Head	45·15	61·8	30	58·9	25·2
Wolfville	45·7	64·20	....	58·9	23·4
Yarmouth	43·50	66·20	57	58·7	27·5
QUEBEC.					
Anticosti, S.W.P	49·26	63·35	20	54·3	15·3
" W.P	49·52	64·32	15	55·4	12·9
" E.P	49·6	61·41	25	54·4	14·9
Bicquet	48·25	68·53	50	51·4	14·9
Brome	45·10	72·36	....	62·5	15·4
Bird Rock	47·51	61·8	106	57·2	18·4
Belle Isle	51·56	55·25	426	48·4	10·2

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
QUEBEC—*Con.*	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Cape Chatte	49·6	66·45	80	56·7	19·6
Cranbourne	46·20	70·43	....	58·2	12·6
Chicoutimi	48·25	71·5	159	58·0	9·8
Cape Magdalen	49·16	65·20	100	56·5	13·8
Cape Norman	51·38	55·52	95	51·5	11·7
Danville	45·47	72·1	....	61·9	14·7
Father Point	48·31	68·28	21	54·5	13·4
Huntingdon	45·5	74·10	....	63·7	16·2
Lennoxville	45·23	71·52	500	61·8	19·3
Montreal	45·30	73·35	187	64·8	17·1
Point des Monts	49·20	67·22	30	56·2	10·7
Quebec	46·48	71·13	315	61·6	14·6
Richmond	45·40	72·8	437	61·6	16·9
Roberval	48·31	72·13	....	59·7	12·2
St. Francis	46·12	70·50	....	61·6	12·6
St. Hyacinthe	45·40	72·10	....	65·6	15·8
ONTARIO.					
Axe Lake	45·25	79·35	....	57·8	15·2
Alton	43·52	80·5	....	61·1	19·9
Alexandria	45·19	74·39	267	62·4	18·4
Buda	48·35	90·0	1,473	60·8	6·8
Beatrice	45·8	79·20	....	60·8	16·0
Bognor	44·40	80·50	....	60·2	21·7
Birnam	43·2	81·55	....	63·9	21·7
Brantford	43·10	80·21	750	66·1	24·4
Bancroft	45·1	77·50	....	58·8	14·3
Barrie	44·23	79·41	779	64·9	20·7
Belleville	44·10	77·23	321	67·2	20·2
Brockville	44·36	75·44	278	65·5	19·0
Brampton	43·41	79·45	703	65·9	22·7
Cartier	46·40	86·20	....	57·8	7·0
Coldwater	44·38	79·40	....	63·1	18·3
Cottam	42·7	82·45	....	64·7	30·1
Chatham	42·23	82·12	595	64·8	27·5
Conestogo	43·33	80·39	....	62·6	20·4
Clontarf	45·23	77·9	....	61·4	16·5
Cornwall	45·1	74·43	185	65·2	18·2
Durham	44·10	80·50	....	63·3	19·5
De Cewsville	42·56	79·57	....	64·4	25·1
Deseronto	44·11	77·4	265	65·5	20·0
Egremont	44·0	80·5	1,450	60·6	18·4
Elora	43·41	80·24	1,274	62·1	20·4
Fitzroy Harbour	45·30	76·14	200	64·8	18·3
Guelph	43·33	80·16	1,059	63·8	19·7
Galt	43·23	80·22	870	63·7	22·7
Georgina	44·19	79·18	480	62·9	21·7
Goderich	43·45	81·43	728	65·3	23·7
Gravenhurst	44·54	79·20	806	62·6	17·7
Granton	43·12	81·21	1,015	63·5	22·2

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above Sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
ONTARIO—*Con.*	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Heron Bay	48·40	87·10	......	56·7	5·4
Haliburton	45·1	78·28	......	60·2	18·6
Hamilton	43·16	79·54	372	67·4	24·0
Huntsville	45·19	79·8	......	63·0	15·8
Ingersoll	43·2	80·57	877	64·3	24·8
Joly	45·50	79·12	......	59·3	14·8
Kingsville	42·3	82·48	......	67·8	28·1
Kincardine	44·10	81·37	684	64·8	22·5
Kingston	44·14	76·29	262	65·3	20·5
Little Current	45·57	81·54	608	63·5	15·8
Little Forks	48·33	93·42	1,117	56·3	5·6
Lucknow	43·56	81·30	897	63·7	22·7
London	42·59	81·13	832	64·3	23·3
Lindsay	44·20	78·45	876	62·5	18·1
Lakefield	44·25	78·15	......	63·6	16·0
L'Orignal	45·38	74·42	......	62·4	10·0
Listowel	43·44	80·58	1,252	61·8	15·9
Mattawa	46·15	78·41	......	59·3	12·6
Minden	44·52	79·10	......	59·9	14·9
Mount Forest	43·58	80·44	1,376	64·0	22·2
Nepigon	48·50	88·40	920	56·2	2·7
North Bruce	44·23	81·25	......	61·8	23·1
Niagara Falls, S	43·6	79·6	......	65·5	25·7
Norwood	44·22	77·59	639	62·5	19·4
Novar	45·28	79·10	......	58·4	14·0
Newmarket	44·2	79·29	525	73·1	20·7
Northcote	45·30	76·46	......	62·1	11·1
N. Gwillimbury	44·18	79·21	......	66·9	21·5
Owen Sound	44·34	80·55	672	62·4	20·4
Oshawa	43·53	78·52	......	63·5	20·7
Ottawa	45·26	75·42	236	65·3	15·4
Port Arthur	48·27	89·12	611	58·0	9·0
Parry Sound	45·19	80·00	635	60·9	17·4
Point Clark	44·5	81·44	595	63·7	21·9
Paris	43·12	80·25	832	63·2	26·8
Pelee Island	41·50	82·38	570	70·5	27·0
Port Stanley	42·40	81·13	592	64·5	24·7
Port Dover	42·47	80·13	635	65·8	24·6
Peterborough	44·17	78·19	688	66·1	20·2
Pembroke	45·50	77·7	389	64·3	15·0
Penetanguishene	44·45	79·56	725	63·4	19·4
Rockliffe	46·12	77·55	418	59·4	13·7
Ridgetown	42·30	81·55	......	64·5	25·6
Renfrew	45·26	76·39	......	62·6	14·8
Savanne	48·58	90·18	1,506	56·1	3·1
Saugeen	44·30	81·21	656	62·0	21·8
Sprucedale	45·30	79·40	......	59·7	13·3
St. Marys	43·15	81·11	1,046	63·4	25·5
St. George	43·14	80·12	714	64·6	22·9
Sault Ste. Marie	46·32	84·19	......	60·1	18·1
[illegible]	42·43	82·19	......	64·8	25·7

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
ONTARIO—*Con.*	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Stony Creek	43·13	79·45	268	66·3	25·1
Sharon	44·5	79·27	....	62·5	20·6
Shannonville	44·12	77·14	323	65·0	23·1
Simcoe	42·50	80·21	724	67·2	25·8
Stratford	43·23	81·0	1,182	63·8	21·9
Stayner	44·25	80·4	714	63·0	20·3
Strathroy	42·56	81·42	743	64·9	24·1
Toronto	43·39	79·23	350	64·1	24·6
Upland	45 48	79·25	....	58·2	14·0
Vienna	42·42	80·36	....	64·5	25·8
White River	46·40	80·50	1,252	54·3	1·6
Whiteside	45·0	79·43	....	60·7	15·7
Welland	42·59	79·17	589	64·8	21·6
Woodstock	43·8	84·7	980	64·4	22·6
Wanstead	42·56	82·3	789	63·3	26·3
Windsor	42·19	83·2	604	69·0	26·1
Zurich	43·24	81·38	....	54·4	23·1
MANITOBA.					
Brandon	49·51	99·57	1,194	58·4	0·2
[a]Channel Island	....	....	710	63·1	—1·7
Dauphin	51·15	99·30	839	63·1	0·3
East Selkirk	50·7	96·49	743	59·5	—1·5
Elkhorn	49·58	101·16	1,630	59·2	—0·4
Fort Osborne	49·50	97·10	....	60·4	1·1
Fort Ellice	50·24	101·16	850	57·9	3·5
Gimli	50·37	97·0	723	58·9	2·6
Hillview	49·54	100·36	....	59·1	1·2
Minnedosa	50·10	99·48	1,665	55·8	—0·6
Portage la Prairie	49·57	98·10	854	61·7	0·7
Posen	50·35	97·59	770	59·6	2·3
Poplar Heights	50·4	97·47	815	61·6	3·1
Oak Bank	49·47	96·42	....	59·8	2·0
Russell	50·42	101·20	1,830	55·8	—2·4
Sourisford	49·7	101·8	1,464	63·8	2·4
St. Albans (Aweme)	49·42	99·33	....	60·6	2·3
St. Boniface	49·52	47·9	....	59·9	—1·3
Stony Mountain	50·5	97·12	803	60·0	2·2
St. Andrews	50·5	97·0	....	58·5	—1·7
Winnipeg	49·53	97·7	764	59·7	1·5
N. W. TERRITORIES.					
Balgonie	50·30	104·13	2187	58·9	1·0
Battleford	52·44	108·16	....	61·4	7·1
Banff	51·6	115·25	4,515	52·0	15·9
Calgary	51·2	114·4	3,389	55·8	15·4

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[a] On Lake Winnipeg, precise locality not known.

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Concluded.*

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter
N. W. TERRITORIES—*Con.*	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Chaplin	50·26	106·39	2,202	60·8	6·6
Cotham	49·59	102·35	1,950	57·4	6·5
Edmonton	53·32	113·29	2,158	56 0	10·3
Fort Chipewayan'	58·42	111·05	....	54·2	—7·3
Glen Adelaide	49·55	102·8	....	56·8	7·9
Grenfell	50·23	102·53	1,957	57·4	3·4
Gleichen	50·52	112·54	2,952	58·6	11·0
Henrietta	51·22	108·30	....	60·1	1·4
Indian Head	50·27	103·41	1,924	59·9	3·4
Kilnap	51·15	102·14	1,636	55·9	—1·6
Maple Creek	49·55	109·28	2,471	62·9	15·3
Medicine Hat	50·1	110·37	2,156	62·9	14·3
Oonikup	53·30	101·20	....	56·3	—0·3
Pheasant Forks	50·45	102·50	....	55·6	—2·5
Prince Albert	52·55	106·0	1,402	54·6	0·9
Qu'Appelle	50·44	103·42	2,115	57·2	2·4
Regina	50·27	104·37	1,885	50·0	0·0
Swift Current	50 20	107·45	2,399	60·0	9·4
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Agassiz	49 15	121·40	52	61·3	39·9
Abbotsford	48·42	123·33	38	60·2	37·1
Barkerville	53·2	121·33	4,210	52 2	21·9
Clinton	51·6	122·48	2,978	58·4	21·4
Esquimalt	48·26	123·27	28	57·0	40·9
Fort Simpson	54·30	129·20	16	55·1	35·2
Lillooet	50 42	122·2	690	63·8	28·1
Ladner's Landing	49·6	123·4	....	57·7	36·7
New Westminster	49·12	122·53	33	60·4	37·2
Port Moody	49·14	123·16	5	61·2	34·8
Quamichan	48·42	123·47	....	60·4	38·2
Soda Creek	52·20	122·19	1,690	62·7	22·0
Spence's Bridge	50·25	121·30	770	69·0	29·0
Victoria	48·24	123·19	10	57·3	39 2
HUDSON'S BAY.					
Ashe's Inlet	62·35	70·35	....	37·6	—12·7
Fort Albany	52·12	82·5	....	37·6	— 2·0
Fort Churchill	58·40	94·5	38	49·2	—17·9
Moose Factory	51·16	80·56	30	58·9	0·7
Martin's Falls	51·30	86·30	....	53·1	— 2·6
Port Burwell	60·25	61·46	....	38·4	— 7·5
Port de Boucherville	63·12	77·28	....	36·4	—18·3
Port La Perrière	62·34	78·1	....	37·8	—24·0
Skinner Cove	59·6	63·37	....	43·3	— 4 2
Stupart's Bay	61·35	70·32	....	39·4	—15·1
York Factory	57·0	92·28	55	48·7	—12·6

66. The next table gives the highest, lowest and mean temperature, as well as the snow and rainfall and the total precipitation, at 129 places in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Ten inches of snow have been considered as equivalent to one inch of rain.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1892.

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
Prince Edward Island—						
Alberton	85·0	−9·4	42·36	29·25	48·5	34·10
Charlottetown	83·1	−4·6	42·10	35·11	46·4	39·75
Georgetown	91·5	−3·0	44·08	36·70	67·4	43·44
Newfoundland—						
St. John's	85·0	4·0	41·91	60·39	40 7	64·46
Bermuda—						
Prospect	91·3	44·6	68·74	66·49	....	66·49
New Brunswick—						
Bathurst	92·0	−17·0	44·46	26·49	98·4	36·33
Chatham	91·3	−17·7	40·03	33·20	93·6	42·56
Dorchester	85·0	−15·0	36·31	32·48	54·7	37·95
Dalhousie	91·0	−18·5	38·43	25·02	83·4	33·36
Fredericton	87·7	−12·7	41·50	36·16	94·7	45·63
Grand Manan	84·6	−5·0	43·16	38·36	57·9	44·15
Point Lepreaux	79·0	−3·0	41·42	40·67	61·0	46·77
St. Andrew's	87·6	−9·4	41·83	29·23	93·7	38·60
St. John	85·4	−6·0	41·68	42·48	52·8	47·76
Nova Scotia—						
Digby	82·0	−1·0	43·67	29·56	27·1	32·27
Halifax	88·4	−3·0	43·80	48·43	50·6	53·49
Pictou	90·8	−5·0	44·28	37·06	85·5	45·61
Port Hastings	99·0	−8·0	43·46	52·96	14·8	54·44
Sydney	88·5	1·0	43·03	44·06	76·7	51·73
Sable Island	82·0	15·0	46·41	48·89	73·0	56·19
Truro	87·5	−17·7	42·15	36·89	82·9	45·18
Whitehead	73·0	2·0	42·73	41·74	30·0	44·74
Yarmouth	76·5	1·6	43·43	41·65	104·1	52·06
Quebec—						
Anticosti, S.W.P	72·0	−12·5	36·82	26·26	71·1	33·37
Anticosti, W.P.	74·0	−17·0	36·91	18·99	163·5	35·34
Brome	87·0	−32·0	40·73	40·50	64·0	46·90
Belle Isle	65·0	−17·0	30·40	43·52	91·9	52·71
Chicoutimi	89·8	−29·9	36·48	22·14	49·5	27·19
Cape Chatte	77·0	−16 0	37·38	....	....	....
Cape Magdalen	80·0	−11·0	37·53	22·16	126·5	34·81
Father Point	82·0	−30·6	35·53	19·62	108·3	30·45
Grind Stone	76·0	0·0	40·48	36·68	162·8	52·96
Montreal	88·6	−16·0	42·26	27·07	152·3	42·30
Pointe des Monts	85·0	−22·0	35·73	36·90	164·0	53·30
Quebec	86·0	−20·0	38·74	26·50	81·4	34·64
Richmond	90·5	−32·2	40·75	32·75	104·5	43·20
St. Hyacinthe	89·0	−29·0	42·34	35·76	112·4	47·00

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1892—Co

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATI	
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.
	°	°	°	In.	In.
Ontario—					
Alton	90·2	—14·3	40·93	25·27	49·1
Alexandria	87·7	—29·5	41·17	30·69	102·0
Beatrice	85·0	—20·0	39·35	31·41	91·3
Bognor	89·0	—13·0	43·40	28·59	152·0
Birnam	93·3	—21·3	44·25	34·96	109·0
Buda	90·0	—46·0	32·68	15·65	80·6
Bancroft	87·8	—31·8	39·59	31·25	110·3
Cartier	93·0	—44·0	36·71	23·01	76·0
Collingwood	90·5	— 7·0	43·45	18·51	61·0
Coldwater	94·5	—25·2	41·91	29·21	108·6
Cottam	94·0	— 8·0	47·32	34·18	33·6
Clontarf	89·0	—29·8	39·92	22·14	106·1
Durham	88·0	—11·0	43·38	24·71	96·0
DeCewsville	90·0	—24·0	44·80	27·43	95·5
Deseronto	93·0	—30·5	43·79	26·11	61·4
Egremont	86·0	—19·0	40·13	26·63	64·7
Elora	94·9	—19·0	41·57	28·09	36·3
Fort Francis	92·3	—43·0	32·83	24·39	76·0
Gravenhurst	95·0	—30·0	40·84	29·68	86·2
Guelph	92·4	—20·0	41·32	24·92	27·2
Georgina	94·0	—28·2	44·72	24·88	65·6
Haliburton	89·0	—31·0	39·98	26·52	60·9
Kingston	83·3	—22·0	41·08	23·10	106·0
Lucknow	93·7	— 7·0	44·01	25·86	111·1
London	93·0	—26·2	46·56	38·19	76·9
Lindsay	91·2	—26·0	41·69	23·40	92·0
Lakefield	92·0	—24·5	41·95	19·73	67·8
Little Forks (Rainy Riv'r)	96·0	—45·0	32·85	36·36	64·0
Mattawa	91·9	—32·5	38·28	17·77	84·2
Nepigon	88·0	—40·0	30·37	9·80	58·0
North Bruce	90·5	— 3·0	43·16	29·12	52·3
Niagara Falls S.	91·0	— 4·0	45·36	29·30	70·7
Norwood	94·0	—34·0	40·67	25·12	103·0
Novar	91·5	—37·0	37·37	31·47	90·1
Owen Sound	89·0	—12·0	42·68	30·02	124·0
Ottawa	96·6	—24·2	41·08	23·10	106·0
Port Arthur	89·5	—34·0	34·65	16·06	26·8
Parry Sound	86·5	—26·4	40·06	28·92	149·3
Point Clark	85·0	2·0	44·45	29·48	54·0
Paris	94·0	—28·0	44·02	34·54	40·3
Point Pelee	92·7	—11·0	50·37	41·86	27·0
Port Stanley	87·0	25·8	44·21	33·88	64.5
Port Dover	89·9	21·2	44·35	26·77	59·3
Peterborough	97·5	—34·0	43·65	26·16	68·5
Rockliffe	95·0	34·0	37·36	21·63	78·5
Ridgetown	95·0	6·0	45·37	32·92	39·5
Savanne	86·0	47·0	31·57	20·79	59·0
Saugeen	90·8	5·5	43·52	28·06	138·0
St. Mary's	94·0	24·0	44·23	31·30	66·0

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1892—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
Ontario—						
St. George	94·4	—16·0	44·37	31·38	47·6	36·14
Sault Ste. Marie	89·7	—25·8	39·92	18·69	109·0	29·59
Sombra	95·5	—19·0	46·14	30·91	44·6	35·40
Stony Creek	97·0	—19·0	46·95	29·09	54·0	34· 9
Shannonville	93·0	—28·0	43·42	18·65	76·0	36·25
Toronto	93·5	—10·2	44·61	25·28	42·2	29·50
Uplands	89·0	—23·2	37·58	29·81	95·9	39·40
White River	87·5	—50·5	32·20	12·51	8·2	13·33
Whiteside	87·7	—28·0	40·90	32·19	83·7	40·56
Woodstock	92·5	—28·0	44·21	32·16	46·7	36·83
Zurich	95·0	—14·0	44·13	28·04	73·0	35·34
Manitoba—						
Brandon	90·0	—44·9	32·83	11·43	29·2	14·35
Channel Island	87·0	—37·0	29·73	6·24	4·9	6·73
Elkhorn	93·7	—40·7	32·32	14·37	62·6	20·63
Fort Osborne	87·0	—50·0	33·28	....	....	....
Hillview	92·0	—45·0	32·32	14·11	61·0	20·21
Minnedosa	90·1	—46·0	30·57	10·00	42·2	14·22
Oakbank	85·0	—52·0	31·53	15·69	56·5	21·34
Posen	90·0	—51·0	32·42	10·52	70·8	17·60
Portage la Prairie	90·0	—41·0	34·10	16·92	53·2	22·24
St. Albans (Aweme)	94·5	—44·0	33·75	11·30	56·9	16·99
Winnipeg	90·0	—44·4	32·18	17·59	46·4	22·23
N.-W. Territories—						
Battleford	98·0	—43·0	33·62	10·63	4·3	11·06
Calgary	92·0	—33·7	36·12	5·47	24·4	7·91
Edmonton	88·0	—41·0	34·46	11·43	54·2	16·85
Glen Adelaide	93·0	—40·0	32·29	10·10	48·8	14·98
Henrietta	96·2	—47·4	30·93	11·24	50·0	16·24
Indian Head	98·0	—44·0	35·09	8·12	10·5	9·17
Medicine Hat	97·0	—35·1	39·69	7·79	44·3	12·22
Oonikup	94·0	—41·5	28·64	11·26	78·6	19·12
Prince Albert	92·8	—51·9	29·18	8·56	33·0	11·86
Qu'Appelle	96·2	—44·6	32·01	11·44	51·0	16·54
Regina	98·0	—54·0	31·53	9·46	30·6	12·52
Swift Current	96·4	—34·6	35·90	12·18	81·2	20·30
Wallace	96·5	—44·0	31·67	8·12	16·2	9·74
British Columbia—						
Abbotsford	87·0	12·0	48·72	54·79	7·5	55·54
Agassiz	90·0	8·0	48·89	66·53	12·5	67·78
Donald	93·0	—38·0	38·15	....	12·2	....
Esquimalt	75·7	18·7	48·53	35·54	4·3	35·97
Nanaimo	89·3	14·5	49·80	32·65	7·5	33·40
Quamichan	92·0	20·0	50·27	32·89	6·7	33·56
Spence's Bridge	101·5	2·0	48·68	3·90	36·7	7·57
Carmanah Lighthouse	78·0	20·0	47·55	86·83	0·9	86·97

67. According to the above figures, the extremes of mean temperature in 1892 in the several provinces were as follow :—

	Max.	Min.
Ontario	50·37	30·37
Quebec	42·34	30·40
Nova Scotia	46·41	42·15
New Brunswick	44·46	36·31
Manitoba	34·10	29·73
British Columbia	50·27	38·15
Prince Edward Island	44·08	42·10
The Territories	39·69	28·64

68. The next table gives the number of inches of rain and snow recorded as having fallen in the several provinces during each year since 1874.

RAIN AND SNOWFALL IN CANADA, 1874-1892.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		P. E. Island		Manitoba.		British Columbia.*		N. W. T.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In,	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1874	19·40	75·0	25·93	107·1	36·95	86·5	26·81	107·1	39·53	117·1	13·74	62·6	11·49	43·0	......	......
1875	21·91	97·5	30·02	123·0	30·61	104·6	32·53	126·6	29·86	136·0	12·19	41·6	21·93	19·3	......	......
1876	23·10	91·4	25·77	124·3	35·69	87·6	31·51	106·0	26·13	105·7	19·89	66·8	14·20	9·5	......	......
1877	22·16	52·3	23·52	92·3	38·36	67·8	31·03	87·3	31·95	89·7	19·17	20·9	31·48	5·4	......	......
1878	34·14	60·4	29·62	96·5	43·82	30·3	34·16	87·4	40·15	78·3	21·22	27·6	24·47	11·8	......	......
1879	21·68	87·7	24·50	113·9	27·70	113·1	32·46	115·2	24·92	152·4	21·01	41·2	37·80	60·8	......	......
1880	27·23	66·3	24·08	103·9	33·94	94·7	26·50	92·3	21·88	132·0	19·62	34·6	26·98	73·2	......	......
1881	22·63	64·0	23·62	86·4	32·59	77·2	35·36	77·3	31·12	116·4	13·63	63·8	33·64	33·1	......	......
1882	22·70	73·5	26·00	107·4	35·37	115·2	29·69	139·0	28·07	169·2	13·62	61·4	21·24	31·3	......	......
1883	28·30	91·5	24·54	117·7	36·82	87·2	28·27	95·6	27·59	110·3	13·13	34·1	14·06	29·0	......	......
1884	23·37	91·6	26·12	130·3	41·73	79·1	38·82	89·5	38·83	75·0	18·09	45·2	14·19	17·8	......	......
1885	29·70	91·4	24·44	137·0	38·27	95·7	33·00	118·3	29·49	102·5	11·76	31·5	19·49	18·7	......	......
1886	24·76	90·4	24·98	121·3	35·05	49·3	30·92	102·1	32·92	60·7	9·01	28·2	33·31	34·7	......	......
1887	19·81	85·1	21·36	147·9	39·07	58·5	32·85	128·9	33·73	96·1	13·33	45·5	48·12	33·5	......	......
1888	22·82	59·0	27·35	155·2	41·11	60·6	40·44	105·5	31·66	74·5	11·43	37·9	43·53	56·4	......	......
1889	24·58	78·5	26·99	105·5	34·29	35·7	30·25	72·3	25·59	49·4	9·37	37·5	33·60	27·2	6·02	32·1
1890	28·62	66·4	26·52	96·3	40·06	46·8	30·77	102·3	41·26	85·4	17·92	30·8	42·32	41·9	12·49	36·1
1891	27·09	64·7	23·46	85·9	44·26	51·8	34·86	83·7	29·96	62·2	15·54	46·5	45·57	43·1	12·91	33·3
1892	26·47	70·6	26·02	112·1	43·42	61·4	32·99	67·9	35·07	50·5	13·07	52·8	41·26	98·0	9·75	44·8

* Any average rain or snow for British Columbia is misleading. The various parts of the province seem to have an amount of precipitation dependent on the position of the particular locality. As far as can be ascertained the following division may convey a somewhat definite idea.

	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.
Coast	56·56	34·8	60·04
S. interior	6·06	26·2	8·68
N. interior	18·67	134·2	32·09
Vancouver Island	32·43	22·2	34·65
N. part of coast	99·98	51·8	105·16

69. The following table gives statistics of the temperature a precipitation at the principal cities of Canada for the calend year 1893.

STATISTICS of the Temperature and Precipitation at the principal cities in Canada for the year 1893.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

—	Months.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	15·0	15·6	24·3	33·0	48·6	58·3	64·3	65·2	54·9	50·5	36·4	22·9	40·8
Difference from average	—1·8	—1·9	—0·8	—2·3	+1·8	0·0	+0·7	+0·7	—2·6	+4·1	+1·2	—1·1	—0·2
Highest temperature	43·6	41·4	46·8	51·2	73·0	79·4	77·1	83·0	72·0	65·2	57·7	48·3	83·0
Lowest temperature	—11·7	—12·0	1·3	11·0	30·4	39·2	51·5	49·0	41·2	34·4	17·4	—7·4	—12·0
Mean daily range	18·6	16·9	14·8	12·4	15·9	16·2	13·6	12·8	11·4	10·4	12·1	16·1	14·3
Amount of rain in inches	0·85	0·57	1·69	0·79	1·29	0·47	3·79	7·35	4·92	6·09	2·72	2·26	32·79
Number of days rain fell on	5	2	6	10	12	6	19	14	15	15	14	8	126
Amount of snow in inches	20·5	12·6	6·7	10·8	....	....	....	....	....	....	2·8	42·5	95·9
Number of days snow fell on	17	16	12	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	20	74
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·9	0·6

HALIFAX, N.S.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Mean temperature	20·4	19·3	27·3	36·1	48·0	57·8	62·9	64·1	54·5	50·6	37·8	27·4	42·2
Difference from average	—1·3	—4·4	—1·5	—1·7	—0·4	+0·1	—0·2	+0·3	—3·3	+3·5	+0·4	0·0	—0·7
Highest temperature	45·8	42·9	57·0	57·8	71·0	84·2	85·2	92·0	74·2	69·8	63·2	57·7	92·0
Lowest temperature	1·7	—5·0	5·0	13·0	31·0	38·4	48·5	47·6	38·5	29·0	17·0	1·3	—5·0
Mean daily range	15·5	17·9	15·0	15·9	17·8	21·9	20·5	17·9	16·6	13·8	14·9	18·2	17·2
Amount of rain	3·10	2·30	1·73	3·63	5·06	1·76	4·77	5·96	4·40	5·62	3·57	8·15	50·05
Number of days rain fell on	9	6	9	16	17	10	18	18	20	18	16	17	174
Amount of snow	16·8	33·7	5·7	5·8	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·6	21·0	83·6
Number of days snow fell on	22	17	9	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	17	80
Mean amount of cloud	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·8	0·6

STATISTICS of the Temperature and Precipitation at the principal cities in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

FREDERICTON, N.B.

—	MONTHS.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	7·5	12·7	24 3	34·8	51·7	62·2	64.2	66·1	52·1	47·9	32·1	13·4	39·1
Difference from average	—4·7	—3·1	—1·0	—3·0	—0·6	+1·5	—1·7	+2·1	—4·2	+3·8	+0·1	—5·3	—1·3
Highest temperature	50·8	46·9	50·6	56·3	83·7	87 9	85·2	94·7	76·9	73·0	62·7	39·9	94·7
Lowest temperature	—22·5	—20·5	—11·7	6·1	27·4	39·0	45·0	47·1	30·0	21·2	9·2	—26·0	—26·0
Mean daily range	22·6	22·5	23·0	20·4	24·0	24·9	23·4	21·4	19·4	18·8	18·0	21·2	21·6
Amount of rain in inches	1·41	0·60	0·94	0·78	3·26	2·32	3·68	6·70	5·26	3·17	1·86	0·89	30·87
Number of days rain fell on	3	3	4	8	15	6	12	13	18	10	10	4	106
Amount of snow in inches	24·0	32·0	3·8	15·2	......	......	......	......	......	......	*	52·0	127·0
Number of days snow fell on	8	11	8	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	20	57
Mean amount of cloud	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·5

ST. JOHN, N.B.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Mean temperature	14·8	18·3	27·7	35·1	48·5	57·1	60·1	61·8	52·6	48·7	36·5	21·7	40·2
Difference from average	—3·9	—2·5	+0·3	—2·0	+2·1	+2·4	+0·1	0·0	—2·1	+3·1	+1·1	—1·4	—0·2
Highest temperature	48·0	42·0	50·0	55·0	68·0	83·0	85·0	84·0	67·0	62·0	54·0	46·0	85·0
Lowest temperature	—7·0	—7·0	6·0	12·0	34·0	45·0	48·0	52·0	42·0	29·0	13·0	—10·0	—10·0
Mean daily range	15·3	13·8	12·1	16·1	12·7	14·9	13·2	14·2	11·4	9·3	11·3	13·7	13·2
Amount of rain in inches	1·46	1·62	1·04	1·30	3·22	0·83	2·55	6·91	2·13	3·55	2·03	5·59	32·23
Number of days rain fell on	5	4	6	10	11	8	12	16	12	12	12	10	118
Amount of snow in inches	25·4	27·2	4·3	7·5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	30·0	94·4
Number of days snow fell on	14	10	3	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	48
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·6

STATISTICS OF THE TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION AT THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN CANADA, &c.—Continued.

TORONTO, ONT.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	14·6	19·5	29·8	43·1	55·0	71·1	68·7	66·0	60·6	50·8	36·9	26·9	45·3
Difference from average	4·7	−2·4	+3·0	−0·2	0·0	+6·6	+0·6	+0·6	+1·2	+1·3	−0·3	−2·9	+0·1
Highest temperature	42·0	41·0	63·0	60·0	77·0	91·0	92·0	92·0	83·0	79·5	60·0	57·0	92·0
Lowest temperature	25·0	−5·0	5·2	23·1	32·0	43·0	43·5	30·0	29·0	22·5	4·0	0·0	−25·0
Mean daily range	15·9	17·5	16·0	17·8	21·6	23·7	26·2	28·9	23·8	21·9	16·1	14·5	20·3
Amount of rain in inches	1·95	3·41	1·6	3·11	3·62	3·22	1·46	1·57	1·13	4·38	3·13	3·92	32·50
Number of days rain fell on	2	6	9	13	13	16	10	9	14	12	10	9	123
Amount of snow in inches	21·4	27·7	2·3	4·8	......	....	......	......	...	*	2·2	24·5	82·9
Number of days snow fell on	20	15	10	6	......	......	......	......	...	3	13	18	85
Mean amount of cloud	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·5

WINNIPEG, MAN.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Mean temperature	−10·1	−9·2	7·5	27·3	51·8	65·4	67·4	61·7	51·7	35·3	14·0	−8·0	29·6
Difference from average	−3·6	−7·9	−4·9	−7·7	+1·2	+3·6	+2·2	−0·7	+0·1	−3·1	−4·7	−12·3	−3·1
Highest temperature	25·0	19·5	40·0	56·3	81·6	92·8	88·3	89·8	86·6	61·0	32·0	34·0	92·8
Lowest temperature	−42·5	−48·0	−30·1	0·4	18·0	40·6	40·0	35·0	21·7	12·0	−30·3	−39·1	−48·0
Mean daily range	23·5	24·4	29·8	21·1	22·0	22·4	25·6	25·9	24·6	19·8	18·4	24·1	23·5
Amount of rain in inches	0·0	0·0	0·05	0.82	2·23	3·87	5·42	1·52	0·65	1·35	0·07	0·0	15·98
Number of days rain fell on	......	......	2	6	5	18	12	12	8	7	2	.....	72
Amount of snow in inches	18·8	15·2	1·7	14·8	.....	.. .	.....	......	0·1	*	22·7	6·2	79·5
Number of days snow fell on	16	9	4	11	....	....	.....	......	2	1	12	12	67
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0·5	0·2	0·7	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·5	0·5

STATISTICS of the Temperature and Precipitation at the principal cities in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

—	MONTH.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	14·7	4·0	19·1	32·7	49·4	52·2	59 2	60·5	48·3	34·8	17·9	17·7	31 2
Difference from average	+7·1	—7·9	—7·6	—6·4	+1·2	—3·8	—0·6	+2·3	—1·0	—4·6	—10·7	+1·2	—2·6
Highest temperature	50·8	45·1	54·2	63·5	79·6	77·9	90·0	94·0	86·0	61·4	56·3	48·0	94·0
Lowest temperature	—48·4	—49·4	—9·0	16·0	29·0	35·0	39·0	34 0	22·5	1·4	—30·8	—30·1	—49·4
Mean daily range	19·2	19·0	20·5	21·3	25·9	.....	28·1	33·1	25·9	22·9	20·0	19·6	23·2
Amount of rain in inches	R	0·00	0·00	R	2·47	1·11	1·95	0·88	0·39	0·08	0·00	0·00	6·88
Number of days rain fell on	1	0	0	2	18	14	10	5	7	3	0	0	60
Amount of snow in inches	3·5	2·0	1·5	4·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·7	4·6	12·0	5·7	37·7
Number of days snow fell on	4	7	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	6	4	48
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·6

ESQUIMALT, B.C.

Mean temperature	35·9	34·4	42·7	44·4	50·9	54·3	57·6	57·6	53·2	47·0	40·0	42·5	46·7
Difference from average	—5·0	—3·0	—0·6	—2·6	—1·6	—1·1	—0·9	—0·9	—0·8	—2·1	—5·1	+1·5	—1·9
Highest temperature	51·3	49·0	54·5	58·6	66·2	80·0	71 4	75·7	70·6	58·6	50·5	52·6	80·0
Lowest temperature	—1.5	5·5	29·3	31·4	40·1	42·2	45.2	42·2	40·2	29·7	27·2	29·2	—1·5
Mean daily range	9·4	9·6	12·0	11·0	13·3	15·0	15·7	19·0	15·7	11·9	9·0	7·9	12·5
Amount of rain in inches	2 93	2.87	3·36	5·40	2·40	1·73	0·95	0·06	1·21	4·41	9·08	9·45	43·85
Number of days rain fell on	13	14	19	21	22	16	11	3	13	19	19	28	198
Amount of snow in inches	16·3	37·0	0	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·5	3·0	69·8
Number of days snow fell on	5	8	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	22
Mean amount of cloud (0—10)	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·9	0·7

Sun above horizon, Lat. [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1892.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agassiz	1892.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1893.	66·9	49·3	87·4	43·9	104·2	131·2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun above horizon, Lat. 50		266·1	281·9	369·4	415·2	478·8	487·9	490·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	341·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnipeg	1892.	147·9	148·9	172·8	235·2	179·3	277·7	321·3	279·0	[illegible]	111·2	[illegible]	104·3	[illegible]
	1893.	112·6	131·7	216·8	156·3	293·8	225·6	281·4	299·7	193·8	96·4	129·7	43·0	[illegible]
Brandon	1892.	140·7	121·8	138·7	175·1	130·1	206·3	295·8	267·8	175·2	101·2	44·7	80·6	1878·0
	1893.	101·1	115·3	191·0	126·5	278·6	206·6	286·5	287·4	221·9	112·7	88·0	78·8	2094·4
Sun above horizon, Lat. 45		285·7	302·5	369·9	406·5	461·1	465·7	470·9	434·5	376·3	340·2	286·9	274·8	4474·4
Fredericton, N. B.	1892.	85·7	108·2	167·2	220·4	173·7	192·7	290·2	170·9	198·8	137·2	42·7	114·0	1901·7
	1893.	135·8	139·2	184·1	173·9	183·4	247·7	252·9	215·5	163·4	156·4	114·9	68·5	2055·7
Montreal, Que.	1892.	41·4	92·1	162·6	192·1	173·3	181·5	277·8	210·6	204·5	139·3	35·5	44·8	1755·9
	1893.	81·0	99·6	139·8	150·9	168·8	205·7	238·1	213·2	160·5	141·8	84·7	79·6	1763·7
Barrie, Ont.	1892.	64·2	72·9	170·1	228·0	160·1	142·0	302·3	217·7	215·6	130·9	30·8	39·9	1775·0
	1893.	44·9	91·5	131·9	152·4	224·7	258·8	283·5	226·2	198·5	155·7	54·0	44·8	1866·9
Kingston, Ont.	1892.	60·1	100·6	197·5	213·1	180·7	227·3	308·6	242·0	216·6	160·9	40·0	74·9	2022·3
	1893.	88·3	93·4	164·8	177·1	220·8	262·7	283·7	266·3	189·3	154·1	108·3	68·1	2076·9
Lindsay, Ont.	1892.	69·4	107·7	187·6	234·7	180·2	203·8	329·7	224·9	232·1	145·9	25·6	65·2	2006·8
	1893.	67·8	97·0	170·4	152·4	213·6	268·0	284·0	257·4	185·9	172·0	86·0	52·4	2006·9
Toronto, Ont.	1892.	89·5	109·8	181·0	224·8	162·9	217·5	313·5	234·2	248·0	162·5	46·2	64·5	2054·4
	1893.	77·4	102·4	156·5	155·0	213·4	251·4	290·5	272·7	217·8	158·3	83·9	73·1	2052·4
Woodstock, Ont.	1892.	81·0	77·0	137·7	175·3	143·1	216·6	221·2	239·2	178·5	127·6	33·0	38·3	1768·5
	1893.	41·5	84·8	128·4	105·5	182·9	198·7	279·5	272·5	87·7	110·0	71·3	40·5	1606·3

70. The Storm Signal Service Branch issued 447 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st January to 30th June, 1893, of which number 385, or 86·1 per cent were verified. No important storm occurred which was not more or less satisfactorily warned.

71. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :—

YEAR.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877	743	510	68·6
1878	860	673	78·3
1879	712	591	83·0
1880	889	736	82·8
1881	854	727	85·1
1882	841	658	78·2
1883	1,085	858	79·1
1884	798	663	83·2
1885	830	741	89·3
1886	906	799	88·2
1887	1,093	972	88·9
1888	897	758	84·5
1889	1,126	926	81·3
1890	1,199	987	82·3
1891	1,017	826	81·2
1892	1,161	888	80·7

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 14,139 storm warnings issued during the last fifteen and one-half years, 11,653, or 82·4 per cent, have been verified.

72. The total number of predictions of weather probabilities issued during the year ended 30th June, 1893, was 7,312, of which 769 were not verified, 75·3 per cent having been fully, and 90·0 per cent fully and partially verified. The proportion of predictions fully and partially verified was higher than usual. The signal discs showing the weather expected were, as usual, carried on trains from June to September. These discs are much appreciated by farmers. Warnings of snow storms issued to railway companies were reported to have been of great value.

CHAPTER IV.

LXXIII. Lands of Canada—LXXIV. Dominion Lands—LXXXIX. Synopsis of Dominion Lands Regulations—XC. Provincial Lands—XCVII. Railway Lands.

73. There is a very large area of land throughout Canada, available for settlement, either for agricultural or mining purposes, the disposition of which is in the hands of the Dominion Government and of the several Provincial Governments, according to situation. These lands are known generally as "Crown Lands."

74. The Crown Lands of the Dominion, commonly called Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.

75. Under an Order in Council passed 25th November, 1885, a large tract of land, inclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart as a national park, to be known as "Rocky Mountains Park." Under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1886, certain other reservations in the Rocky Mountains were also made for park purposes. Since the reservation, a number of improvements have been made in the Rocky Mountains Park, roads having been made and bridges built, besides alterations at the hot springs for the convenience of visitors and bathers. Still further improvements and repairs were made in 1893, the sum of $4,717 having been expended. The number of visitors during the year 1893 to the Cave and Basin was [illegible] as compared with 4,198 in 1892, the decrease being attributable to the existence of small-pox on the Pacific Coast, which had the effect of restricting travel. Among those who registered their names at the springs were 1,868 Canadians, 1,305 from the United States, and 329 from the United Kingdom.

76. The following are the comparative figures for the last seven years, of transactions in Dominion lands. The pre-emption system was terminated on 1st January, 1890.

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homesteads..........	319,500	420,333	696,050	471,040	563,680	774,400	650,720
Pre-emptions........	87,747	70,521	212,651	57,600	....	....	....
Sales..........	114,544	197,140	177,092	139,030	189,704	62,800	46,873

77. The number of entries cancelled has been decreasing steadily. In 1874, 64 per cent of the homestead and 94 per cent of the pre-emption entries were cancelled; in 1893 1½ per cent were cancelled. The number of entries in 1893 was 4,067, and in 1874 there were 2,019 entries.

The following statement shows the number of homestead and pre-emption entries reported in each year since 1874 and the number and proportion of those entries which have been cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of entry:—

Year.	HOMESTEADS.			PRE-EMPTIONS.		
	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.	Per-centage.	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.	Per-centage.
1874..............	1,376	888	64	643	610	94
1875..............	499	301	60	391	228	58
1876..............	347	153	44	263	134	50
1877..............	845	451	53	594	346	58
1878..............	1,788	1,372	76	1,580	923	58
1879..............	4,068	2,034	50	1,729	1,447	83
1880..............	2,074	672	32	1,004	482	48
1881..............	2,753	935	33	1,649	760	46
1882..............	7,483	3,443	46	5,654	2,980	52
1883..............	6,063	1,717	28	4,120	1,437	34
1884..............	3,753	1,081	28	2,762	921	33
1885..............	1,858	547	29	653	357	54
1886..............	2,657	729	27	1,046	370	35
1887..............	2,036	409	20	585	193	32
1888..............	2,655	557	20	454	156	34
1889..............	4,416	1,343	30	1,355	460	33
1890..............	2,955	580	19	371	....	....
1891..............	3,523	550	15	....	....	....
1892..............	4,840	466	9	....	....	....
1893..............	4,067	63	1	....	....	....

78. The following statements give the letters patent issued and the homestead entries reported, with the cancellations :—

Year.			LETTERS PATENT.	
			Number issued.	Number cancelled.
Departmental year ending	31st October,	1874	536	6
do	do	1875	492	4
do	do	1876	375	4
do	do	1877	2,156	13
do	do	1878	2,597	32
do	do	1879	2,194	57
do	do	1880	1,704	41
do	do	1881	1,768	11
do	do	1882	2,766	11
do	do	1883	3,591	16
do	do	1884	3,837	24
do	do	1885	3,257	18
do	do	1886	4,570	17
do	do	1887	4,599	26
do	do	1888	3,275	34
do	do	1889	3,282	30
do	do	1890	3,273	20
do	do	1391	2,449	35
do	do	1892	2,955	27
do	do	1893	2,936	16

79. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1893 :—

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM SALES, 1873-1893.

Year ended 30th June.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1873	6,970	21,616	....	....	28,586
1874	8,290	17,697	....	....	25,987
1875	11,570	13,591	....	....	25,161
1876	4,700	3,704	320	....	8,724
1877	5,620	1,069	136,955	....	143,645
1878	15,370	2,682	120,159	....	138,211
1879	36,026	8,188	210,904	....	255,119
[illegible]	32,358	41,768	81,685	....	155,812
[illegible]	30,682	62,940	70,828	....	164,451

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM SALES, 1873-1893—*Continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1882	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886	40,481	76,140	204,658	....	321,279
1887	26,502	48,176	337,640	....	412,318
1888	28,521	52,238	313,523	*10,000	404,282
1889	50,010	57,513	318,238	*16,000	441,761
1890	44,500	54,897	228,744	....	328,141
1891	†29,164	91,665	171,425	*4,460	292,254
1892	†46,994	108,901	97,822	....	253,717
1893	†37,689	93,671	77,231	....	208,591

† Homestead fees only. * Scrip.

80. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1893, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay, and mineral lands, was $374,370, being a decrease as compared with 1892 of $62,490.

81. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended 31st October, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Gross revenue in cash	$232,854	$241,203	$276,107	$340,027	$303,551
Scrip redeemed and warrants located	318,556	267,763	157,548	125,203	88,774
Total	$551,410	$508,966	$433,655	$465,230	$392,325

82. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1893, have been :—

Homestead fees	$ 579,682
Pre-emption	206,741
Sales	5,696,832
Timber, grazing and mineral	1,462,255
Colonization	887,922
Miscellaneous.	477,223
	$9,310,655
LESS—Refunds	193,486
	$9,117,169

83. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below :—

Year.	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,597	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	8,147,000	50,919
1882	10,186,000	63,662
1883	27,234,000	170,212
1884	6,435,000	40,218
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
1887	643,710	4 023
1888	1,131,840	7,074
1889	516,968	3,231
1890	817,075	5,106
1891	76,560	476
1892	1,395,200	8,720
1893	2,928,640	18,304
Total	77,539,455	484,618

At the rate of five to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,300,495 souls.

84. The returns of the land sales by the principal railway and land companies in Manitoba and the North-west afford a not untrustworthy indication of the progress of settlement, for, while a certain percentage of the purchases will always be found to be of a speculative nature, the largest proportion are for purposes of settlement and cultivation. In 1893 the quantity of land sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was 93,184 acres, the amount realized having been $295,288, being at the rate of $3.17 per acre. The Hudson Bay Company sold 7,908 acres, for $50,857, or $6.43 per acre. This company also sold town lots to the value of $41,270. The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company sold 13,072 acres in 1892 for $44,998, an average of $3.44 per acre. The three companies, therefore, sold a total of 114,164 acres for $391,143, being an average price of $3.43 per acre.

85. The number of homestead entries made during the year was 3,890, representing 11,807 souls and 650,720 acres of land. The entries were made by 1,850 Canadians, 818 from the United States, 238 of whom were returned Canadians, 424 from the United Kingdom, 151 French, 59 Germans, 78 Austro-Hungarians, 192 Russians (other than Mennonites), 54 Swedes and 51 Icelanders. The net addition to the population of Manitoba and the North-west by the above entries was 11,867, but of course the number of souls, represented by the 1,850 entries made by persons from other parts of Canada, was no addition to the population of the Dominion.

86. The various immigration agents report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and the present supply is inadequate to meet it. Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm labourers, female domestics and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local supply being in excess of the demand.

87. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was discontinued in 1888, but for the purpose of promoting settlement in the North-west, the Government has since paid a bonus of $10 to each head of a family, and $5 to each member of a family over the age of 12 years; also, $10 additional bonus to each member of the family who shall, within six months after sailing, become a settler on land somewhere in the Dominion, west of the province of Ontario, which land must have been acquired from the Government or from a corporation which received it as a Crown grant. The object of this bonus is to assist the bona fide agricultural settler in the transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the North-west.

88. The provincial Crown lands are situated within the limits of the several provinces, and are controlled by the respective governments, from whom particulars of transactions concerning them can always be obtained. Summaries of the regulations for the disposition of Dominion Lands, Provincial Crown Lands and the lands belonging to the principal railway companies, who have received land subsidies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, are given below.

89. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the

North-west Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

(1.) Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of $10.

The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of perfecting the homestead entry.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least thirty acres thereof under cultivation.

(2.) In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter-section of the same section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time $3 per acre; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.

(3.) The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encouragement of bona fide settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding 8 per cent per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to and acknowledged by the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent, homestead inspector or other agent, as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. The advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, &c.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.

(4.) The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

(5.) Payments for land may be made in cash or by such scrip as has been issued by the Department of the Interior for that purpose.

(6.) A homestead settler, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Any settler may obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches, inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for his own use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of $5 per acre cash.

(7.) Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed land are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.

(8.) The price per acre for coal lands is: for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, $10, and for anthracite coal, $20. The land may be sold by public competition, or to the applicant.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold at public competition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

(9.) Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and within the railway belt in British Columbia may be granted. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land covered by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the land forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead or purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate ; and in the event of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

(10.) Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by the Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of $5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended $500 in actual mining operations on the claim, and by paying to the local agent therefor $5 per acre cash, and a further sum of $50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.

(11.) On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested in the Government of that province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments :—

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of $5 per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion land surveyor, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.

The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

90. With respect to the lands of the province of Ontario, any head of a family, whether male or sole female, having children under eighteen years of age, can obtain a grant of 200 acres; and a single man over eighteen years of age, or a married man having no children under eighteen residing with him, can obtain a grant of 100 acres. These lands are mostly covered with forest, and are situate in the northern and north-western parts of the province.

Such a person may also purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash. The settlement duties are—to have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop at the end of the first five years, of which at least 2 acres are to be cleared annually ; to build a habitable house, at least 16 feet by 20 feet in size ; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the Rainy River district to the west of Lake Superior, consisting of well-watered, uncleared land, free grants are made of 160 acres to a head of a family having children under eighteen

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years of age residing with him (or her); and 120 acres to a single man over eighteen, or to a married man not having children under eighteen residing with him; each person obtaining a free grant to have the privilege of purchasing 80 acres additional, at the rate of $1 per acre, payable in four annual instalments. The settlement duties are the same as set out above excepting that only three years' residence is required. The soil of this district is a deep loam, and for an area of nearly a million acres is very fertile.

91. About 7,200,000 acres of land have been surveyed by the Government of Quebec for sale.

Lands purchased from the Government are to be paid for in the following manner:—One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low—from 20 cents to 60 cents per acre (15d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.) that these conditions are not very burdensome.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear and have under crop, in the course of four years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 feet by 20 feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

The parts of the province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the Lake St. John district; the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa rivers; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; Lake Temiscamingue, and Gaspe.

92. There are now in Nova Scotia about 1,500,000 acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation. Nearly all the best land has been sold or granted. The price of Crown lands is $40 (£8 stg.) per 100 acres.

93. The grants of land to the early settlers in this province contained no systematic reservation of minerals. In some instances gold, silver and precious stones only were reserved; in other case the gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, &c., were retined for a source of revenue to the Crown. In this connection the rates of royalties paid are:

On the gross amount of gold obtained by amalgamation or rwise in the mill of a licensed mill-owner, a royalty of 2 per

On coal, 10 to 12½ cents on every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of coal sold or removed from the mine.

On copper, 4 cents per unit.

On lead, 2 cents per unit.

On iron, 5 cents on every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of ore solid or smelted.

Tin and precious stones, 5 per cent of their value.

The Act of Settlement releases to the owner of the soil all gypsum, limestones, fireclay, barytes, manganese, antimony, &c., and any of the reserved minerals whenever the reservation is not specified in the original grants.

94. It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 acres of ungranted land in New Brunswick.

Crown lands may be acquired for actual settlement as follows:—

(1.) Grants of 100 acres, by settlers over eighteen years of age, on condition of improving the land to the extent of $20 (£4) within three months; building a house 16 by 20 feet, and cultivating 2 acres within one year; and continuous residence and cultivation of 10 acres within three years.

(2.) One hundred acres are given to any settler over eighteen years of age who pays $20 (£4) in cash, or does work on the public roads, &c., equal to $10 (£2) per annum for three years. Within two years a house 16 by 20 feet must be built and 2 acres of land cleared. Continuous residence for three years from date of entry, and 10 acres cultivated in that time are required.

(3.) Single applications may be made for not more than 200 acres of Crown lands without conditions of settlement. These are put up to public auction at an upset price of $1 (4s. 2d.) per acre. Purchase money to be paid at once. Cost of survey to be paid by purchaser.

95. Any person being the head of a family, a widow or a single man over eighteen years of age, and a British subject, or an alien purposing to become a British subject, can pre-empt 160 acres of land belonging to British Columbia west of Cascade Mountains, or 320 east of these mountains, at $1 per acre. Two months' leave of absence under the Land Act, and an additional four months for sufficient cause, when applied for to the Chief Commissioner, can be had in each year till the Crown deed is obtained. A certificate of improvement showing that the claim has been improved to the extent of $2.50 per acre is necessary before a Crown deed can be issued. Timber and hay lands can be leased from the Gov-

ernment. Timber lands pay a yearly rental of 10 cents per acre, and a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on all logs cut. Leases of land for other purposes may also be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

96. There are about 45,000 acres of vacant Government land available in Prince Edward Island, consisting of forest lands of medium quality, and averaging in price about $1 an acre. Intending settlers are allowed ten years to pay for their holdings, the purchase money bearing interest at 5 per cent and being payable in ten annual instalments.

97. The Canadian Pacific Railway lands consist of the odd-numbered sections along the main line and branches, and in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River districts. Lands in the province of Manitoba average in price from $3 to $6 an acre; in the district of Assiniboia, east of the 3rd meridian, $3 to $4 an acre, and west of the 3rd meridian, including most of the valuable lands in the Calgary district, $3 an acre. Lands in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River districts, $3 an acre.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a deed of conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the company over its railway.

For further particulars apply to L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Winnipeg; or to Archer Baker, 67 and 68, King William St., London, E.C., England.

98. The land grant of the Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company, only recently placed on the market, contains over 1,000,000 acres of land, well adapted for grain growing and mixed farming, in a belt 21 miles wide, immediately north of the international boundary, and from range 13 westward. The terms of purchase are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and applications to buy should be made to the same officers.

99. The Hudson Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the fertile belt of Manitoba and the great North-west of Canada, in all about 7,000,000 acres of land. Under the agree-

ment with the Crown the company are entitled to section No. 8, and three-quarters of section No. 26 in the greater number of townships, and all settlers must be careful not to enter upon them, unless they have acquired them from the company. The prices vary according to locality. Applications may be made to C. C. Chipman, Chief Commissioner, Winnipeg.

100. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company owns in the district of Alberta, in the North-west Territories, 300,000 acres of farming and grazing prairie lands. These are situated principally between the international boundary and Lethbridge, the site of the company's collieries.

The company have for sale blocks of land from 10,000 to 30,000 acres in extent, for grazing or colonization purposes. Full information and plans may be obtained from the company's offices at Lethbridge.

101. The Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company's land grant consists of about 1,900,000 acres of agricultural and ranching lands in Alberta, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The railway runs through the centre of the district in which the lands are situated, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary.

At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at $3.

Terms, one-tenth cash and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

102. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company's land grant consists of about 1,500,000 acres of good agricultural land in the Saskatchewan district, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway runs through the district, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Regina.

At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at $3 per acre. Terms, one-tenth cash, and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CHAPTER V.

Forest Wealth.—CVII. Census Forest Products.—CVIII. Comparison with Census 1891.—CIX. Value of Forest Products.—CX. Census Wood Industries.—CXI. Exports Forest Products.—CXII. Destination Exports. Share of British Trade.—CXIII. Export Saw-logs to United States.—CXIV. Wood-pulp Industry.—CXV. Exports Wood-pulp and Pulpwood.—CXVI. Consumption Wood per head.—CXVII. Carried on Railways and Canals.—CXVIII. Timber Leases in Crown Lands.—CXIX. Area of Timber Limits.—CXX. Receipts from Timber Licenses.—CXXI. Forest Area of Canada.—CXXII. Area and Quantity of Pine.—CXXIII. Forest Reserves and Parks.—CXXIV. Trees of Canada.—CXXV. Forests of Europe.—CXXVI. Forest Area per head.—CXXVII. Proportion of Forest area.—CXXVIII. Planting Steppes.—CXXIX. Coniferous Forests.—CXXX. Non-European Forests.—CXXXI. India, Australia and South Africa.

The natural resources of Canada are her forests, her fisheries and her minerals.

The forest wealth of the country is very great. The forests extend in an almost unbroken stretch from the Atlantic to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,000 miles. The great plains of the North-west have always, within the memory of man, been sparsely timbered, but on the Pacific slopes of the Rocky Mountains down to the shores of the ocean there are mammoth trees that can compare favourably with the growth of any region on the globe. From the earliest days of its occupation by the French the forest wealth of the country washed by the St. Lawrence engaged the attention of the Government of France, who saw therein vast resources available for their naval purposes. They drew from these forests large numbers of masts and [illegible] and issued stringent regulations for the preservation of the [illegible] oak. When the country was first ceded to Great Britain, little attention was paid at first to its vast timber supply, owing to the fact that almost the whole of the Baltic trade was carried in British ships and that the timber of northern Europe provided [illegible] and [illegible] return freight for the shipping thus [illegible]. It [illegible] the troubles of the Napoleonic era commenced, and especially when the continental blocus was enforced, the timber supplies of the Baltic becoming uncertain and insufficient, attention was directed to the North American colonies, with the result of increasing the quantity of timber which reached Great Britain from 2,600 tons in 1800 to 125,300 tons in 1810, and to 308,000 tons in 1820. The following figures will show the development of the trade :—

1850—	Exported to	the United	Kingdom,	1,052,817	tons.
1859	"	"	"	1,248,069	"
1872	"	"	"	1,211,772	"
1881	"	"	"	1,301,301	"
1891	"	"	"	1,051,091	"

105. A noticeable feature in the returns is the steady decline in the quantity of square timber exported to England, and the increasing quantity of sawn or manufactured wood. This is in favour of the Canadian forests, as the square timber involves great waste, and the debris left in the forest increases danger from fires.

106. The forests and woodlands of Canada form a large portion of its natural wealth, contribute a great proportion of its exports, and afford materials for some of its most important industries.

107. The census of 1891 shows the following forest products for the preceding year :—

CENSUS—FOREST PRODUCTS, 1890.

Timber.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunsw'ck	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Territories.	Total Canada.
White pine, square....cub. ft.	6,884,808	1,665,231	414,727	202,938	1,550	550	19,000	2,440	9,191,244
Red " " .... "	595,879	317,609	2,805	148,055	2,651	100	336,890	2,410	1,406,399
Oak, " .... "	1,765,544	68,863	1,412	26,226	400	32,035	600	......	1,895,080
Tamarac, sq. or sided... "	562,728	2,595,980	266,320	19,600	1,400	189,508	16,333	13,265	3,665,134
Birch and maple " "	1,133,790	959,304	636,161	670,478	237,713	295	......	4,728	3,642,073
Elm, " "	2,686,725	166,781	430	1,040	1,880	6,334	......	1,232	2,864,422
Black walnut, " "	38,042	7,696	......	......	......	......	......	......	45,738
Other walnut, " "	30,736	71,477	5,040	1,674	......	......	......	......	108,927
Hickory, " "	316,977	49,786	......	9,192	3,500	700	6,300	......	386,455
All other, " "	4,811,878	11,437,966	883,679	2,206,675	338,503	323,110	740,905	763,488	21,506,204
Pine logs, } Census standard. 100 ft. B. M.	10,293,171	2,560,298	532,017	402,021	20,144	613	1,194,156	88,138	15,090,528
Spruce and other logs.	11,660,690	10,757,148	4,619,901	4,793,477	469,310	270,384	908,053	59,594	33,538,557
Spars and masts..........No.	40,685	50,498	187,965	22,836	2,318	200	18,638	......	323,140
Staves ....M.	29,550	44,628	8,026	9,103	788	2	163	......	92,260
Lathwood.... . .... cords.	97,684	172,594	11,471	9,598	1,011	716	313	25	293,412
Tanbark .... "	110,124	148,851	56,268	12,574	610	1,040	320	23	329,810
Firewood .... "	5,192,399	3,380,389	616,049	703,809	160,532	274,992	157,006	69,988	10,555,164
Fence posts... .. ..No.	6,528,980	10,670,437	1,494,484	2,541,881	2,120,486	1,508,353	2,284,660	1.213,974	28,363,255
Railway ties......... .... "	4,813,666	2,404,593	1,483,334	317,222	42,130	473,672	940,690	209,600	10,684,907
Telegraph posts .. .... "	220,818	97,265	12,634	40,777	10	305	22,002	50	393,861
Pulp wood...............cords.	114,959	131,191	11,372	3,334	24	......	267	......	261,155
Shingles ....M.	610,374	175,625	34,359	88,267	19,169	548	10,386	1,008	939,736

108. The census returns of 1891 cannot be compared with those of previous decades on account of the addition of provinces, and also of extra columns for telegraph posts, railway ties, fence posts, pulpwood and home-made shingles in the last census. Taking the four old provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a comparison of the principal items may be made, as follows:—Square pine, white and red, 1891 census, 10,232,052 cubic feet; 1881 census, 19,929,573 cubic feet; 1871 census, 26,191,193 cubic feet;—other square and sided timber, 1891 census, 29,898,410 cubic feet; 1881 census, 65,746,894 cubic feet; 1871 census, 39,478,678 cubic feet; pine logs, 1891 census, 1,378,750,700 feet, board measure; 1881 census, 2,150,112,800 feet B.M.; 1871 census, 1,241,646,800 feet B.M.;—spruce and other logs, 1891 census, 3,183,121,600 feet, B.M.; 1881 census, 2,305,570,600 feet, B.M.; 1871 census, 931,455,700 feet, B.M.;—spars and masts, 1891 census, 301,984 pieces; 1881 census, 191,078 pieces; 1871 census, 121,085 pieces;—staves, 1891 census, 91,307 thousand; 1881 census, 40,544 thousand; 1871 census, 34,706 thousand;—firewood, 1891 census, 9,892,646 cords; 1881 census, 10,493,155 cords; 1871 census, 8,713,083 cords;—lathwood, 1891 census, 291,347 cords; 1881 census, 91,165 cords; 1871 census, 25,657 cords;—tanbark, 1891 census, 327,817 cords; 1881 census, 398,239 cords; 1871 census, 162,521 cords.

109. The forest products of the Dominion, as given in the census of 1891, applying to them the values given in the Customs returns of exports, amounted to $80,071,415. Taking the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and omitting the articles in the additional columns, the value of the forest products in 1890-91 were $67,264,258; in 1880-81, $73,429,922, and in 1870-71, $44,462,907, at the Customs valuation.

110. The census returns show that the industries depending upon the forests and their products are very extensive and important. The invested capital amounted to $99,404,962, the wages to $30,624,626, and the value of the products to $120,392,039. In the saw-mills alone there were 51,575 employees.

111. The products of the forest and manufactures from them supply a large proportion of the exports of Canada. In the following tables they are classified as "From the Forest," including square timber, logs, railway ties, firewood, &c.; "From the Factory," including all products upon which labour has

placed by its exertions an increase in the value beyond the work of cutting and squaring, and "From the Shipyard," including all ships, new or old, sold abroad :—

Articles.	Measures.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM THE FOREST.			$
Bark, for tanning	Cords.	41,872	205,495
Basswood, butternut and hickory	M. ft.	782	25,366
Cedar for shingle bolts	Cords.	7	64
Firewood	"	181,417	354,429
Hop, telegraph and other poles	$	....	114,030
Knees and futtocks	Pieces	22,195	14,056
Lathwood	Cords.	2,590	6,491
Logs, elm	M. ft.	33,615	219,065
" hemlock	"	6,042	27,496
" oak	"	1,347	21,030
" pine	"	127,084	1,057,005
" spruce	"	21,103	123,254
" all other	"	9,422	69,307
Masts and spars	Pieces	1,805	7,933
Piles and pile timber	$	....	63,957
Posts, cedar, &c	"	....	70,485
Shingle bolts	Cords.	234	1,722
Sleepers and railway ties	Pieces	1,410,701	214,892
Stave bolts	Cords.	37,567	103,365
Timber, square, ash	Tons.	4,956	57,471
" birch	"	26,672	211,996
" elm	"	14,367	190,362
" maple	"	303	3,634
" oak	"	28,805	508,638
" pine, red	"	8,044	78,130
" " white	"	97,656	1,368,971
" all other	"	2,560	32,172
Wood, for pulp	$	....	386,092
Other forest products	"	....	55,985
Total from the Forest		....	5,592,893
FROM THE FACTORY.			
Ashes	$	....	120,886*
Lumber, battens	"	....	3,095
" deals, pine	St. Hun.	70,104	3,114,822
" " spruce, &c	"	181,608	4,647,453
" deal ends	"	12,190	295,478
" laths, palings and pickets	M.	310,354	506,827
" planks and boards	M. ft.	854,446	9,640,683
" joists	"	5,596	48,185
" scantling	"	13,360	108,538
" staves and headings	$	....	606,571
" other lumber	"	....	799,454
Shingles	M.	371,377	755,813
Shooks, box	No.	730,603	75,824
" other	$	....	43,388

VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTED—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Measures.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM THE FACTORY—*Continued.*			$
Charcoal	$	....	48,700
Extract hemlock bark	Brls.	6,398	108,885
Maple sugar	Lbs.	738,514	50,151
Wood, barrels, empty	No.	55,140	16,928
" household furniture	$	....	174,621
" doors, sashes and blinds	"	....	130,349
" matches and match splints	"	....	204,410
" mouldings and other house furnishings	"	....	22,883
" pails and other hollow-ware	"	....	10,901
" spool wood and spools	"	....	82,863
" wood pulp	"	....	455,893
" other manufactures	"	....	182,142
Total from the Factory		....	22,255,743
FROM THE SHIPYARD.			
Ships sold to other countries, No. 42	Tons.	31,317	363,916
Grand Total, Forest Products		....	28,212,552

112. Our chief customers for these exports are the United Kingdom and the United States. They took from us as follows in 1893 :—

Countries.	Total.	The Forest.	The Factory.	The Shipyard.
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	11,426,462	2,469,436	8,841,393	115,633
United States	14,606,759	3,094,593	11,612,166	....
Other countries	2,179,331	28,864	1,802,184	248,283
Total	28,212,552	5,592,893	22,255,743	363,916

The total amount of hewn wood imported by the United Kingdom in 1892, from all countries, was 2,469,139 loads of 50 cubic feet, of which the imports from Canada amounted to 194,654 loads, or 7·88 per cent. The total imports of sawn wood were 5,090,798 loads, of which 1,204,838 loads, or 23·67 per cent, were from Canada.

113. A marked feature of the export to the United States is the great increase in the number of pine saw-logs they take from us. This may be seen by taking periods of four years:

Period.	Feet B.M.	$	Average.	$
1882-85....................	4,335,000	37,943	1,083,750	9,483
1886-89....................	20,526,000	171,856	5,131,500	42,964
1390-93....................	269,868,000	2,282,802	67,467,000	570,700

In the fiscal year 1893, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, these logs amounted to 127,000,000 feet, B.M., of the value of $1,056,355.

114. The wood-pulp industry with a rapid growth has attained large proportions. By the census of 1891 the product of pulp wood was 261,155 cords, but as it was then recorded for the first time, there can be no comparison with the previous decades. Pulp mills did not appear in the census of 1871; by that of 1881 the invested capital amounted to $92,000, the wages to $15,720 and the product to $63,300; by the census of 1891 the invested capital had increased to $2,900,907, the wages to $292,099 and the value of the product to $1,057,810.

115. There has been a similar great increase in the exports of wood-pulp. The article did not appear in the Customs returns of 1889; in 1890 its export was valued at $80,005; in 1891 at $188,198; in 1892 at $219,548, and in 1893 at $386,092. The export of wood for making pulp also made great strides, amounting in 1890 (its first appearance in the returns) to $168,180, in 1891 to $280,619, in 1892 to $355,303, and in 1893 to $455,893. As to this export of wood for pulp, the Hon. E. J. Flynn, Quebec, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his report presented to the Legislature in the session of 1894, says: "I deem it my duty to observe that it has come to the knowledge of the department that some of the persons holding licenses to cut cedar, ship their lumber to New Brunswick and to the United States to be made into shingles. To prevent this occurring again, and not to deprive our workmen of the benefits of an in-

dustry which can be easily established in our midst, I recommended the Executive Council to order that in future no holder of a license to cut timber could cut any of that kind if it were not to be made into shingles in the province of Quebec. An Order in Council based on the recommendation, was passed on the 22nd September, 1892. The same question arises with respect to spruce for conversion into pulp, and it is now under consideration."

116. The value of forest products consumed per capita may be estimated approximately. The value of our product, calculated from the census returns of 1891, was $80,071,415. For the fiscal year 1890-91 our import of wood articles amounted to $3,132,516, while for the same period our exports were $27,207,547, leaving for consumption in Canada $55,996,384, or a value of $11.59 a head. With respect to quantity used, the census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year. About 30 per cent of this is exported, leaving 1,431,551,150 cubic feet for the annual home consumption. This is equal to 296·2 cubic feet per head of the population. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that the per capita consumption of the United States is about 350 cubic feet annually.

117. The carriage of forest products forms a considerable proportion of the business of the railways and vessels engaged in inland navigation. It is estimated that the Canadian railways carried the following wood goods in the year 1892 :—lumber of all kinds, 3,338,854 tons, and firewood, 895,522 tons, a total of 4,234,376 tons, or nearly one-fifth of the total weight carried. The forest products paying tolls on the canals in 1892 were as follows :—lumber, &c., 856,116 tons ; firewood, 135,885 tons, a total of 992,001 tons, or two-fifths of the total freight.

118. Forests on the Crown lands are leased to lumbermen by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the timber is sold with the land, there being no lumbering leases. In Manitoba, the Territories and the railway belt in British Columbia the Dominion owns the Crown lands, and timber leases are granted by the Department of the Interior. Some leases are also issued by the Department of Indian Affairs for Indian lands

in the various provinces. The areas covered by these leases are as follows :—

Provinces.	Provincial.	Dominion.	Indian.	Total.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Ontario	19,535	....	854	20,389
Quebec	42,965	....	117	43,142
New Brunswick	4,402	....	17	4,419
Manitoba and Territories	....	2,133	....	2,133
British Columbia	603	244	....	847
Total	67,505	2,377	1,048	70,930

119. The timber cut under these licenses was as follows :—Ontario, pine saw-logs, 626,422,425 feet, B.M.; other saw-logs, 5,615,284 feet, B.M.; square white pine, 3,841,853 cubic feet; square red pine, 17,466 cubic feet; other square timber, 74,472 cubic feet; boom and dimension timber, 45,488,853 feet, B.M.; cedar, 326,432 linear feet; railway ties, 628,898 pieces, besides minor products ;—Quebec, pine saw-logs, 377,397,063 feet, B.M.; other saw-logs (mostly spruce), 153,234,313 feet, B.M.; square white pine, 755,198 cubic feet; square red pine, 20,087 cubic feet; other square timber, 166,567 cubic feet; boom timber, 803,082 feet, B.M.; flat and small timber, 177,108 linear feet; railway ties, 137,615 pieces, besides minor products ;—New Brunswick, pine and spruce saw-logs, 79,706,842 feet, B.M.; hemlock, cedar and hacmatac saw-logs, 14,202,832 feet, B.M.; square pine, 2,504 cubic feet; square hardwood, 33,188 cubic feet; boom-poles, 14,204 pieces; railway ties, 103,672 pieces, besides minor products ;—Manitoba and Territories, lumber, not specified, 20,610,648 feet, B.M.; ties, 97,403 pieces, besides minor products ;—British Columbia, lumber, not specified, 84,392,536 feet, B.M.

120. The receipts by the various governments from these licensed lands were as follows :—

Provinces.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rents.	Bonus.	Tres-pass, Int. &c.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	767,983	58,606	1,309,261	19,943	2,155,793
Quebec	474,901	132,985	3,471	12,641	623,998
New Brunswick	96,153	18,844	....	....	114,997
British Columbia	34.693	31,674	....	....	66,367
Canada, Interior	63,710	23,806	5,054	6,768	99,338
do Indian	24,677	3,378	....	1,178	29,233
Total	1,462,117	269,293	1,317,786	40,530	3,089,726

At the Ontario sale of limits in the autumn of 1892 the total bonus was $2,315,000, of which $1,227,666 was paid the same year and is included in above figures, leaving $1,087,334 to be paid in the following year.

121. The area of forest and woodland in Canada cannot be definitely stated, for want of adequate data at present. The following approximate estimate is based upon returns of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, reports of surveyors, of the Crown Lands and other departments, the Geological Survey and other trustworthy sources :—

Provinces.	Total Area.	Forest and Woodland.	Wood-land.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	p. c.
Ontario	219,650	102,118	46·49
Quebec	227,500	116,521	51·22
New Brunswick	28,100	14,766	52·55
Nova Scotia	20,550	6,464	31·45
Prince Edward Island	2,000	797	39·85
Manitoba	64,066	25,626	40·00
British Columbia	382,300	285,554	74·69
Territories	2,371,481	696,952	29·39
Total	3,315,647	1,248,798	37·66

It must not be supposed that this area is all forest, much, though wooded, being covered with small trees.

122. An estimate founded upon similar data to that of t forest area, gives 38,808 square miles as the area of pine in O tario, and 31,468 square miles in Quebec. Assuming half million feet, board measure, to the mile, the quantities wou amount to 19,404,000,000 feet, B.M., and 15,734,000,000 fee B.M., respectively, and adding 2,200,000,000 feet, B.M., as th estimated quantity for the Maritime Provinces, would give total of 37,338,000,000 feet, B.M., of pine. Spruce far exceed pine both in area and quantity, but not even an approximat estimate can be formed at present, and this is the case also wit the Douglas fir and other trees peculiar to the Pacific coast.

123. The Ontario Government has made a reservation called the Algonquin Park on the watershed between the Ottawa and Georgian Bay waters. It contains 1,466 square miles, of which 166 is water. Most of it is well timbered, but it is all subject to lumbering licenses, some allowing only the pine to be cut, and some unrestricted. The Canadian Government has reserved 260 square miles for the Rocky Mountain Park at Banff, much of it covered with timber, which is carefully protected. There are also four other of these Dominion parks, or reservations, in the Rocky Mountain chain, at Mount Stephen, Mount Sir Donald, the Eagle Pass and the summit of the Selkirk Mountains.

124. Canada not only possesses vast forests, but they are composed of a great variety of trees. A carefully compiled list of timber trees makes them a little over a hundred, and probably a few more may be added hereafter, especially from the Pacific coast. Foremost, both for its value and commercial importance, is the white or Weymouth pine (*pinus strobus*), the main object of lumbering operations in Ontario and Quebec, where it forms great forests, especially in the Ottawa Valley, and there still remain large quantities more scattered in the Maritime Provinces. Next in importance are the spruces, which extend from the Atlantic coast, where they form a large article of export, to the Pacific coast, and they compose a marked element in the great northern forest and other woodlands of the Territories. British Columbia has its own coniferous trees of great size and value, headed by the Douglas fir, the giant cedar, the yellow cypress and the western spruce. Throughout Canada there is a great variety of valuable hardwoods which supply the domestic consumption and contribute largely to the exports.

125. For the sake of comparison, the forest areas of the European countries are given from the latest trustworthy authorities, in most cases from special returns obtained in 1893 from the British representatives in the respective states by the Imperial Foreign Secretary, Lord Rosebery, for the use of the Statistical Branch of this department:

Date.	Country.	Per cent Forest.	Forest area.	State or Crown Lands.	Municipal Institutions, &c.	Private.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893	Austria	32·58	24,172,360	2,347,868	3,524,264	18,300,228
1892	Hungary	23·52	18,777,771	2,923,555	6,481,739	9,372,477
1893	Belgium	17·08	1,243,507	61,945	403,197	778,365
1892	Bosnia, Hertzegovina	45·00	6,699,456	....	....	....
1888	Bulgaria	4·64	1,135,906	....	....	....
1887	Denmark	4·80	469,490	....	....	....
1892	France	17·92	23,407,161	2,657,850	4,712,481	16,036,830
1893	German Empire	25·70	34,367,651	11,341,325	6,529,854	16,496,472
1889	Greece	12·60	2,025,400	1,620,320	....	405,080
1891	Holland	6·93	561,456	....	....	....
1892	Italy	14·31	10,131,235	425,835	....	9,705,400
1889	Norway	24·53	19,288,626	2,314,635	578,659	16,395,332
1892	Portugal	5·25	1,163,841	53,964	....	1,109,877
1893	Roumania	15·22	4,942,000	2,254,070	....	....
1892	Russia, Europe	37·15	498,200,000	298,920,000	....	199,280,000
1891	Servia	48·00	5,763,163	....	....	....
1890	Spain	13·03	16,354,941	722,656	15,632,285	....
1890	Sweden	40·65	44,480,000	14,300,000	....	30,180,000
1893	Switzerland	20·12	2,059,018	86,161	1,394,942	577,915
1892	Turkey, Europe	8·93	3,500,000	....	....	....
1892	United Kingdom	4·00	2,695,000	....	....	....
	Total, Europe	30·26	721,437,982	340,030,184	39,257,421	318,637,976

The ownership for 23,512,401 acres is not specified. In Russia, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece the lands of municipalities, &c., and of private owners are given together.

126. The area of forest per head of population is an important factor in considering the sufficiency of woodland for the home requirements of a country. The following are the areas per capita in some of the principal countries :—

Country.	Acres per head.	Country.	Acres per head.
Canada	136·00	Norway	9·64
Austria-Hungary	1·04	Roumania	·41
Belgium	·20	Russia (Europe)	3·97
Denmark	·21	Spain	·95
France	·61	Sweden	9·30
Germany	·70	Switzerland	·70
Holland	·12	United Kingdom	·07
Italy	·34	United States	7·03

127. From these figures it may be deduced that a percentage of at least 25 per cent of forest carefully and scientifically cultivated is required to supply the local demand in countries with the dense population of Europe. Thus, of the three great powers, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, which are also foremost in scientific forestry, France, with 18 per cent in forest, while supplying itself with firewood, has to import timber largely, to the extent, it is estimated, of more than a third of its requirements for building and such purposes ; Germany, with 26 per cent in forests, imports in excess of its exports a considerable quantity of wood, but only a small proportion of its total consumption ; Austria-Hungary, with 30 per cent in forest, and a less dense population, is a large exporter of timber. In all these cases the forests are maintained undiminished or even slightly increased. Other great timber exporting countries, Norway, Sweden and Northern Russia, have undoubtedly been drawing upon their resources by diminishing their forests.

128. As throwing light upon the practicability of afforesting our prairies, the fact is of interest that on the Russian steppes, the prairies of that country, the Government has in recent years made plantations amounting to 130 square miles, and is making additions of about 3 square miles each year.

129. That coniferous forests can be subjected to and perpetuated by scientific forestry is shown by the following division of the forests in some of the chief countries of Europe :—

Country.	Coniferous per cent.	Deciduous per cent.
Austria	72	28
Hungary	22	78
Belgium	33	67
France	33	67
Germany	67	33
Holland	40	60
Italy	31	69

130. For the forests outside of Europe statistics are difficult to obtain, but the following table gives the latest available figures for some of the countries of America, Asia, Africa and Australasia :—

Date.	Countries.	Per cent Forest.	Total Forest.	State or Crown.	Municipal and Private.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894	United States.	23·29	450,000,000	....	....
1893	British Guiana	18·00	5,760,000	....	....
1893	India	25·00	140,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
1892	Turkey in Asia	....	17,500,000	....	....
1887	Algiers	5·50	5,833,100	5,058,060	775,040
1887	Cape Colony	....	224,000	....	....
1887	New South Wales	10·00	19,230,000	5,400,000	....
1889	Victoria	....	Not stated.	1,355,442	....
1889	South Australia	....	do	165,324	....

131. It may be seen from the above table that some of the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire have reserved state forests for the purpose of protecting and maintaining them in perpetuity. India has long had a strong staff of trained foresters, who treat the forests on the most approved systems of European forestry. Some of the colonies in Australasia and South Africa have also established state forests under trained foresters.

132. Further reference to the other natural resources of Canada will be found in chapter VIII., dealing with Agriculture, chapter IX., dealing with Fisheries, and in chapter X., dealing with Minerals.

CHAPTER VI.

CXXXIII. Population by Provinces.—CXXXV. Population by Electoral Divisions. Population by Cities, with Proportion of Rural and Urban.——CXL. Population by Sexes, Proportion by Sexes.—CXLIV. Birthplaces of the People.—CXLIX. Conjugal Condition.—CLIX. Ages of the People.—CLXXXI. Births and Deaths.—CXCII. Causes of Deaths.—CCIV. Religions of the People.—CCXI. Education of the People.—CCXXVII. Infirmities.—CCLVII. Dwellings of the People.—CCLXIV. Occupations of the People.—CCLXXXII. Industrial Census.

133. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.

A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021 ; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This province was also at that time independent.

The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.

The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-west Territories, may be set down to have been in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was then found to be 4,324,810.

The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the population was ascertained to be 4,833,239.

134. The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses :—

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per cent.	1891.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	18·6	2,114,321	9·73
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	14·0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	13·6	450,396	2·23
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	12·4	321,263	0·00
Manitoba	18,995	*62,260	247·2	152,506	144·95
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	36·4	98,173	98·49
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	15·8	109,078	0·17
The Territories	... .	56,446	....	98,967	75·33
Total	3,635,024	4,324,810	18·97	4,833,239	11·76

*65,954 originally; 3,694 were taken off and added to Ontario, when the boundary was changed.

135. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the several electoral districts in Canada in 1881 and 1891, with particulars of increase or decrease, as the case may be.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1881 AND 1891.

ONTARIO.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Addington	23,470	24,151	681	2·9
Algoma	24,014	41,856	17,842	74·3
Bothwell	22,477	25,593	3,116	13·8
Brant, North	17,645	16,993	—652	—3·7
Brant, South	20,482	23,359	2,877	14·0
Brockville	15,107	15,853	746	4·9
Bruce, East	22,355	21,355	—1,000	—4·4
Bruce, North	18,645	22,530	3,885	20·8
Bruce, West	24,218	20,718	—3,500	—14·4
Cardwell	16,770	15,382	—1,388	—8·2
Carleton	18,777	21,746	2,969	15·8
Cornwall and Stormont	23,198	27,156	3,958	17·0
Dundas	20,598	20,132	—466	—2·2
Durham, East	18,710	17,053	—1,657	—8·8
Durham, West	17,555	15,374	—2,181	—12·4
Elgin, East	25,748	26,724	976	3·8
Elgin, West	23,480	23,925	445	1·8
Essex, North	25,659	31,523	5,864	22·8

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Dec	
			Number.	Pe
Essex, South	21,303	24,022	2,719	
Frontenac	14,993	13,445	—1,548	
Glengarry	22,221	22,447	226	
Grenville, South	13,526	12,929	—597	
Grey, East	25,334	26,225	891	
Grey, North	23,334	26,341	3,007	
Grey, South	25,703	23,672	—2,031	
Haldimand	17,660	16,307	—1,353	
Halton	21,919	21,982	63	
Hamilton	35,961	47,245	11,284	
Hastings, East	17,313	18,050	737	
Hastings, North	20,479	22,213	1,734	
Hastings, West	17,400	18,964	1,564	
Huron, East	21,720	18,968	—2,752	
Huron, South	21,991	19,184	—2,807	
Huron, West	23,512	20,021	—3,491	
Kent	29,194	31,434	2,240	
Kingston	14,091	19,263	5,172	
Lambton, East	21,725	24,269	2,544	
Lambton, West	20,890	23,446	2,556	
Lanark, North	19,855	19,260	—595	
Lanark, South	17,945	19,862	1,917	
Leeds and Grenville, North	12,423	13,521	1,098	
Leeds, South	22,206	22,449	243	
Lennox	16,314	14,900	—1,414	
Lincoln and Niagara	23,300	21,806	—1,494	
London	19,746	22,281	2,535	
Middlesex, East	25,107	25,569	462	
Middlesex, North	21,268	19,090	—2,178	
Middlesex, South	18,888	18,806	—82	
Middlesex, West	19,491	17,288	—2,203	
Monck	15,940	15,315	—625	
Muskoka and Parry Sound	17,636	26,515	8,879	
Nipissing	1,959	13,020	11,061	
Norfolk, North	20,933	19,400	—1,533	
Norfolk, South	19,019	17,780	—1,239	
Northumberland, East	22,991	21,995	—996	
Northumberland, West	16,984	14,947	—2,037	
Ontario, North	21,281	21,385	104	
Ontario, South	20,244	18,371	—1,873	
Ontario, West	20,189	18,792	—1,397	
Ottawa (City)	27,412	37,269	9,857	
Oxford, North	24,390	26,131	1,741	
Oxford, South	24,778	22,421	—2,357	
Peel	16,387	15,466	921	
Perth, North	26,538	26,907	369	
Perth, South	21,608	19,400	—2,208	
Peterborough, East	20,402	21,919	1,517	
Peterborough, West	13,310	15,808	2,498	
Prescott	22,857	24,173	1,316	

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Prince Edward	21,044	18,889	—2,155	—10·2
Renfrew, North	19,124	23,005	3,881	20·3
Renfrew, South	19,042	23,971	4,929	25·9
Russell	25,082	31,643	6,561	26·1
Simcoe, East	27,185	35,801	8,616	31·7
Simcoe, North	26,120	28,203	2,083	7·9
Simcoe, South	22,721	20,824	—1,897	—8·3
Toronto, Centre	22,983	26,632	3,649	15·9
Toronto, East	24,867	43,564	18,697	75·2
Toronto, West	38,565	73,827	35,262	91·4
Victoria, North	16,661	16,849	188	1·1
Victoria, South	20 813	20,455	—358	—1·7
Waterloo, North	20,986	25,325	4,339	20 6
Waterloo, South	21,754	25,139	3,385	15·6
Welland	26,152	25,132	—1,020	—3·9
Wellington, Centre	26,816	23,387	—3,429	—12·7
Wellington, North	26,024	24,956	—1,068	—4·1
Wellington, South	25,400	24,373	—1,027	—4·0
Wentworth, North	15,998	14,591	—1,407	—8·7
Wentworth, South	15,539	16,770	1,231	7·9
York, East	22,853	35,148	12,295	53·8
York, North	21,730	20,284	—1,446	—6·6
York, West	18,884	41,857	22,973	121·6

QUEBEC.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Number.	Per cent.
Argenteuil	14,947	15,158	211	1·4
Bagot	21,199	21,695	496	2·3
Beauce	32,020	37,222	5,202	16·2
Beauharnois	16,005	16,662	657	4·1
Bellechasse	16,914	18,368	1,454	8·6
Berthier	21,838	19,836	—2,002	—9·1
Bonaventure	18,908	20,835	1,927	10·2
Brome	15,827	14,709	—1,118	—7·1
Chambly	10,858	11,704	846	7·8
Champlain	26,818	29,267	2,389	9·2
Charlevoix	17,901	19,038	1,137	6·3
Chateauguay	14,393	13,864	—529	—3·6
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	32,409	38,281	5,872	18·1
Compton	19,581	22,779	3,198	16·3
Dorchester	18,710	19,017	307	1·6
Drummond and Arthabaska	37,360	43,923	6,563	17·6
Gaspé	25,001	26,875	1,874	7·5
Hochelaga	40,079	80,998	40,919	102·1
Huntingdon	15,495	14,385	—1,110	—7 2
Iberville	14,459	11,893	—2,566	—17·7
Jacques Cartier	12,345	13,832	1,487	12·0
Joliette	21,988	22,921	933	4·2

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICT
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or D	
			Number.	P
Kamouraska	22,181	20,454	—1,727	
Laprairie	11,436	10,900	—536	
L'Assomption	15,282	13,674	—1,608	
Laval	9,462	9,436	—26	
Lévis	27,980	25,995	—1,985	
L'Islet	14,917	13,823	—1,094	
Lotbinière	20,857	20,688	—169	
Maskinongé	17,493	17,829	336	
Megantic	19,056	22,233	3,177	
Missisquoi	17,784	18,549	765	
Montcalm	12,966	12,131	—835	
Montmagny	16,422	14,726	−1,696	
Montmorency	12,322	12,309	—13	
Montreal, Centre	25,078	28,122	3,044	
Montreal, East	67,506	92,079	24,573	
Montreal, West	48,163	62,494	14,331	
Napierville	10,511	10,101	— 410	
Nicolet	26,611	28,735	2,124	
Ottawa County	49,432	63,560	14,128	
Pontiac	19,939	22,084	2,145	
Portneuf	25,175	25,813	638	
Quebec, Centre	17,898	17,649	— 249.	
Quebec, East	31,900	36,200	4,300	
Quebec, West	12,648	9,241	−3,407	
Quebec County	20,278	19,503	— 775	
Richelieu	20,218	21,354	1,136	
Richmond and Wolfe	26,339	31,347	5,008	
Rimouski	33,791	33,430	— 361	
Rouville	18,547	16,012	—2,535	
St. Hyacinthe	20,631	21,433	802	
St. Johns	12,265	12,282	17	
St. Maurice	12,986	12,267	— 719	
Shefford	23,233	23,263	30	
Sherbrooke	12,221	16,088	3,867	
Soulanges	10,220	9,608	— 612	
Stanstead	15,556	18,067	2,511	
Temiscouata	25,484	25,698	214	
Terrebonne	22,969	23,128	159	
Three Rivers	9,296	8,834	— 462	
Two Mountains	15,894	15,027	— 867	
Vaudreuil	11,485	10,792	— 693	
Verchères	12,449	12,257	— 192	
Yamaska	17,091	16,058	—1,033	

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1891 AND 1881—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Annapolis	20,598	19,350	—1,248	— 6·0
Antigonish	18,060	16,114	—1,946	—10·7
Cape Breton	31,258	34,244	2,986	9·6
Colchester	26,720	27,160	440	1·6
Cumberland	27,368	34,529	7,161	26·1
Digby	19,881	19,897	16	....
Guysborough	17,808	17,195	— 613	— 3·4
Halifax (City)	36,100	38.495	2,395	6·8
Halifax (County)	31,817	32,863	1,046	3.3
Hants	23,359	22,052	—1,307	— 5·6
Inverness	25,651	25,779	128	0·5
King's	23,469	22,489	— 980	— 4·2
Lunenburg	28,583	31,075	2,492	8·7
Picton	35,535	34,541	— 994	— 2·7
Queen's	10,577	10,610	33	0·3
Richmond	15,121	14,399	— 722	— 4·7
Shelburne	14,913	14,956	43	0·3
Victoria	12,470	12,432	— 38	— 0·3
Yarmouth	21,284	22,216	932	4·3

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Number.	Per cent.
Albert	12,329	10,971	—1,358	—11·0
Carleton	23,365	22,529	— 836	— 3·6
Charlotte	26,087	23,752	—2,335	— 8·9
Gloucester	21,614	24,897	3,283	15·2
Kent	22,618	23,845	1,227	5·4
King's	25,617	23,087	—2,530	— 9·8
Northumberland	25,109	25,713	604	2·4
Queen's	14.017	12,152	—1,865	—13·3
Restigouche	7,058	8,308	1,250	17·7
St. John (City)	26,127	24,184	—1,943	— 7·4
St. John (County)	26,839	25,390	—1,449	— 5·4
Sunbury	6,651	5,762	— 889	—13·3
Victoria	15,686	18,217	2,531	16·1
Westmoreland	37,719	41,477	3,758	9·9
York	30,397	30,979	582	1·9

MANITOBA.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Number.	Per cent.
Lisgar	12,679	22,103	9,424	74·3
Marquette	15,449	36,069	20,620	133·4
Provencher	12,496	15,469	2,973	23·7
Selkirk	13,651	53,226	39,575	289·9
Winnipeg	7,985	25,639	17,654	221·1

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Cariboo	7,550	5,519	−2,031	−26·9
New Westminster	15,417	42,226	26,809	173·9
Vancouver	9,991	18,229	8,238	82·5
Victoria	7,301	18,538	11,237	153·9
Yale	9,200	13,661	4,461	48·5

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	26,433	26,633	200	0·7
Prince	34,347	36,470	2,123	6·2
Queen's	48,111	45,975	−2,136	−4·4

THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta	25,515	25,277	41,284	161·8
Assiniboia, East		20,482		
Assiniboia, West		9,890		
Saskatchewan		11,150		
Unorganized	30,931	†32,168	1,237	4·0

† Wholly estimated.

136. In Census Bulletin No. 1 the urban population of Canada was divided into three groups: (1) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards; (2) of 3,000 to 5,000; (3) of 1,500 to 3,000, for the purpose of showing the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881—notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the census volumes of 81, so that the comparison of growth may be exact.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39·5
Toronto	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88·4
Quebec	62,446	63,090	644	1·0
Hamilton	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36·2
Ottawa	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41·0
St. John	41,353	*39,179	—2,174	—5·2
Halifax	36,100	†38,556	2,456	6·8
London	26,266	*31,977	5,711	21·7
Winnipeg	7,985	25,642	17,657	221·1
Kingston	14,091	19,264	5,173	36·7
Victoria, B.C.	5,925	16,841	10,916	184·2
Vancouver, B.C	....	13,685	13,685	....
St. Henri	6,415	13,415	7,000	109·1
Brantford	9,616	12,753	3,137	32·6
Charlottetown	11,485	11,374	—111	—0·9
Hull	6,890	11,265	4,375	63·5
Guelph	9,890	10,539	649	6·5
St. Thomas	8,367	10,370	2,003	23·9
Windsor	6,561	10,322	3,761	57·3
Sherbrooke	7,227	10,110	2,883	39·9
Belleville	9,516	9,914	398	4·2
Peterboro'	6,812	9,717	2,905	42·6
Stratford	8,239	9,501	1,262	15·3
Ste. Cunégonde	4,849	9,293	4,444	91·7
St. Catharines	9,631	9,170	—461	—4·7
Chatham, Ont.	7,873	9,052	1,179	15·0
Brockville	7,609	8,793	1,184	15·5
Moncton	5,032	8,765	3,733	74·2
Woodstock, Ont.	5,373	8,612	3,239	60·3
Three Rivers	8,670	8,334	—336	—3·8
Galt	5,187	7,535	2,348	45·2
Owen Sound	4,426	7,497	3,071	69·4
Berlin	4,054	7,425	3,371	83·1
Lévis	7,597	7,301	—296	—3·9
St. Hyacinthe	5,321	7,016	1,695	31·9
Cornwall	4,468	6,805	2,337	52·3
Sarnia	3,874	6,693	2,819	72·7
Sorel	5,791	6,669	878	15·2
New Westminster	1,500	6,641	5,141	342·7
Fredericton	6,218	6,502	284	4·5
Yarmouth	3,485	6,089	2,604	74·7
Lindsay	5,080	6,081	1,001	19·7

*The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

†The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment) are not included in these figures.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891—*Con.*

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Barrie	4,854	5,550	696	14·3
Valleyfield	3,906	5,516	1,610	41·2
Truro	3,461	5,102	1,641	47·4
Port Hope	5,581	5,042	– 539	—9·6

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Collingwood	4,445	4,039	494	11·1
Cobourg	4,957	4,829	—128	—2·5
Springhill	900	4,813	3,913	434·7
St. Johns, Que	4,314	4,722	408	9·5
Orillia	2,911	4,752	1,841	63·2
Nanaimo	1,645	4,595	2,950	179·3
West Toronto Junction	....	4,518	4,518	....
Carleton Place	1,975	4,435	2,460	124·5
Pembroke	2,820	4,401	1,581	56·0
Trenton	3,042	4,363	1,321	43·4
Petrolea	3,465	4,357	892	25·8
Ingersoll	4,318	4,191	—127	—2·9
Fraserville	2,291	4,175	1,884	82·2
Oshawa	3,992	4,066	74	1·9
Lunenburg	1,700	4,044	2,294	131·1
Dartmouth, N.S	3,786	4,576	790	20·8
Calgary	....	3,876	3,876	....
Smith's Falls	2,087	3,864	1,777	85·1
Goderich	4,564	3,839	—725	—15·8
Amherst	2,274	3,781	1,507	66·2
Brandon	....	3,778	3,778	....
New Glasgow	2,595	3,776	1,181	45·5
Lachine	2,406	3,761	1,355	56·3
Gananoque	2,871	3,669	798	27·8
Lauzon	3,556	3,551	—5	—0·1
Dundas	3,709	3,546	—163	—4·4
Mile End Village	1,537	3,537	2,000	130·1
Napanee	3,680	3,433	—247	6·7
St. Marys	3,415	3,416	1	....
Bowmanville	3,504	3,377	—127	—3·8
Portage la Prairie	....	3,363	3,363	....
Niagara Falls	2,347	3,349	1,002	42·7
iette	3,268	3,372	104	3·2

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891--*Concluded.*

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Arnprior	2,147	3,341	1,194	55·6
Deseronto	1,670	3,338	1,668	99·8
Strathroy	3,817	3,316	—501	—13·1
Woodstock, N.B	2,487	3,288	801	32·2
Picton	2,975	3,287	312	10·5
Brampton	2,920	3,252	332	11·3
Westville	2,202	3,152	950	43·1
Perth	2,467	3,136	669	27·1
Paris	3,173	3,094	—79	—2·4
Coaticook	2,682	3,086	404	15·0
Côte St. Antoine	884	3,076	2,192	248·0
Almonte	2,684	3,068	384	14·3
Walkerton	2,604	3,061	457	17·5

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Pictou, N.S	3,403	2,998	—405	—11·9
Côte St. Louis	1,571	2,972	1,401	89·1
Orangeville	2,847	2,962	115	4·0
Waterloo	2,066	2,941	875	42·3
Prescott	2,999	2,919	—80	—2·6
Summerside, P.E.I	2,853	2,882	29	1·0
St. Jérôme, Q	2,032	2,868	836	41·1
Windsor, N.S	2,559	2,838	279	10·9
Farnham	1,880	2,822	942	50·1
Whitby, O	3,140	2,786	—354	—11·2
Longueuil, Q	2,355	2,757	402	17·0
Wallaceburg	1,525	2,726	1,201	78·7
Port Arthur	1,275	2,698	1,423	111·6
St. Stephen, N.B	2,338	2,680	342	14·6
Simcoe	2,645	2,674	29	1·1
Seaforth	2,480	2,641	161	6·5
Clinton	2,606	2,635	29	1·1
Kincardine	2,876	2,631	—245	—8·5
Renfrew	1,605	2,611	1,006	62·6
Listowel	2,688	2,587	—101	—3·7
Nicolet	1,880	2,518	638	34·0
North Sydney	1,520	2,522	1,002	65·9
Liverpool, N.S	2,680	2,465	—115	—4·3
Sydney Mines	2,340	2,416	106	4·5

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or D	
			Number.	P
Sydney	1,480	2,427	947	
Campbellford	1,418	2,424	1,006	
Stellarton	2,297	2,410	113	
Notre Dame de Grace	1,524	2,305	781	
Amherstburg	2,672	2,279	–393	
Chicoutimi	1,935	2,277	342	
Thorold	2,456	2,273	—183	
Ridgetown	1,538	2,254	716	
Buckingham	1,479	2,239	760	
Mount Forest	2,170	2,214	44	
Aylmer, O	1,540	2,166	626	
Wingham	1,918	2,167	249	
Tilsonburg	1,939	2,163	224	
Milltown, N.B	1,664	2,146	482	
Newmarket	2,006	2,143	137	
Penetanguishene	1,089	2,110	1,021	
Mitchell	2,284	2,101	—183	
Magog	768	2,100	1,332	
Midland	1,095	2,088	993	
Dresden	1,979	2,058	79	
Forest	1,614	2,057	443	
Richmond, Q	1,571	2,056	485	
Hawkesbury	1,920	2,042	122	
Welland	1,870	2,035	165	
Uxbridge	1,824	2,023	199	
Palmerston	1,828	2,006	178	
Meaford	1,866	1,999	133	
Wiarton	796	1,984	1,188	
Portsmouth	1,734	1,974	240	
Drummondville	900	1,955	1,055	
Aylmer, Q	1,762	1,945	183	
Caughnawaga	1,684	1,936	252	
London, West	1,601	1,915	314	
Leamington	1,411	1,910	499	
Parrsboro'	1,206	1,909	703	
Point Edward	1,293	1,881	588	
Morrisburg	1,719	1,859	140	
Gravenhurst	1,015	1,848	833	
Preston	1,419	1,843	424	
Oakville	1,710	1,823	113	
Merritton	1,798	1,813	15	
Exeter	1,725	1,809	84	
Dunnville	1,808	1,776	—32	
Lachute	765	1,751	986	
Aurora	1,540	1,743	203	
Louiseville	1,381	1,740	359	
Waterloo	1,617	1,733	116	
Iberville	1,847	1,710	—137	
Granby	1,040	1,710	670	
Essex Centre	800	1,709	909	
Blenheim	1,212	1,708	496	
Port Perry	1,800	1,698	—102	

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montmagny	1,738	1,697	—41	—2·4
Kentville, N.S.	1,285	1,686	401	31·2
Parkhill	1,539	1,680	141	9·2
Harriston	1,772	1,687	—85	—4·8
Ashburnham	1,266	1,674	408	32·2
Port Elgin	1,400	1,659	259	18·5
Alexandria	1,200	1,614	414	34·5
Fergus	1,733	1,598	—135	—7·8
Windsor Mills	879	1,591	712	81·0
Beauharnois	1,499	1,590	91	6·0
Bedford	1,080	1,571	491	45·4
St. Boniface	1,283	1,553	270	21·0
Berthier	2,156	1,537	—619	—28·7
Gatineau Point	1,460	1,520	60	4·1
Georgetown	1,473	1,509	36	2·4

137. The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019, or 18·8 per cent of the total population ; in 1881 it was 912,934, or 21·1 per cent, and in 1891 it was 1,390,910, or 28·77 per cent. The growth of the urban at the expense of the rural population is one of the features of the present age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the foregoing figures, that the movement prevails in Canada as well as elsewhere. The large increase between 1881 and 1891 is caused to a considerable extent by the growth of a number of small places which had not attained a population of 1,500 in 1881.

138. The proportions of the urban and rural populations respectively to the total population, in each of the census years, 1871, 1881 and 1891, are given on the following page :

PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL TO TOTAL POPULATION.
1871, 1881, 1891.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ontario	19·4	80·6	22·8	77·2	33·2	66·8
Quebec	19·5	80·5	22·8	77·2	29·2	70·8
Nova Scotia	14·0	86·0	13·6	86·4	21·2	78·8
New Brunswick	24·3	75·7	22·3	77·7	19·4	80·6
Manitoba	1·2	98·8	12·1	87·9	22·5	77·5
British Columbia	8·9	91·1	11·9	88·1	42·5	57·5
Prince Edward Island	11·5	88·5	14·1	85·9	13·0	87·0
The Territories	....	....	....	....	5·6	94·4
Canada	18·8	81·2	21·1	78·9	28·7	71·3

139. The increase in urban population in Ontario and Quebec must be, to a large extent, attributed to the reason given above; in Nova Scotia the increase is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1881, several places that really were towns, could not be treated as such, owing to their limits not having been defined. New Brunswick is remarkable for the steady decline in urban population during the last twenty years. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the increase has, of course, been considerable, especially in the latter province, where the growth of the city of Vancouver has been phenomenal, as it had no existence in 1881 and now forms 14 per cent of the population of the province.

140. The population of Canada in 1881 consisted of 2,188,778 males and 2,136,032 females, and in 1891 of 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females, and the following table gives comparative particulars of the proportions of the sexes in each province in 1881 and 1891.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEXES, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	978,765	948,157	1,069,487	1,044,834
Quebec	678,109	680,918	744,141	744,394
Nova Scotia	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Manitoba	34,903	27,357	84,342	68,164
British Columbia	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Prince Edward Island	54,728	54,163	54,881	54,197
The Territories	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Canada	2,188,778	2,136,032	2,460,471	2,372,768

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	508	492	506	494
Quebec	499	501	500	500
Nova Scotia	500	500	504	496
New Brunswick	511	489	510	490
Manitoba	561	439	553	447
British Columbia	596	404	642	358
Prince Edward Island	503	497	503	497
The Territories	498	502	543	457
Canada	506	494	509	491

141. The preponderance of females which existed in 1881 in Quebec was not maintained in 1891, the proportion of sexes in that year being the same, while that in the Territories has been overcome, males, as was only to be expected, being largely in the majority. There was a decrease in the actual number of males in New Brunswick, and a consequent reduction in the proportion of sexes. There was an increase in the proportion of males in Canada in 1891, as compared with 1881, owing to the

influx of male settlers into the Territories and British Columbia, but the proportion in the four older provinces remained about the same, viz., 504 males to 496 females.

142. The proportion in the United Kingdom is about 485 males to 515 females. The population of the continent of Europe by recent census takings comprises 170,818,561 males and 174,914,119 females, the latter's plurality being 4,095,588. Among sixteen European nations the female sex preponderates; most strongly in Portugal and Norway, and least in Belgium and France. In six countries, Italy, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Bosnia the male sex is in the majority. In the United States the proportion is 512 males to 488 females. In the Australian Colonies there are 536 males to 464 females.

143. The number of Canadians, *i.e.*, persons born in Canada, was, according to the census of 1891, 4,185,877, and according to the same authority in 1881, 3,715,492, showing an increase of 470,385. The increase in the native-born population, therefore, constituted 92·5 per cent of the total increase.

144. The following tables show the number of persons in each province in 1881 and 1891, that were born in Canada and in other countries, respectively; and the principal countries in which and in what numbers the foreign-born had their birthplaces.

BIRTH PLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.
Ontario	1,496,744	430,211	1,708,702	405,619
Quebec	1,282,225	76,802	1,406,514	82,021
Nova Scotia	412,589	27,960	423,890	26,506
New Brunswick	289,965	31,268	299,154	22,109
Manitoba	45,757	16,503	108,017	44,489
British Columbia	34,957	14,492	56,851	41,322
Prince Edward Island	99,369	9,522	102,652	6,426
North-west Territories	53,886	2,560	80,097	18,870
Canada	3,715,492	609,318	4,185,877	647,362

BIRTH PLACES OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Countries.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England	139,031	151,301	12,909	21,160	4,813	6,124	4,174	3,836	3,457	16,017
Scotland	82,173	70,157	10,237	9,484	10,851	7,638	4,168	2,935	2,868	7,444
Ireland	130,094	103,986	27,379	21,223	5,600	3,532	16,355	9,512	1,836	4,553
Newfoundland	771	2,001	809	1,843	2,058	4,040	262	346	16	72
Other British possessions	1,835	1,592	681	1,086	517	355	174	115	56	208
Total, British possessions	353,904	329,037	52.015	54,796	23,839	21,689	25,133	16,744	8,233	28,294
France	1,549	1.294	2,239	2,883	222	200	63	55	81	474
Germany	23,270	23,440	1,023	1,371	254	233	203	193	220	857
Italy, Spain and Portugal	481	1,484	281	675	59	137	36	18	24	32
Russia and Poland	444	1,161	231	1,057	10	43	6	27	5,651	6,251
Scandinavian	852	1,316	358	554	114	245	444	485	121	3,746
United States	45,454	42,702	19,415	18,524	3,004	3,238	5,108	4,278	1,752	3,063
Chinese	22	97	7	36	....	5	....	8	4	31
Other countries	3,743	5,088	1,233	2,125	481	716	275	301	876	1,741
Total, foreign countries	75,815	76,582	24,787	27,225	4,144	4,817	6,135	5,365	8,729	16,195
Grand total, foreign born	429,719	405,619	76,802	82,021	27,980	26,506	31,268	22,109	16,962	44,489

BIRTH PLACES OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

Countries.	British Columbia		P. E. Island.		The Territories.		Canada.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England	3,294	12,959	1,728	1,143	98	7,148	169,504	219,688
Scotland	1,204	4,368	3,425	2,165	136	3,403	115,062	107,594
Ireland	1,285	2,771	2,915	1,793	62	1,814	185,526	149,184
Newfoundland	8	437	671	555	1	42	4,596	9,396
Other British possessions	203	574	75	47	6	473	3,547	4,450
Total, British possessions	5,994	21,109	8,814	5,703	303	12,880	478,235	490,262
France	193	268	15	17	27	190	4,389	5,381
Germany	344	904	14	7	....	747	25,328	27,752
Italy, Spain and Portugal	101	587	10	11	....	20	992	2,964
Russia and Poland	32	316	2	1	....	1,061	6,376	9,917
Scandinavian	170	1,065	11	11	6	405	2,076	7,827
United States	2,205	6,567	609	582	116	1,961	77,753	80,915
Chinese	4,350	8,910	....	1	....	41	4,383	9,129
Other countries	1,023	1,596	47	93	2,108	1,565	9,786	13,225
Total, foreign countries	8,508	20,213	708	723	2,257	5,990	131,083	157,110
Grand total, foreign born	14,502	41,322	9,522	6,426	2,560	18,870	609,318	647,362

145. From the preceding table it is found that the population of the several provinces had their birthplaces in Canada, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries in the following proportions, in 1881 and 1891 :—

PROPORTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.			1891.		
	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.
Ontario..	77·6	18·4	4·0	80·8	15·5	3·7
Quebec	94·3	3·8	1·9	94·5	3·7	1·8
Nova Scotia..	93·6	5·4	1·0	94·1	4·8	1·1
New Brunswick..........	90·2	7·8	2·0	93·1	5·2	1·7
Manitoba............... .	73·5	13·2	13·3	70·8	18·5	10·7
British Columbia..........	70·7	12·1	17·2	57·9	21·5	20·6
Prince Edward Island....	91·2	8·1	0·7	94·1	5·2	0·7
The Territories.	95·5	0·5	4·0	80·9	13·0	6·1
Canada..	85·9	11·1	3·0	86·6	10·1	3·3

The proportion of native-born has increased in the four older provinces and in Prince Edward Island, while it has decreased very considerably in the newer portions of the Dominion, showing that those portions are largely settled by immigration from outside the country. Manitoba has evidently received a very large proportion of her increased population from the other provinces.

146. In the United States the foreign-born were 14·77 per cent of the whole population in 1890, against 13·32 per cent in 1880, leaving the native-born 85·23 per cent in 1890 and 86·68 per cent in 1880. Canada has, therefore, a somewhat larger proportion of its inhabitants native-born. Including those born under the British flag in other parts of the Empire with the native-born, there is only 3·3 per cent of the population of Canada foreign-born.

147. The use of French as an official language having been recognized by Great Britain shortly after the conquest of Canada in 1760, and having been confirmed at various times in the subsequent history of the country, it follows that a large number

of the population are French-speaking Canadians, and the following table shows the number of such persons in the Dominion according to the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIANS, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	French-speaking Persons.		Proportion to Population.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	101,194	101,123	5·2	4·8
Quebec	1,071,581	1,186,346	78·8	79·8
Nova Scotia	40,997	29,838	9·3	6·6
New Brunswick	56,572	61,767	17·6	19·2
Manitoba	9,868	11,102	15·0	7·3
British Columbia	723	1,181	1·5	1·2
Prince Edward Island	10,736	11,847	9·8	10·8
The Territories	2,633	1,770	4·7	1·8
Canada	1,294,304	1,404,974	29·9	29·0

148. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54·5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population with 21·9 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island	54·5	Quebec	6·5
Nova Scotia	21·9	Manitoba	2·4
New Brunswick	11·4	British Columbia	·3
Ontario	9·6	Provisional districts	·2

Canada........ .... 1·5

149. The following table shows the civil condition of the people of Canada :—

Conjugal condition.	Aggregate.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
Single.............	3,053,392	63·18	1,601,541	65·09	1,451,851	61·20
Married.	1,588,055	32·85	796,153	32·35	791,902	33·37
Widowed.	191,792	3·97	62,777	2·56	129,015	5·43

These figures indicate that of the whole population of Canada (4,833,239, of which males were 2,460,471 and females 2,372,768) over three-fifths were single, nearly one-third married, and one-twenty-fifth were widowed.

In the United States, very nearly three-fifths were single, somewhat over one-third were married, and not quite one-twentieth were wiodwed.

In Canada, considered as to sex, over three-fifths of the males and over three-fifths of the females were single, the single males being somewhat greater in proportion than the single females. The proportion of married males and married females was nearly the same—one-third in each case, with a slight preponderance of females. The proportion of widows was slightly more than double that of widowers, showing that widows do not marry again as frequently as widowers do.

In the United States, more than three-fifths of the males and more than one-half of the females were single. The married were in about equal proportions, the female proportion being slightly in excess. The widows were three times as many, proportionately to numbers, as the widowers.

150. Of the male population in 1891, 796,153 were husbands, 62,777 were widowers. As there were 1,601,541 unmarried and children, by deducting the children (and the 951 boys under twenty who were married) we have 458,876 men who were bachelors on 6th April, 1891.

151. Of the male population in 1881, 690,544 were husbands, 50,895 were widowers. By deducting the children (and the 841 boys under twenty who had perpetrated marriage) we have 413,249 men who were bachelors in 1881.

152. Adding the widowers, there were 521,653 unmarried men in 1891, against 461,144 in 1881. About 40 per cent of the men of marriageable age were unmarried in 1891 and also 1881. There does not seem to be the growing aversion to marriage on the part of the men of Canada that has been affirmed of the men of other countries.

153. Of the female population in 1891, 791,903 were wives, 129,015 were widows. As there were 1,451,851 unmarried and children, by deducting the children and married girls (latter numbering 11,428) we have 330,628 women who were spinsters on the 6th April, 1891.

154. Of the female population in 1881, 689,540 were wives, 109,435 were widows. As there were 1,336,982 unmarried and children, by deducting the children (and the 11,749 girls who had married) we have 297,847 women who were spinsters in 1881.

155. Adding the widows there were 459,643 unmarried women over twenty years of age in 1891, and 407,282 in 1881—about 36·7 per cent of the women twenty years and over were unmarried in 1891, and 37·1 per cent in 1881.

156. These figures do not support the belief that the people of Canada like those of other countries are not married and given in marriage to the same extent now as in former years.

157. The census of 1891 shows that there were 4 husbands who had attained the mature age of 14 years, and 947 between 15 and 20 years old; and that 30 of these latter were widowers. The census of 1881 revealed 2 husbands of 14 years old, one of whom was a widower, and 849 married boys between 15 and 20 years, of whom 31 were widowers.

158. Among the females the census of 1891 showed 27 married under 15 years, three of whom wore "weeds," and 11,401 between 15 and 20 years who had taken wifely vows, of whom 129 were widows. The census of 1881 showed 44 married girls under 15, and 11,705 between 15 and 20 years; of the latter 106 were widows.

159. In respect to the ages of the married the following statements are made :—

MALES.

Age Periods.	1881.			1891.		
	Total Living.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Total Living.	Married.	Wid-owed.
Not given............	28,921	11,437	194	31,535	9,640	295
85 and over	6,031	1,894	2,362	5,931	2,315	3,189
75 to 84.............	28,265	15,260	8,419	30,845	18,501	10,382
65 to 74.............	67,395	47,678	11,111	77,658	58,706	14,014
55 to 64.............	113,204	91,826	10,085	129,706	107,317	12,533
45 to 54.............	163,653	137,467	8,235	188,688	159,981	10,149
35 to 44.............	218,673	177,285	6,169	258,853	209,636	7,448
25 to 34.............	313,151	177,265	3,792	358,397	198,966	4,316
20 to 24.............	216,162	29,581	428	237,144	30,140	421
15 to 19.............	246,028	849	31	258,325	947	30
10 to 14.............	257,463	2	1	279,889	4	....
5 to 9...............	290,427	....	....	297,385	... ..	....
1 to 4...............	177,702	....	....	244,807	....	....
Under 1..............	61,704	....	....	61,308	....	....
Totals..........	2,188,799	690,544	50,827	2,460,471	796,153	62,777

FEMALES.

Not given	29,848	12,835	482	31,581	10,450	1,025
85 and over	6,001	514	3,726	6,263	709	5,003
75 to 84	25,161	6,217	14,645	28,015	7,406	18,365
65 to 74..............	59,651	27,297	23,721	70,078	34,223	30,149
55 to 64..............	102,861	65,924	24,691	120,492	80,339	29,534
45 to 54	139,028	117,192	19,983	178,557	137,608	22,637
35 to 44..............	209,052	168,627	12,885	243,236	194,570	14,156
25 to 34	295,774	204,498	6,439	348,839	237,718	7,021
20 to 24..............	217,771	74,687	963	235,913	77,452	993
15 to 19	239,281	11,705	106	254,412	11,401	129
10 to 14..............	247,728	44	....	269,287	27	3
5 to 9................	273,446	....	....	288,605	....	....
1 to 4................	230,956	....	....	238,341	....	....
Under 1	59,473	....	....	59,149	....	....
Totals..........	2,136,031	689,540	107,641	2,372,768	791,903	129,015

The census of 1881 gave 109,375 widows, but 1,734 cannot be traced.

160. The next table shows the proportion of widowed to total number of persons in each age group :—

Age Period.	WIDOWERS—MALES.				WIDOWS—FEMALES.			
	Total of Group.		Per 10,000.		Total of Group.		Per 10,000.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
15 to 19....	246,028	258,325	1·2	1·2	239,281	254,412	4·4	5·0
20 to 24.........	216,162	237,144	19·8	17·7	217,771	235,913	44·2	42·0
25 to 34.........	313,151	358,397	121·1	120·4	295,774	348,839	217·7	202·7
35 to 44.........	218,673	258,853	282·1	287·9	209,052	243,236	616·3	582·0
45 to 54.........	163,653	188,688	503·2	538·0	139,028	178,557	1440·0	1270·0
55 to 64....... .	113,204	129,706	891·7	966·2	102,861	120,492	2400·0	2451·0
65 to 74.	67,395	77,658	1650·0	1804·0	59,651	70,078	3976·0	4302·0
75 to 84.	28,265	30,845	2978·0	3366·0	25,161	28,015	5820·0	6555·0
85 and over.....	6,031	5,931	3916·0	5377·0	6,001	6,263	6208·7	8000·0

161. The following table gives the material for comparison between Canada and other countries :—

Countries.	Census.	Number in each 100 Persons.			Number in each 100 Males.			Number in each 100 Females.		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Canada	1891....	63	33	4	65	32	3	61	34	5
England and Wales..	1891....	61	34	5	62	35	3	60	33	7
Scotland...........	1891....	65	29	6	67	30	3	63	29	8
Ireland...	1891....	67	26	7	70	26	4	64	26	10
United States.......	1890....	59	36	5	62	35	3	56	37	7
Germany......	1890....	60	34	6	62	35	3	58	33	9
Austria-Hungary...	1890....	61	34	5	63	34	3	59	33	8
Norway	1891....	62	32	6	62	34	4	61	31	8
Sweden......	1890....	61	33	6	62	34	4	59	33	8
Netherlands	1889 ...	62	33	5	63	33	4	60	33	7
Belgium...........	1890....	62	32	6	64	32	4	61	32	7

With respect to single persons of both sexes, Canada has fewer to each 100 of the population than Scotland and Ireland and more than England and Wales, but approaches closely to the average for the whole United Kingdom, showing that the characteristics of the race are perpetuated on this side of the Atlantic. The number of married persons in the United Kingdom is one less in the 100 persons than in Canada, and is the same in Canada as in the two northern countries of Norway and Sweden. The proportion of widowed is less in Canada than in any other of the countries named, being due to the lower proportion of widows in Canada—since in five other countries the proportion of widowers is the same as in Canada. A study of the table will suggest many interesting conclusions.

162. In 1891 out of a total population of 4,833,239 only 63,116 were unspecified as to age. Of these 31,535 were males and 31,581 females.

163. In 1881 out of a total population of 4,324,810 there were 58,769 persons whose ages were not given, 28,921 being males and 29,828 females.

164. The unspecified were 1·30 per cent of the total population in 1891, and 1·36 in 1881.

165. Divided by sex there were 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females in 1891, and 2,188,845 males and 2,135,950 females in 1881.

166. The increase in males in 1891 was 12·4 per cent, and in females 11·9 per cent. Males, therefore, increased slightly more than females in the decade, forming, in 1891, 50·9 per cent of the whole population, and 50·6 per cent in 1881.

167. The men of working age (15 to 55) numbered in 1891, 1,301,407 against 1,157,667 in 1881, an increase of 143,740, excluding in both cases those whose ages were not given.

168. The men over the working age (55 and over) numbered 244,140 in 1891 and 214,895 in 1881, an increase of 29,245. Boys under 15 years numbered 883,389 in 1891, and 787,296 in 1881, an increase of 96,093.

169. The women of working age (15 to 55 years) numbered 1,260,959 in 1891, against 1,100,906, an increase of 160,051.

170. The women over the working age (55 and upwards) numbered 224,848 in 1891, and 193,674 in 1881, an increase of 31,174.

171. Girls under 15 years numbered 855,382 in 1891, and 811,603 in 1881, an increase of 43,779.

172. Thus taking the population of males and females of the working age we have in 1891, 2,562,366 persons supporting 2,207,759, against 2,258,573 persons supporting 2,007,468 in 1881. The supported in 1891 were 86·16 per cent of the supporters, and in 1881 they were 88·88 per cent. Taking this rough test it seems that the persons to be supported in 1891 were fewer proportionately than in 1881.

173. In the following table a division of the population is made into seven classes :—

1st, Infants, those under 1 year old ; 2nd, children, those from 1 year to 5 years old ; 3rd, boys and girls, those from 5 years to 15 years old ; 4th, youths and maidens, those from 15 to 20 years old ; 5th, young men and young women, those from 20 to 30 years ; 6th, middle aged men and women, those from 30 to 50 years old ; and 7th, old men and women, those over 50.

—	1891.		1881.		Per ct. of whole Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1881.	1891.
1 Infants	61,308	59,149	61,704	59,473	2·80	2·49
2 Children	244,807	238,341	238,318	220,956	10·60	10·00
3 Boys and girls	577,274	557,892	540,376	521,174	24·52	23·50
4 Youths and maidens	258,325	254,412	237,317	239,281	11·00	10·61
5 Young men and women	431,675	429,028	376,973	384,007	17·60	17·81
6 Middle aged	523,546	493,952	435,671	424,954	20·00	21·05
7 Old men and women	332,001	308,413	274,505	250,338	12·10	13·25
Not given	31,535	31,581	28,920	29,849	1·38	1·29

174. Making the dividing line between the 5th and 6th class, we find that 34·30 per cent of the people whose ages were given was for the 6th and 7th classes in 1891, and 32·10 per cent in

1881, leaving 65·70 per cent and 67·90 per cent to represent the more youthful portion of the population.

It is evident that there were somewhat more people in the middle aged and aged classes in 1891 than in 1881.

Just about one-half the people are under 21 years old.

175. The following table gives the constituent elements of the male population—the percentage of age groups in 1881 being compared with 1891.

Each group is compared with the total population.

Males.	1881.	1891.
Under 1 year	1·42	1·27
1 year to 4	4·11	5·06
5 years to 9	6·94	6·15
10 " 14	5·95	5·80
15 " 19	5·69	5·34
20 " 24	4·99	4·90
25 " 34	7·24	7·41
35 " 44	5·05	5·35
45 " 54	3·78	3·90
55 " 64	2·61	2·68
65 " 74	1·56	1·60
75 " 84	0·65	0·64
85 years and over	0·14	0·12
Not given	0·66	0·65
20 years to 45	17·3	17·7
45 years and over	8·75	8·95

176. The following table gives the constituent elements of the female population—the percentage of age groups in 1881 being compared with 1891—each group is compared with the whole population :—

Females.	1881.	1891.
Under 1 year	1·37	1·22
1 year to 4	5·34	4·93
5 years to 9	6·32	5·97
10 " 14	5·72	5 57
15 " 19	5·53	5·26
20 " 24	5·03	4·88
25 " 34	6·84	7·22
35 " 44	4·83	5·03
45 " 54	3·21	3·70
55 " 64	2·38	2·50
65 " 74	1·38	1·45
75 " 84	0·58	0·58
85 years and over	0·14	0·19
Not given	0·69	0·65

177. The following table gives the ages of the women of Canada by age periods and by provinces :—

Ages.	1881.	1891.
British Columbia.		
Total women	19,956	35,170
Girls between 1 and 10 years	4,220	8,900
Women over 10 "	15,736	26,270
Girls between 10 and 15 "	7,648	3,371
Women over 15 "	8,088	22,899
Manitoba.		
Total women	28,747	68,164
Girls between 1 and 10 years	8,091	20,695
Women over 10 "	20,656	47,469
Girls between 10 and 15 "	3,769	7,357
Women over 15 "	16,887	40,112
New Brunswick.		
Total women	157,114	157,525
Girls between 1 and 10 years	37,756	39,355
Women over 10 "	119,358	118,170
Girls between 10 and 15 "	22,509	18,632
Women over 15 "	96,849	99,538

AGES OF WOMEN—*Concluded.*

Ages.	1881.	1891.
Nova Scotia.		
Total women	220,034	223,303
Girls between 1 and 10 years	50,867	52,161
Women over 10 "	169,167	171,142
Girls between 10 and 15 "	28,736	26,073
Women over 15 "	140,431	145,069
Ontario.		
Total women	946,758	1,044,834
Girls between 1 and 10 years	222,564	239,403
Women over 10 "	724,194	805,431
Girls between 10 and 15 "	136,296	119,617
Women over 15 "	587,898	685,814
Prince Edward Island.		
Total women	54,162	54,197
Girls between 1 and 10 years	12,734	13,235
Women over 10 "	41,428	40,962
Girls between 10 and 15 "	7,648	6,570
Women over 15 "	33,780	34,392
Quebec.		
Total women	680,852	744,141
Girls between 1 and 10 years	176,631	205,223
Women over 10 "	504,221	538,918
Girls between 10 and 15 "	93,339	85,169
Women over 15 "	410,882	453,749
North-west Territories.		
Total women	28,333	45,182
Girls between 1 and 10 years	1,540	12,667
Women over 10 "	26,793	22,515
Girls between 10 and 15 "	713	2,410
Women over 15 "	26,080	20,115

178. The women of reproductive age (15 to 45 years) numbered in 1891, 1,082,400, against 961,878 in 1881. The number of females reported in the census of 1891 as married (between 15 and 45) was 521,141, and for 1881, 459,517. Thus, in 1891 48·15 per cent of the women of reproductive period were married, and in 1881, 47·78 per cent.

179. In the census of 1891 the deaths for the twelve months preceding April 6th of that year were recorded, amounting to 67,688.

180. The deaths in 1890-91 were 14:10 per thousand of the living, as against 14:67 per thousand in 1880-81—or one in every 71 persons in 1891, and one in every 65 in 1881.

This would appear to indicate slightly improved conditions of life as the result of the ten years' experience.

It contrasts well with England and Wales, 19·5 in each 1,000, or 1 in every 51 persons; Scotland, 19·7, or 1 in every 50; Ireland, 18·2, or 1 in every 55, and is better even than Australia, with a death rate of 15 per thousand, or 1 in every 70, respecting which country Mulhall says: "There is no part of the world with so low a death rate as Australia."

181. The deaths and rate per thousand of the population according to provinces were :—

Provinces.	Deaths, 1891.	Rate per Thousand.	
		1891.	1881.
British Columbia	1,361	13·94	20·35
Manitoba	1,580	10·36	12·34
New Brunswick	4,294	13·36	15·02
Nova Scotia	6,563	14·57	14·54
Ontario	23,909	11·30	11·81
Prince Edward Island	1,338	12·26	14·27
Quebec	28,154	18·91	19·07
North-west Territories	489	7·32	.....
Canada	67,688	14·10	14·67

According to sex, the deaths were as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
1891	35,493	32,195
1881	33,183	30,045

Sex omitted to be mentioned in 1881.......... 175

182. According to conjugal condition, the deaths were as follows :—

—	1891.		1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Married	9,056	7,621	7,819	6,409
Widowed	2,747	4,247	2,104	3,255
Single	23,690	20,327	23,260	20,381

183. The number of deaths of children under 12 months in proportion to the number of births in the census year 1891, was 136 in very 1,000 for the Dominion, against 119 in the census year 1881.

By provinces, the deaths of children under 12 months old were as follows :—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 MONTHS, PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Provinces.	1891.	1881.
British Columbia	109	103
Manitoba	105	111
New Brunswick	106	96
Nova Scotia	94	88
Ontario	105	98
Prince Edward Island	105	80
Quebec	182	157
North-west Territories	100	102

Deaths of children under 12 months in Canada compared with Australia :—

Australia	12·70	deaths to every 100 births.
Canada	13·52	" " "

By provinces in order, with the highest rate placed first, the deaths of children under 12 months are as follows (Australia is given for the purposes of comparison) :—

Quebec	18·80	Victoria	15·26
British Columbia	10·96	Queensland	13·62
New Brunswick	10·60	West Australia	13·08
Manitoba	10·50	New South Wales	12·50
Ontario	10·50	Tasmania	10·64
Prince Edward Island	10·30	South Australia	9·42
Nova Scotia	9·40	New Zealand	7·89

Canada stands below Germany, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, France, England, Belgium, Denmark ; but above Norway, Sweden, Scotland, and Ireland in the death rate of infants under 12 months old.

The province of Quebec is 18·80 per 100, against 16·60 in France. British Columbia stands well in the list, only Tasmania, Norway, Ireland, and New Zealand being superior in the lowness of the death rate of infants under 12 months old. Nova Scotia, New Zealand and Ireland occupy positions of close equality.

184. The mortality according to age periods by the census of 1891 was as follows (Victoria, Australia, is added for the purposes of comparison) :—

—	1891.	Percentage to Total Deaths.	
		Canada.	Victoria.
Under 5 years	28,194	41·70	38·60
5 years to 10	3,530	5·21	3·71
10 " to 15	1,832	2·70	2·09
15 " to 20	2,396	3·54	2·71
20 " to 25	2,975	4·38	4·23
25 " to 35	4,708	6·97	9·05
35 " to 45	3,622	5·35	6·62
45 " to 55	3,433	5·07	7·63
55 " to 65	3,993	5·88	11·73
65 " to 75	5,223	7·71	9·83
75 " to 100	7,582	11·20	6·88
Over 100	68	0·10	
Not given	132	0·19	
Totals	67,688	100	

185. The following table gives the death rate at various ages in different countries—number of deaths per 1,000 living at each age :—

—	Under 5	5 to 10.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
Canada	46·73	6·02	2·92	6·88	9·34	15·96	36·68	10·67	
Victoria	36·6	3·5	3·9	10·2	16·2	29·2	21·1		
England	63·6	6·6	5·5	10·2	17·4	31·8	64·3		
United States	58·8	10·1	5 4	10·8	17·6	27·2	51·4		
France	75·6	9·2	8 8	12·7	16·6	28·3	66·3		
Prussia	......	9·2	6·4	11·5	18·6	33·0	64·5		
Austria	111·7	9·8	6·6	11·3	21·1	41·5	92·8		
Switzerland	. . . .	8·5	6·3	11·6	19·3	38·4	82·5		
Italy	110·6	11·6	7·8	11·7	17·3	33·1	70·0		
Spain	106 2	11·7	8·8	12·9	23·8	42·0	95·9		
Belgium	68·1	12·7	8·1	12·9	19·0	32·3	74·5		
Sweden	57 6	8·0	4·8	8·2	14·7	27·4	62·6		

186. The deaths by occupations were as follows :—

Occupation.	Number.	Per cent.
Agricultural class	27,839	41·13
Commercial class	7,041	10·40
Domestic	1,413	2·09
Industrial	10,279	15·18
Professional	1,825	2·70
Labouring	9,775	14·44
Not classed	9,516	14·06
	....	100·00

187. The births during the census year of 1890-91 numbered 135,843, divided into 70,080 males and 65,763 females. This makes the birth rate of Canada to be 28·3 per thousand of the population.

188. By provinces, the birth rate and the death rate per thousand of the population are as follows :—

Province.	1891.		1881.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
British Columbia	23·16	13·94	20·02	20·35
Manitoba	32·53	10·36	33·08	12·34
New Brunswick	27·70	13·36	30·44	15·02
Nova Scotia	25·41	14·57	28·09	14·54
Ontario	24 50	11·30	29·01	11·81
Prince Edward Island	24·45	12·26	29·96	14·27
Quebec	36·86	18·91	39·03	19·07
North-west Territories	24·98	7·32	5·13	2·15

189. The birth rate and the death rate in the several Australian provinces are as follows :—

—	1890-91.	
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
New South Wales	35·35	12·90
New Zealand	29·41	9·64
Queensland	40·95	14·98
South Australia	32·75	12·40
Tasmania	33·49	14·74
Victoria	33·60	16·10
Western Australia	32·55	11·26

It will be seen that Quebec's birth rate was 36·86, against Queensland's 40·95, while the death rate of Quebec was 18·91, against Queensland's 14·98.

190. The rates in Canada, including all deaths under one year among births, are :—

—	1891.	1881.
Birth rate	28·80	31·80
Death rate	14·10	14·80

In Australia they are :—

—	1891.	1881.
Birth rate	35·08	35·38
Death rate	13·50	14·47

The excess of births over deaths in Canada is shown in the following table :—

—	Births.	Deaths.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
1891	135,843	67,688	68,155	100·6
1881	138,347	63,413	74,934	118·1

If the birth rate of 1881 had been maintained, the births of 1891 would have been one-fifth more, or over 160,000 instead of under 136,000 in the year. As it is, the births for half a million more people are 2,500 less, while the deaths are 4,275 more. The decreased birth rate accounts in part for the lessened rate of increase of the population.

191. Taking the classification of the Registrar General of England we have arranged the 67,688 deaths recorded in Canada into eight classes and seventy-five sub-heads. The eight classes are : Zymotic, parasitic, dietetic, constitutional, developmental, local, violent, ill-defined, and a ninth, "not specified."

192. The deaths when distributed among the several classes give the rates shown in the following table :—

Causes of Death.	Total deaths.	Rate per Million Living.			
		Canada.	England.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Zymotic	15,764	3,283	2,541	2,260	2,369
Parasitic	78	16	24	60	58
Dietetic	35	8	81	260	180
Constitutional	9,310	1,940	3,374	1,830	2,580
Developmental	6,818	1,420	1,611	1,160	1,259
Local	22,492	4,685	10,364	5,990	7,288
Violence	2,391	498	653	1,010	1,026
Ill-defined and not specified	10,800	2,248	900	830	1,134
Total	67,688	14,098	19,548	13,400	15,894

It will be seen that in the zymotic class, Canada has a higher death rate than England, or the two Australian Colonies; a lower death rate in the constitutional class than England or Victoria, but not so low as that of New South Wales; a lower in "local" and in violent deaths than either of the three.

193. The next table gives the proportion of deaths in Canada to each class:—

Local	33·13	in every hundred deaths.
Zymotic	23·22	" "
Constitutional	13·72	" "
Developmental	10·04	" "
Ill-defined	8·37	" "
Violent	3·53	" "
Parasitic	0·13	" "
Dietetic	0·06	" "
Not given	7·55	" "

194. Considered in relation to sex and classes of diseases, the deaths of the census year were caused as follows:—

Disease.	By Sex.			Per 10,000 of Living.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Zymotic	15,764	8,111	7,653	32·96	32·25
Parasitic	78	37	41	0·15	1·73
Dietetic	35	29	6	0·12	0·03
Constitutional	9,310	4,149	5,161	16·86	21·75
Developmental	6,818	3,278	3,540	13·32	14·92
Local	22,490	12,334	10,156	50·13	42·80
Violent	2,393	1,924	469	7·82	1·98
Ill-defined and not specified	10,800	5,630	5,170	24·50	21·37
Total	67,688	35,492	32,196	144·30	135·70

195. In the order of fatality the causes of death, according to the census of 1891, were as follows:—Local diseases, Zymotic, Constitutional, Developmental, Ill-defined and obscure, Violent, Parasitic, Dietetic and Not specified.

Local.—This division includes 22 causes. Of these, lung diseases claim the greatest number of victims, 5,915.

Zymotic.—Diarrhœal diseases claim the largest number, 4,021.

Constitutional.—In this division phthisis claims the largest number of deaths, 7,490—the largest from any one cause in all the list of diseases.

Developmental.—In this division "old age" claims the primacy with 4,299 deaths charged to it.

Ill-defined and obscure.—In this division atrophy and debility took off the largest number, 4,171 persons.

Violent.—In this division drowning caused 647 deaths. Burns and scalds caused 245 deaths, 83 of which were occasioned by the destruction by fire of an asylum for the insane at Longue Pointe, province of Quebec. Railway accidents caused 183 deaths; there were 80 cases of suicide, 16 of homicide and 3 executions.

196. Divided according to age periods, the result is as follows:

Age Periods.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths per 1,000 Living at each Period.
Under 5 years	28,194	46·7
5 years to 10 years	3,529	6·2
10 " 15 "	1,832	4·7
15 " 20 "	2,396	
20 " 25 "	2,975	
25 " 35 "	4,708	6·9
35 " 45 "	3,622	
45 " 55 "	3,433	
55 " 65 "	3,993	15·9
65 " 75 "	5,223	35·3
75 " 100 "	7,583	108
100 " and over	68	
Not given	132	
Total	67,688	

197. The mortality under 1 year is equal to 154 deaths for every 1,000 living at that age. In England it was equal to 184 deaths for every 1,000 living at that age.

198. The 28,194 deaths of children under five years of age were caused by the diseases given in the following table in order of their fatality :—

Order.	Causes.	No. of Deaths.	Order.	Causes.	No. of Deaths.
1	Diarrhœal	3,767	25	Abscess	47
2	Atrophy and debility	3,276	26	Erysipelas	46
3	Not specified	2,971	27	Worms	44
4	Brain diseases	2,975	28	Hemorrhage	40
5	Lung "	2,393	29	Septicœmia	34
6	Catarrhal	2,045	30	Scrofula	30
7	At birth	2,006	31	Thrush	28
8	Diphtheria	1,930	32	"Other zymotic"	28
9	Throat affections	1,502	33	Anæmia	18
10	Whooping cough	715	34	Rheumatism	15
11	Dentition	678	35	Sudden (unascertained)	11
12	Enteritis	645	36	Premature birth	10
13	Measles	621	37	Peritonitis	10
14	Phthisis	511	38	Syphilis	9
15	Scarlet fever	368	39	"Other local"	8
16	Violence	280	40	Cancer	8
17	Fever	275	41	Remittent fever	8
18	Stomach diseases	246	42	"Other constitutional"	7
19	Heart disease and dropsy	237	43	Small-pox	6
20	Hydrocephalus	97	44	Malformation	4
21	Liver diseases	72	45	Cyanosis	2
22	Skin "	60	46	Joint diseases	2
23	Quinsy	57	47	Privation of food	2
24	Urinary organs	50			

199. The deaths of children under one year were 18,568, divided as follows :—

—	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violent.	Ill-defined.	Not specified.	Totals.
British Columbia	60	......	4	5	87	......	50	48	254
Manitoba	168	1	9	33	180	3	82	43	519
New Brunswick	281	2	9	79	235	2	177	153	938
Nova Scotia	285	3	14	24	388	5	306	48	1,073
Ontario	1,234	23	100	303	2,008	15	1,045	601	5,329
P. E. Island	49	......	5	19	121	......	79	3	276
P. of Quebec	3,424	5	136	1,550	2,168	25	1,268	1,436	10,012
N. W. Territories	59	.....	2	9	46	1	34	16	167
Total	5,560	34	279	2,022	5,233	51	3,041	2,348	18,568

In England and Wales the deaths of children under 1 year in 1887 were 128,277. The total deaths at all ages were 530,758. Thus deaths under 1 year were 24:2 per cent of the total. In Canada they were 27·4 per cent of the whole.

Leaving out Quebec they are but 21:6 per cent of the total, or somewhat under the English rate.

In the Australian colony of Victoria the deaths of children under 1 year were 26·8 per cent of the total deaths of all ages.

In New South Wales they were 27·3 per cent of the total deaths at all ages.

It would thus appear that the proportion of deaths of infants in Canada as a whole is higher than in either England or Victoria, but closely approximates that of New South Wales.

200. Taking some of the chief diseases, and excluding children under 5 years, we have the following table :—

—	YEARS OF AGE.											
	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 100	100 and over.	Not given.
Small-pox	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	...	...	....	....
Measles	88	21	16	15	5	8	1	3	4	1	...	11
Scarlet fever	135	27	7	....	5	1	1	....	1	1	....	....
Diphtheria	1113	310	73	41	24	8	13	5	8	9	....	2
Typhus, &c.	124	136	204	260	260	129	80	59	42	21	....	2
Whooping cough	31	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Diarrhoeal	59	10	5	11	21	18	19	23	44	40	1	3
Phthisis	174	282	797	1185	1849	1021	669	466	360	160	3	13
Lung diseases	235	127	192	231	395	362	380	489	626	483	....	1
Brain "	349	186	163	118	245	262	320	484	715	739	2	26
Heart disease and dropsy	110	104	145	120	265	380	502	682	929	768	2	5
Urinary organs	28	18	35	53	113	93	118	147	245	174	...	1
Cancer	4	5	4	6	40	125	261	296	262	175	1	....
Violence	170	175	248	300	401	234	178	153	132	110	....	12
Catarrhal	277	89	115	106	166	137	155	220	266	362	3	3

201. Taking the seven chief infectious diseases in the zymotic division we have the following table :—

Disease.	Deaths in Canada.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	
		Canada.	England
Small-pox	12	0·02	0·67
Measles	794	1·65	4·01
Scarlet fever	546	1·14	5·29
Diphtheria	3,536	7·36	3·05
Whooping cough	756	1·57	4·67
Fever	1,592	3·52	2·70
Diarrhœa	4,021	8·37	7·33
Deaths and death rate from the 7 chief infectious diseases	11,257	23·43	27·72

202. In deaths from phthisis Canada had a lower rate than England, which had 1,681 per million living against Canada's 1,550 per million. Our death rate from pulmonary consumption is higher than that of the Australasian Colonies.

In Canada phthisis is more fatal to women than to men, there being 131 deaths of men to the 100,000 living of the sex, against 180 deaths of females to the 100,000 living of that sex. In England there were 150 male deaths and 187 female deaths to the 100,000 living of the corresponding sex. It will be noted that the death rate from phthisis among women in Canada approximates to that among women in England ; the general lower rate in Canada as compared with England being chiefly due to the lower death rate among men. In the case of the women of Canada the deaths are 8 less in the 100,000 than in the case of their sisters in England, while in the case of males the deaths in Canada are 19 less in the 100,000 than in England.

203. By provinces the deaths from phthisis per 10,000 of the living were as under :—

Province.	Males.	Females.
British Columbia	15·7	19·6
Manitoba	10·8	13·9
New Brunswick	17·0	19·6
Nova Scotia	19·6	27·7
Ontario	10·7	12·8
Prince Edward Island	16·2	21·2
Quebec	14·2	22·8
North-west Territories	7·2	8·2

204. The religions of the people of Canada as ascertained by the census of 1891 are given below :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY PROVINCES, 1891.

DENOMINATION.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	N. W. Territories.	Canada.
Roman Catholics	358,300	1,291,709	122,452	115,961	20,571	20,843	47,837	14,344	1,992,017
Church of England	385,999	75,472	64,410	43,095	30,852	23,619	6,646	15,966	646,059
Presbyterians	452,712	52,659	108,520	40,530	38,977	15,260	32,988	12,547	754,193
Reformed Presbyterians	142	12	415	96	20	3	9	11	708
Other Presbyterians	293	2	17	13	4	21	75	......	425
Methodists	647,518	39,416	53,731	35,336	28,210	14,193	13,301	8,110	839,815
Bible Christians	5,889	99	420	159	188	97	294	37	7,183
Primitive Methodists	138	4	1	....	6	....	......	11	160
Other Methodists	488	25	43	9	33	8	1	....	607
Baptists	96,969	6,854	72,731	54,960	15,829	2,960	5,749	1,397	257,449
" Free Will	7,869	1,127	10,377	24,674	278	130	512	149	45,116
Tunkers	1,209	10	14	15	5	8	4	9	1,274
Brethren	9,343	1,129	242	234	389	166	....	134	11,637
Lutherans	45,029	1,385	5,882	377	6,545	2,083	3	2,678	63,982
Congregational	16,879	4,296	3,112	1,036	1,815	775	11	233	28,157
Disciples	9,106	20	1,728	1,003	261	62	531	52	12,763
Adventists	447	3,364	1,651	715	32	109	22	14	6,354
Unitarians	776	554	115	147	74	79	10	22	1,777
Universalists	1,094	1,426	326	259	5	45	24	7	3,186
Protestants	2,938	2,342	47	22	1,874	286	9	4,735	12,253
Salvation Army	10,320	297	1,377	993	399	298	180	85	13,949
Quakers	4,350	38	41	17	124	38	8	34	4,650
Jews	2,501	2,703	31	73	743	277	1	85	6,414
Other denominations	29,934	710	482	376	448	597	620	589	33,756
Not specified	24,078	2,882	2,231	1,163	4,824	16,216	243	37,718	89,355
Totals	2,114,321	1,488,53	450,396	321,263	152,506	98,173	109,078	98,967	4,833,239

205. The religions of the people in the unorganized territory, as far as could be ascertained, were, Church of England, 1,800; Roman Catholic, 1,336; Methodists, 178; Presbyterians, 51; Lutherans, 2; Unitarians, 4; Protestant, 15; and not specified, 28,782.

206. The number of Pagans, or Indians still adhering to the belief of their fathers, according to the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1893, was 16,427, distributed as follows:—

Ontario	1,258
Manitoba	3,083
British Columbia	4,869
The Territories	7,217
	16,427

The exact number cannot be definitely ascertained.

207. The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census:—

Religions.	1881.		1891.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.
Roman Catholics	1,791,982	41·43	1,992,017	41·21
Methodists	742,981	17·18	847,765	17·54
Presbyterians	676,165	15·63	755,326	15·63
Church of England	577,414	13·35	646,059	13·37
Baptists	296,525	6·85	303,839	6·29
Lutherans	46,350	1·07	63,982	1·32
Congregationalists	26,900	·62	28,157	·58
Disciples	20,193	·47	12,763	·26
Brethren	8,831	·20	11,637	·24
Adventists	7,211	·16	6,354	·13
Quakers	6,553	·15	4,650	·10
Protestants	6,519	·15	12,253	·25
Universalists	4,517	·10	3,186	·07
Jews	2,393	·06	6,414	·13
Unitarians	2,126	·05	1,777	·04
Salvation Army	....	....	13,949	·29
Other denominations	14,269	·33	33,756	·70
Not specified	*93,881	2·17	*89,355	1·85

* Pagans included.

The members of the Salvation Army were not specified as such in 1881.

208. If the members of all the various Protestant denominations are added together and classed generally as Protestants, and then contrasted with the members of the other distinctive forms of religion, the result, as shown in the accompanying table, is obtained.

Year.	Number.				Proportions per cent.			
	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans and not specified	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans and not specified
1881........	1,791,982	2,436,544	2,393	93,881	41·43	56·34	·06	2·17
1891........	1,992,017	2,745,453	6,414	89,355	41·21	56·80	·13	1·85

209. The next table gives the number in each province of the five leading denominations, in the years 1871, 1881, and 1891, showing also the numerical and percentage of increase or decrease between 1881 and 1891:—

ONTARIO.

Denominations.	Number.			Increase or Decrease, 1881 and 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Methodists................	474,238	591,503	654,033	62,530	10·5
Presbyterians..............	356,442	417,749	453,147	35,398	8·4
Church of England........	330,995	367,528	385,999	18,471	5·0
Roman Catholics..........	274,162	320,839	358,300	37,461	11·6
Baptists....................	86,630	166,680	106,047	— 633	— 0·6

QUEBEC.

Denominations.	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics..........	1,019,850	1,170,718	1,291,709	120,991	10·3
Church of England........	62,449	69,220	75,472	6,252	9·0
Presbyterians..............	46,165	50,287	52,673	2,386	4·7
Methodists................	34,403	39,221	39,544	323	0·8
Baptists....................	8,686	8,853	7,991	— 862	—9·7

NOVA SCOTIA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics	102,001	117,487	122,452	4,965	4·2
Presbyterians	103,539	112,488	108,952	— 3,536	—3·1
Baptists	73,430	83,761	83,122	— 639	—0·7
Church of England	55,124	60,354	64,410	4,056	6·7
Methodists	42,544	50,811	54,195	3,384	6·6

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Roman Catholics	96,016	109,091	115,961	6,870	6·3
Baptists	70,597	81,092	79,649	— 1,443	—1·7
Church of England	45,481	47,246	43,095	— 4,151	—8·8
Presbyterians	38,852	42,888	40,639	— 2,249	—5·2
Methodists	31,275	34,514	35,504	990	2·8

The proportion of the number of these five denominations to the population of the four provinces in each census year was respectively 96, 96, and 95 per cent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics	40,442	47,115	47,837	722	1·5
Presbyterians	29,579	33,835	33,072	— 763	—2·2
Methodists	11,070	13,485	13,596	111	0·8
Church of England	7,220	7,205	6,646	— 559	—7·7
Baptists	4,371	6,236	6,266	30	0·5

210. There are no returns for 1871 for the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia or for the Territories, the figures of 1881 are given first, and, for the purposes of better comparison, the census returns of 1885 and 1886 are given for the Territories and Manitoba respectively.

MANITOBA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, 1886-1891.	
	1881.	1886.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Presbyterians	14,292	28,406	39,001	10,595	37·3
Church of England	14,298	23,206	30,852	7,646	32·9
Methodists	9,470	18,648	28,437	9,789	52·5
Roman Catholics	12,246	14,651	20,571	5,920	40·4
Baptists	9,499	12,408	16,112	3,704	29·8

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, 1885-1891.	
	1881.	1885.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Church of England	3,166	9,976	14,166	4,190	42·0
Roman Catholics	4,443	9,301	13,008	3,707	39·8
Presbyterians	531	7,712	12,507	4,795	62·1
Methodists	461	6,910	7,980	1,070	15·5
Baptists	20	778	1,555	777	99·9

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.		INCREASE.	
	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Church of England	8,397	23,619	15,222	181·3
Roman Catholics	10,043	20,843	10,800	107·5
Presbyterians	4,095	15,284	11,189	273·2
Methodists	3,516	14,298	10,782	306·6
Baptists	434	3,098	2,664	613·8

NOTE.—Tunkers are included with Baptists.

211. The population of Canada by the census of 1891 numbered 4,833,239 souls. For the purpose of a study of the educational status of the people, we have eliminated 55,401 Indians, respecting whom merely the general population statistics were procured. This subtraction leaves 4,777,838 persons whose educational acquirements were recorded.

These are divided into three groups :—

1st. Those 20 years old and upwards.
2nd. Those between 10 and 19 years of age.
3rd. Those under 10 years old.

Of the first group there were able to read..	2,135,461
" second " " " ..	958,435
" third " " " ..	289,897
Making of the population of Canada a total able to read of....................	3,383,793

This shows that 70·83 per cent of the people of all ages can read.

212. Of the adults, 84·65 per cent can read ; from 20 to 29 years of age, 89·83 per cent ; from 30 to 39 years, 86·66 per cent; from 40 to 59 years, 82·64 per cent ; from 60 to 74 years, 74·21 per cent ; over 75 years, 66·32 per cent. The advance of education is shown by the higher percentage as the age of the group decreases, confirmed by the fact that of those between 10 and 19 years, 90·26 per cent can read.

213. Taking the three groups and examining them as to their capacity to write, as well as to read, we have :—

In the first group (the adult group)......	2,029,404
In the second group (the youth's group)..	926,196
In the third group (children's group).....	221,067
Making a total able to read and write of	3,176,667

and showing that 66·50 per cent of the total population can write.

Of the adult population, numbering 2,526,330 persons, 84·65 per cent can read, and 80·34 per cent can both read and write.

214. By separating the adult population according to provinces, and giving the total adult population, the number able to write,

and the percentage of the latter to the former, we construct the following table :—

PROVINCES.	Adult Population.	Adults Able to Write.	Per cent.
British Columbia	65,720	49,401	75·2
Manitoba	75,942	70,679	93·1
New Brunswick	165,744	132,579	80·0
Nova Scotia	240,522	193,561	80·5
Ontario	1,149,784	1,038,806	90·4
Prince Edward Island	56,388	44,864	80·0
Quebec	742,495	474,436	63·9
North-west Territories	28,415	24,989	88·0
Unorganized	1,320	89	6·7
Canada	2,526,330	2,029,404	80·34

215. From the above table it will be seen that Manitoba is the banner province in the educational status of its adult population, and among outside countries is only excelled by Scandinavia with 97 per cent ; Germany with 96 ; and Switzerland with 95 per cent.

216. Deducting minors under 20 years of age, we have the adult population divided as under according to sex :—

PROVINCES.	Adult population.		Can write.		Proportion.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia	46,124	19,596	37,127	12,274	80·49	62·17
Manitoba	44,840	30,102	42,252	28,427	94·23	91·40
New Brunswick	83,895	81,849	67,338	65,241	80·26	79·71
Nova Scotia	120,111	120,411	99,808	93,753	83·10	77·86
Ontario	581,412	568,372	526,911	511,895	90·63	90·06
Prince Edward Island	27,898	28,490	23,227	21,637	83·26	76·00
Quebec	368,116	374,379	224,487	249,949	60·98	66·76
North-west Territories	17,926	10,489	16,807	8,182	93·75	78·00
Unorganized	733	587	56	33	76·40	60·00
Canada	1,291,055	1,235,275	1,038,013	991,391	80·40	80·25

217. As the census of 1881 contained no statistics of education, we have no means of comparing the returns of 1891 with those of that year in order to see what advance has been made. The census of 1871 had a partial return showing the number of persons over 20 years who could not read, and also of persons over 20 years who could not write. We are thus enabled to deal with the adult population of the four original provinces of the Confederation.

The following table presents the result : —

Provinces. — 1871.	Population.	Unable to read.	Per cent.	Unable to write.	Per cent.
New Brunswick	285,594	19,002	6·60	27,669	9·70
Nova Scotia	387,800	31,332	8·07	46,522	12·00
Ontario	1,620,851	57,379	3·54	93,220	5·70
Quebec	1,191,516	191,862	16·10	244,731	20·50
Four Provinces	3,485,761	299,575	8·60	412,142	11·82
1891.					
New Brunswick	321,263	24,855	7·70	33,165	10·20
Nova Scotia	450,396	33,164	7·36	46,777	10·40
Ontario	2,114,321	81,053	3·83	110,690	5·20
Quebec	1,488,535	220,202	14·80	268,344	18·02
Four Provinces	4,374,515	359,274	8·20	458,976	10·05

218. The following table gives by provinces the number of children from 5 to 9, and from 10 to 19, with the percentage who can read :—

PROVINCES.	From 5 to 9. — Total Children can read.		From 10 to 19. — Total Children can read.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
British Columbia	18,033	19·9	14,221	75·5
Manitoba	42,150	23·2	29,199	94·9
New Brunswick	80,807	21·6	74,712	86·3
Nova Scotia	106,345	26·3	103,529	92·2
Ontario	486,457	28·3	475,290	95·4
Prince Edward Island	27,106	29·4	25,584	94·4
Quebec	414,720	19·9	329,355	83·1
North-west Territories	13,571	20·6	9,708	84·8
Unorganized	406	4·2	315	10·8
Canada	1,189,595	24·3	1,061,913	90·2

219. The following table gives, by sexes, the total number of children between 5 and 9 years, with the number and percentage who can read :—

PROVINCES.	Male Children.			Female Children.		
	Total 5 to 9.	Can read.	Per-centage.	Total 5 to 9.	Can read.	Per-centage.
British Columbia	9,133	1,732	18·9	8,900	1,858	20·8
Manitoba	21,455	5,067	23·6	20,695	4,723	22·8
New Brunswick	41,453	8,978	21·6	39,354	8,480	21·6
Nova Scotia	54,184	14,071	25·97	52,161	13,884	26·6
Ontario	247,054	69,517	28·01	239,403	68,460	28·6
Prince Edward Island	13,871	4,011	28·20	13,235	3,959	29·9
Quebec	209,244	40,868	19·5	205,476	41,484	20·2
North-west Territories	6,913	1,438	20·7	6,658	1,350	20·3
Unorganized	193	7	4·0	213	10	5·0
Canada	603,500	145,689	24·1	586,095	144,208	24·6

220. The following table gives, by sexes, the total number of children between 10 and 19 years, with the number and percentage who can read :—

PROVINCES.	Male Children.			Female Children.		
	Total 10 to 19.	Can read.	Per-centage.	Total 10 to 19.	Can read.	Per-centage.
British Columbia	7,646	5,840	76·4	6,575	4,900	74·5
Manitoba	15,440	14,621	94·7	13,759	13,090	95·1
New Brunswick	38,391	32,632	85·0	36,321	31,846	87·6
Nova Scotia	52,798	48,169	91·2	50,731	47,339	93·3
Ontario	239,626	227,580	95·0	235,664	226,066	95·9
Prince Edward Island	13,112	12,439	94·9	12,472	11,962	95·9
Quebec	165,798	132,050	80·0	163,557	141,630	86·6
North-west Territories	5,234	4,496	86·0	4,474	3,741	83·6
Unorganized	169	18	10·7	146	16	11·0
Canada	538,214	477,845	88·8	523,699	480,590	91·7

221. The following table gives the total number of children between 5 and 9, and between 10 and 19, with the number and percentage who can write :—

PROVINCES.	Total Children between 5 and 9 years.	Children who can write.		Total Children between 10 and 19 years.	Children who can write.	
		Number	Percentage.		Number	Percentage.
British Columbia..........	18,033	3,198	17·7	14,221	10,657	74·9
Manitoba..............	42,150	8,290	19·6	29,199	27,281	93·4
New Brunswick..........	80,807	12,627	15·6	74,712	61,613	82·47
Nova Scotia..............	106,345	18,513	17·4	103,529	91,063	87·96
Ontario..................	486,457	117,374	27·1	475,290	447,836	94·22
Prince Edward Island....	27,106	5,410	19·9	25,584	23,443	91·62
Quebec..................	414,720	53,388	12·9	329,355	250,202	77·78
North-west Territories....	13,571	2,252	16·6	9,708	8,068	83·10
Unorganized..............	406	15	3·7	315	33	10·50
Canada.........	1,189,594	221,067	19·0	1,061,913	926,196	87·2

222. The following table gives, by sexes, the total number of children between 5 and 9, with the number and percentage who can write :—

PROVINCES.	Male Children.			Female Children.		
	Total 5 to 9.	Can write.	Percentage.	Total 5 to 9.	Can write.	Percentage.
British Columbia..........	9,133	1,529	16·74	8,900	1,669	18·75
Manitoba..	21,455	4,298	20·03	20,695	3,992	19·29
New Brunswick........ ..	41,453	6,426	15·50	39,354	6,201	15·75
Nova Scotia............	54,184	9,109	16·81	52,161	9,404	18·03
Ontario..................	247,054	58,732	23·77	239,403	58,642	24·50
Prince Edward Island....	13,871	2,651	19·11	13,235	2,759	20·84
Quebec.......	209,244	25,408	12·14	205,470	27,980	13·62
North-west Territories....	6,913	1,138	16·46	6,658	1,114	16·73
Unorganized............	193	5	3·00	213	10	4·70
Canada..........	603,500	109,296	18·1	586,095	111,771	19·1

223. The following table gives, by sexes, the total number of children between 10 and 19 years, with the number and percentage who can write :—

Provinces.	Male Children.			Female Children.		
	Total 10 to 19.	Can write.	Percentage.	Total 10 to 19.	Can write.	Percentage.
British Columbia..........	7,646	5,793	75·50	6,575	4,864	73·98
Manitoba................	15,440	14,402	93·30	13,759	12,879	93·40
New Brunswick....	38,391	31,031	80·83	36,321	30,574	84·17
Nova Scotia..............	52,798	45,621	86·40	50,731	45,442	89·57
Ontario.................	239,626	224,201	93·56	235,664	223,635	94·90
Prince Edward Island	13,112	11,894	90·71	12,472	11,549	92·60
Quebec.............	165,798	121,269	73·20	163,557	134,933	82·50
North-west Territories....	5,234	4,407	84·20	4,474	3,661	81·83
Unorganized........	169	17	10·06	146	16	10·00
Canada.........	538,214	458,635	85·2	523,699	467,553	89·2

224. Summing up the above and presenting the facts in tabular form, we have the following results :—

	Group.	Province and Rank.							
	Children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Able to read under 10 years old.......	P.E.I	Ont..	N. S..	Man..	N. B...	N.W.T.	Q.& B.C	.....
2	Able to read between 10 and 20 years....	Ont..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	N. B...	N.W.T.	Que	B.C.
3	Able to write under 10 years.........	Ont..	P.E.I	Man..	B.C..	N. S....	N.W.T.	N. B...	Que.
4	Able to write betw'en 10 and 20 years....	Ont..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	N.W.T.	N. B...	Que....	B.C.
5	Males able to read under 10 years....	P.E.I	Ont..	N. S..	Man..	N. B...	N.W.T.	Que....	B.C.
6	Males able to read between 10 and 20 years............	Ont..	P.E.I	Man..	N. S..	N.W.T.	N. B...	Que....	B.C.
7	Females able to read under 10 years....	Ont..	P.E.I	Man..	B.C..	N. S....	N.W.T.	N. B...	Que.
8	Females able to read between 10 and 20 years...	Ont..	P.E.I	Man..	N. S..	N. B...	Que....	N.W.T.	B.C.
9	Males able to write under 10 years....	Ont..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	B.C....	N.W.T.	N. B...	Que.
10	Males able to write between 10 and 20 years......	Ont..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	N.W.T.	N. B...	B.C....	Que.
11	Females able to write under 10 years....	Ont..	P.E.I	Man .	B.C..	N. S....	N.W.T.	N. B..	Que.
12	Females able to write between 10 and 20 years...	Ont..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	N. B...	Que....	N.W.T.	B.C.
	Adults.								
13	Males able to write over 20 years......	Man	NWT	Ont..	P.E.I	N. S....	B.C....	N. B...	Que.
14	Females able to write over 20 years......	Man .	Ont..	N. B..	N. S..	N.W.T.	P.E.I..	Que....	B.C.

225. Comparing, by the test of writing, the adults with the group between 10 and 20, and making 100 the standard of perfection, we have the following table :—

Provinces.	Able to write—Adult population.	Persons from 10 years to 20 years.
British Columbia	75·2	74·90
Manitoba	93·1	93·40
New Brunswick	80·0	82·47
Nova Scotia	80·5	87·96
Ontario	90·4	94·22
Prince Edward Island	80·0	91·62
Quebec	63·9	77·78

226. This shows very plainly the great advance that is being made by some of the provinces, notably by Quebec.

Taking the population between 5 years and 9 years of age, we find that 37·72 per cent of the group can write, and that taking Ontario as the standard, the proportion of this group in the case of Quebec is as 42 to 52—showing an approach to the Ontario standard similar to that of the 10-19 year group and indicating that the progress noted in this latter group in Quebec has been maintained in the 5 to 9 year group.

227. The census returns of 1891 of the defective classes in Canada include the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane. There was no column for idiots in 1891, nor has there been in any previous census.

228. The number of insane in Canada in 1891 was 13,355 ; of deaf mutes, 4,819 ; and of blind, 3,368 ; making a total of defectives (not including idiots) of 21,542.

229. Divided by sexes the insane comprised 7,162 males and 6,193 females.

In every 10,000 males of our Canadian population there were 29·1 insane, and in every 10,000 females 26·1 insane.

Proportionately, therefore, there were fewer insane femal than insane males.

230. According to conjugal condition the insane were divide as follows :—

Provinces.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia	72	9	17	5	......	4	20	3
Manitoba	102	44	19	19	7	5	......	....
New Brunswick	339	292	76	114	20	42	3	.....
Nova Scotia	563	470	103	140	33	64	......	.....
Ontario	2,232	1,597	590	867	81	204	182	102
Prince Edward Island	139	136	19	29	2	8	....	.....
Quebec	1,979	1,509	414	401	72	172	1	2
North-west Territories	15	8	1	1	3	4	......	.....
Totals	5,441	4,065	1,239	1,576	218	503	206	107

231. Thus, out of a total of 13,355 insane, 9,506 were single; or 71·2 per cent. There were 1,377 more insane single males than insane single females; 337 more insane married females than insane married males, and 285 more insane widows than widowers.

232. According to ages, the insane of Canada are grouped as under :—

Provinces.	Under 15 Years.		15 to 19.		20 to 29.		30 to 39.		40 to 69.		70 and over.		Un-known.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia	....	3	2	1	16	2	16	2	55	7	3	4	17	2
Manitoba	15	3	6	4	23	16	20	13	32	18	4	4	28	10
New Brunswick	32	16	41	17	92	57	84	76	211	193	32	34	....	1
Nova Scotia	44	50	49	42	152	96	125	129	274	260	34	76	25	17
Ontario	146	106	148	103	596	469	648	570	1181	1203	143	180	223	139
P. E. Island	11	8	7	7	33	39	34	31	66	70	9	17	....	1
Quebec	190	129	151	120	491	340	495	392	918	874	152	186	69	43
The Territories	3	3	2	1	4	3	6	2	3	4	....	...	1	....
Canada	441	318	406	295	1407	1022	1428	1215	2740	2629	377	501	363	213

233. The percentage, according to sex, for each period, is as follows :—

Age Periods.	Percentage of males to total insane males.	Percentage of females to total insane females.
Under 15 years old.	6·16	5·13
15 years to 19	5·67	4·76
20 " to 29	19·64	16·50
30 " to 39	19·94	19·62
40 " to 69	38·25	42·45
70 " and over	5·27	8·09
Unknown	5·07	3·45

234. Arranged according to groups of ages, the insane and the total population stand thus :—

Males.				Females.			
Age Groups.	No. Males in Age Groups.	No. Insane in Age Groups.	Insane in each 10,000 of the Age Groups.	Age Groups.	No. Females in Age Groups.	No. Insane in Age Groups.	Insane in each 10,000 of the Age Groups.
Under 15...	883,389	441	5·0	Under 15...	855,382	318	3·7
15 to 19...	258,325	406	15·7	15 to 19.....	254,412	295	11·6
20 to 29.....	431,675	1,407	32·6	20 to 29.....	429,028	1,022	23·8
30 to 39.....	303,765	1,428	47·1	30 to 39.....	286,275	1,215	42·5
40 to 69.....	482,065	2,740	56 8	40 to 69.....	451,906	2,629	58·2
70 and over.	69,717	377	54·1	70 and over.	64,184	501	78·1
Not given ..	31,581	363	....	Not given ..	31,581	213	....

235. According to nativity, 5,853 of the insane are born in Canada, of parents who were born in Canada ; 2,793 were born in Canada of foreign-born parents ; 612 were born in Canada of parents, one of whom was native born ; and 3,044 were foreign born ; 1,053 were born in Canada, but the birth-places of their parents were unknown.

Thus we have two groups ; the first comprising the native born of native parentage, the native born with one parent native born, and the native born of unknown parentage ; the second the imported insane and those whose parents were foreign born. The first group numbers 7,518 and the second 5,837.

The first group have 18 insane in every 10,000 of the n born population ; the second have 90 insane in every 10,0 the foreign born of the population. The foreign element is from this point of view, the most desirable to have.

To examine still further, we find that :—

	Insane.
Newfoundland has given us	32
England	600
Wales	5
Channel Isles	2
Scotland	423
Ireland	1,141
Other British Possessions	3
United States	176
Germany	118
Scandinavia	18
Poland	3
Russia	11
France	25
Italy	10
Spain and Portugal	1
China	24
Other countries	28
At sea	11
Foreign, but birth places unknown	413

Proportion of population and of insane per 10,000 :—

	Proportion in each 10,000 of ;	
	Population.	Insane.
English	460	1·24
Irish	310	2·36
United States	170	0·36
Scotland	230	0·87
Newfoundland	20	0·07
European countries	110	0·40
Canadian born	8,650	15·55

Thus the native born Canadians are nearly 19 times numerous than English born, but have only twelve time number of insane. They are twenty-eight times more num than the Irish born and have less than seven times the nu of insane. They are thirty-seven times more numerous tha Scotch born and have less than 18 times the number of insa

236. Divided by provinces the insane are distributed as lows:—

Provinces.	Per 10,000 of the people.
British Columbia	13·2 insane.
Manitoba	12
New Brunswick	27
Nova Scotia	30
Ontario	28
Prince Edward Island	30
Quebec	30
The Territories	5

237. Dividing the insane into classes according to occupation, we have :—

Employed in agriculture, the fisheries and mining	1,903
" professional services	95
" domestic and personal service	1,162
" trade and transport	230
" manufactures and mechanical pursuits	499
Housewives, children and non-remunerative occupations	9,466

238. Respecting educational status, the returns show that 8,451 could not read or write, 734 could not write and 3,800 could read and write. Thus 69 per cent of the insane had little or no education.

239. The following is the proportion of insane in other countries :—

	Per 10,000 Inhabitants.
Canada	28
England	32
Scotland	32
Ireland	37
France	25
Germany	24
Scandinavia	29
United States	33
Victoria (Australia)	33

240. The causes of insanity in Canada are given as follows :—

Heredity	34·5	per cent.
Drink	3·8	"
Business	5·0	"
Loss of friends	2·2	"
Sickness	11·0	"
Various	43·5	"

241. These may be compared with the combined result of the average returns from England, France, Denmark and the United States :—

Heredity	24	per cent.
Drink	24	"
Business	12	"
Loss of friends	11	"
Sickness	10	"
Various	19	"

242. The following is the proportion of insane in the asylums, according to the census of 1891, compared with that of 1881 :—

PROVINCES.	1891.	1881.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ontario	59	63
Quebec	50	35
Nova Scotia	37	30·50
Prince Edward Island	38	30
Manitoba	25	None.
British Columbia	90	74

243. The census returns show that there were in 1891 in Canada 4,819 deaf mutes ; of these 2,590 were males and 2,229 females.

In every 10,000 males in Canada there were 10·5 deaf and dumb ; in every 10,000 females 9·4 were deaf mutes.

244. According to conjugal condition the deaf and dumb of Canada are divided :—

Provinces.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia	19	8	10	3	1	2	1	.....
Manitoba	48	24	12	14	3	1	......	.....
New Brunswick	146	116	50	23	8	11	......	.....
Nova Scotia	215	182	46	32	9	11	......	.....
Ontario	630	506	217	142	40	68	......	....
Prince Edward Island	36	37	6	4	3	1	......	....
Quebec	824	871	207	109	43	54	......	.....
e Territories	11	7	4	3	1	......	......	.....
tal	1,929	1,751	552	330	108	148	1	.....

245. According to ages the deaf and dumb are grouped as follows:—

Provinces.	Under 15.		15 to 19.		20 to 29.		30 to 39.		40 to 69.		70 and over.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia........	3	3	...	1	7	1	10	3	9	2	2	3	....	....
Manitoba..............	16	8	8	3	17	10	6	5	12	12	4	1	....	....
New Brunswick.........	42	33	28	19	30	32	31	13	53	42	20	10	....	1
Nova Scotia............	70	55	29	24	65	43	29	28	61	58	16	15	....	2
Ontario................	168	135	85	79	186	137	111	97	245	201	92	65	....	2
Prince Edward Island ..	7	10	8	3	5	11	6	6	14	9	5	3	....	....
Quebec....	242	254	131	151	208	228	145	124	249	190	98	85	1	2
The Territories.........	4	2	...	1	7	5	2	...	3	1	....	1	....	....
Total..............	552	500	289	281	525	467	340	276	646	515	237	183	1	7

According to nativity, 3,215 were native born of native born parents; 384 were native born with one parent native born; 618 were native born of foreign parents; 603 were foreign born.

246. The foreign born were as follows:—

Newfoundland	16
England	162
Wales	1
Channel Isles	2
Scotland	85
Ireland	186
Other British Possessions	1
United States	80
Germany	31
Poland	1
Russia	9
France	6
Italy	3
Spain and Portugal	1
China	1
Other countries	10
At sea	1
Unknown	

247. Divided according to provinces the deaf and dumb are distributed thus :—

	Per 10,000 inhabitants.
British Columbia	4·5
Manitoba	6·7
New Brunswick	11·0
Nova Scotia	10·9
Ontario	7·6
Prince Edward Island	7·9
Quebec	14·0
North-west Territories	4·0

248. The educational status of the deaf and dumb is seen in the following statement :—

Can read and write	1,881
Cannot read or write	2,759
Can read but not write	179

249. With respect to occupations, the deaf and dumb are distributed among the non-productive and the productive classes in the proportion of 3,264 in the former and 1,555 in the latter. The 1,555 are distributed as follows :—

Engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining	963
" professional pursuits	29
" domestic and personal service	245
" trade and transportation	39
" manufactures and mechanical industries	279
	1,555

250. The blind, according to the census of 1891, numbered 3,368 ; by sexes this number was divided into 1,839 males and 1,529 females.

251. According to conjugal condition, the blind are distributed as follows :—

PROVINCES.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia..	26	18	38	8	23	15	....	....
Manitoba	13	4	10	2	....	7	......	......
New Brunswick............	72	51	61	25	12	31	......	......
Nova Scotia.........	100	74	83	39	33	76	1	......
Ontario....................	310	184	293	141	110	188	......	1
P. E. Island...............	16	13	21	7	7	18	.....	.....
Quebec...................	272	266	236	156	92	196	1	......
N. W. Territories.	4	6	4	2	1	1	......	....
Total........	813	616	746	380	278	532	2	1

252. Divided according to nativity, there are two groups ; the first composed of the blind born in Canada of native parents, and those born in Canada one of whose parents was native born ; the second, of those born in Canada of foreign parents, and those born outside of Canada.

The first group contains 2,097 and the second 1,271 persons.

The first group has 5·01 to every 10,000 native born inhabitants ; the second has 19·6 to every 10,000 foreign born.

253. Divided according to provinces :—

	Per 10,000 inhabitants.
British Columbia.....	13
Manitoba...........	2·4
New Brunswick........	7·8
Nova Scotia.......	9·0
Ontario	5·8
Prince Edward Island..	7·5
Quebec..................	8·0
North-west Territories..	2·6

254. Distributed by educational status :—

Canada has blind who can read and write	752
" " neither read nor write	2,464
" " read but cannot write	152

255. The occupations followed by the blind are divided int two groups—the non-productive and the productive. The fir includes children, females in households, retired, no occupatio given, members of religious orders, paupers, students, and number 2,492. The productive class includes 876.

Of the 876 there were :—

Employed in agriculture, fishing and mining	533
" professional services	53
" domestic and personal services	98
" trade and transportation	72
" mechanical pursuits	120

256. Number of defectives per 10,000 of the population for the provinces and years given :—

Provinces.	1891.	1871.
Insane.		
Ontario	27·7	25·2
Quebec	30·6	27·7
Nova Scotia	30·4	32·3
New Brunswick	27·5	27·6
Blind.		
Ontario	5·8	6·2
Quebec	8·2	9·0
Nova Scotia	9·0	8·4
New Brunswick	8·0	7·6
Deaf and Dumb.		
Ontario	7·6	8·7
Quebec	14·2	13·7
Nova Scotia	10·9	11·3
New Brunswick	12·4	10·7

257. The total number of dwellings in Canada in 1891 was 931,768, of which 920,963 were of wood, brick or stone, 250 of sod (all in the North-west Territories), and 10,555 were shanties. Of the 931,768 houses, 855,535 were inhabited, 54,182 were empty, and 10,878 were under construction.

258. The number of houses inhabited in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, together with the average number of persons under each roof, are given below :—

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Average Number of Inhabitants.	
				1881.	1891.
Ontario	358,034	403,012	44,978	5·4	5·2
Quebec	216,112	244,540	28,428	6·3	6·0
Nova Scotia	73,736	78,433	4,697	5·9	5·7
New Brunswick	50,956	54,187	3,231	6·3	5·8
Manitoba	12,400	29,176	16,776	5·0	5·2
British Columbia	6,992	16,776	9,784	7·0	4·9
Prince Edward Island	17,684	18,359	675	6·1	5·9
The Territories	2,297	11,052	8,755	11·1	6·0
Total	738,211	855,535	117,327	5·8	5·6

259. Out of the 855,535 houses returned as inhabited, 697,166, or over 81 per cent were built of wood ; 131,529, or 15 per cent, of brick ; and 25,981, or over 3 per cent, of stone ; 632 were not described, and 259 were of sod.

260. Of the 854,676 houses of which descriptions were given, 542,969 were one story high, 287,200 two stories, 21,377 three stories and 3,040 four stories. This gives 63·5 per cent of the houses one story, 33·5 per cent two stories and 3 per cent all others.

25,016 consisted of 1 room.
68,103 " " 2 rooms.
94,036 " " 3 "
134,288 " " 4 "
104,434 " " 5 "
370,794 " " 6 to 10 rooms.
48,159 " " 11 to 15 "
9,846 " " 16 rooms and over.

Thus 2·92 per cent of the houses contain one room, 7·97 per cent two rooms, 11 per cent three rooms, 15·7 per cent four rooms, 12·4 per cent five rooms, 43·4 per cent 6 to 10 rooms, 5·6 per cent 11 to 15 rooms and 1 per cent over 16 rooms.

261. The increase in dwellings in the ten years was 15·90 per cent. As the increase in population was 11·74 per cent, it is evi-

dent that there is less crowding now than there was in 1881, or that the system of counting the population in 1881 gave a larger population than was housed. Probably the latter fact is acountable for the greater increase in the number of houses relatively to population. If so, the population as given in 1881 was about 4 per cent too large.

262. The uninhabited houses in 1891 numbered 54,182, as against 46,583 in 1881. The percentage of uninhabited to total number of houses constructed and under construction in April, 1891, was 5·8, which corresponds exactly with the figures of 1881.

263. The houses in course of erection in April, 1891, numbered 10,878 and in 1881 9,882, an increase of 996. As the average net increase in the ten years was 760, it appears that the year 1891 was very considerably above previous years in the building operations going on.

264. The persons whose occupations were given to the enumerators in the census of 1891 numbered 1,659,355, against 1,390,604 in 1881.

265. Divided into classes, the occupations of the 1,659,355 persons are :—

Class 1—Engaged in	Agriculture, mining and fishing		790,210
" 2—	"	Trade and transportation	186,695
" 3—	"	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	320,001
" 4—	"	Domestic and personal services	246,183
" 5—	"	Professional avocations	63,280
" 6—	"	Non-productive class	52,986
	Total		1,659,355

266. The proportions which the classes bear to the total number are : Class 1, 47·6 per cent ; class 2, 11·2 per cent ; class 3, 19·3 per cent ; class 4, 14·9 per cent ; class 5, 3·8 per cent ; class 6, 3·2 per cent.

267. An analysis of class 1 shows it to be subdivided into :

(*a*) Agricultural	735,207
(*b*) Fishing	27,079
(*c*) Lumbering	12,756
(*d*) Mining	15,168
Total	790,210

Still further analysis gives the "Agricultural" divided into :

(*a*) Farmers, farmers' sons and farm labourers	726,345
(*b*) Apiarists, gardeners, florists and labourers connected with these pursuits	6,120
(*c*) Dairymen, stock-raisers, stock-herders and "others"	2,742
Total	735,207

For fishermen and lumbermen there are no further divisions. The mining portion of class I is divided into :

(*a*) Miners	13,417
(*b*) Quarrymen	1,509
(*c*) Officials of mining companies	242
Total	15,168

This class, number 1 (the agricultural, mining and fishing portion) constituting 47·6 per cent of the whole number of those whose occupations are given, draws, from the field, the forest, the mine and the sea-pastures, the products which sustain life and provide materials for shelter and for clothing—the three primal wants of humanity. This class contains the primary producers.

268. Of class No. 2—the distributors—13,928 sailors, 23,552 railway employees, 17,409 expressmen, teamsters and draymen, with many others provide transportation ; 1,712 wholesale merchants and 40,714 retailers conduct our trade ; there are 2,174 bankers and bank officials, and a number of agents and others aiding in the work of distribution.

269. Making a somewhat empirical division of those engaged in occupations belonging to the 3rd class, we have :

Workers in wood	78,604
" stone	30,856
" wood and metals (combined)	10,241
" metals	49,476
" food products	24,123
" dress materials	72,158
" leather	23,813
" books and printing	9,392
" sundries	21,338
Total	320,001

270. Some of the most numerous are carpenters and joiners, 45,769 ; dressmakers, milliners and seamstresses, 36,494 ; blacksmiths, 18,545 ; boot and shoemakers, 16,119 ; tailors and tailoresses, 15,094 ; saw and planing mills, 13,338 ; masons, 10,312 ; painters and glaziers, 10,202 ; machinists, 9,572 ; butchers, 7,288 ; carriage and wagon makers, 7,038 ; compositors and pressmen,

6,550; mill operators (cotton), 6,053, (woollen), 4,421; (textile and not specified), 3,876; manufacturers and officials, 6,169; turners, 4,975; ship and boat builders, 4,435; millers, 4,384; furniture factories, 4,294; moulders, 4,070; curriers and tanners, 3,713; harness and saddlery, 3,647, &c., &c.

271. Divided according to classes by provinces, the 1,659,355 persons whose occupations were given in the census are as under arranged :—

PROVINCES.	CLASS.					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
British Columbia..........	18,169	7,636	10,410	9,951	1,863	734
Manitoba	34,574	6,335	5,267	6,712	2,096	932
New Brunswick............	55,705	12,005	18,707	17,437	3,863	1,742
Nova Scotia.................	83,233	18,117	26,541	23,463	6,100	2,619
Ontario..................	344,791	87,174	158,831	109,328	30,101	20,053
Prince Edward Island.......	22,873	2,541	5,370	3,694	1,225	332
Quebec..............	217,061	50,588	93,206	73,307	16,342	26,396
North-west Territories.....	13,804	2,299	1,669	2,291	1,690	178
Totals	790,210	186,695	320,001	246,183	63,280	52,986

272. The following table gives the proportion of each class in each province to the total population of each province :—

PROVINCES.	CLASS.					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
British Columbia..........	18·5	7·8	10·6	10·1	1·9	0·7
Manitoba...............	22·7	4·2	3·4	4·4	1·4	0·6
New Brunswick	17·3	3·7	5·8	5·4	1·2	0·6
Nova Scotia	18·5	4·0	5·9	5·2	1·3	0·6
Ontario	16·3	4·1	7·5	5·2	1·4	0·9
Prince Edward Island.......	20·9	2·3	4·9	3·4	1·1	1·8
Quebec..................	14·6	3·4	6·2	4·9	1·1	1·8
North-west Territories.......	20·7	3·4	2·5	3·4	2·5	0·3

273. To indicate the relative gains of the individual provinces composing the Confederation, during the ten years, we construct the following table :—

Per cent of persons having occupations to total population, by provinces :—

	1891.	1881.
British Columbia	49·7	36·5
Manitoba	36·6	35·2
New Brunswick	34·1	33·1
Nova Scotia	34·5	32·1
Ontario	35·5	32·2
P. E. Island	33·3	31·3
Quebec	32·0	31·0
Canada	34·5	32·1

274. The provinces that have made the greatest gain in respect to numbers having occupations are :—British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

275. In every 1,000 of the population of Canada 10 years old and upwards, 455·4 were enrolled in the list of persons having definite occupations. A comparison between England and Wales, the United States and Canada gives the following results :—

Country.	Per 1000 over 10 years old.	Professional Class.	Domestic & Personal.	Commercial Class.	Agricultural Class.	Industrial Class.
Canada	455·4	17·4	67·5	51·2	217·0	88·0
England and Wales	584·9	42·2	86·2	63·5	60·6	332.6
United States, 1881.	473·1	110·8		49·0	209·0	104·3

The comparison between Canada and Ireland has to be made on the basis of the whole population of all ages, the returns for Ireland not separating children under 10 years in connection with occupations.

Country.	Per 1000 all Ages.	Professional Class.	Domestic Class.	Commercial Class.	Agricultural Class.	Industrial Class.
Canada	345·3	13·1	51·0	36·6	164·6	66·7
Ireland	456·1	45·5	54·2	17·7	199·1	139·5
Victoria (Australia)	433·1	26·0	50	56·3	166·7	147·0

276. The column "Industrial Class" in every country differs in connection with occupations, from the returns made in connection with industrial establishments.* In Canada the difference is not greater than in other countries, and, therefore, for purposes of comparison the foregoing tables may be considered fairly correct. It appears from them that Canada has fewer occupations for each 1,000 inhabitants than the other countries named, approximating more closely to the United States in 1881; that the professional class has a smaller number of persons in it in Canada than in any of the other countries mentioned; that the other classes, except agricultural, are below the rate in other countries, and that the industrial class is very considerably below the rate.

277. Taken by provinces the increases and decreases in the agricultural portion of the Canadian community are as under:—

PROVINCES.	No. of Farmers and Farmers' Sons.		1891 compared with 1881.		
	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
British Columbia	2,381	5,874	3,493	....	146·7+
Manitoba	13,497	29,014	15,517	....	115·0+
New Brunswick	54,485	45,880	....	8,605	15·8—
Nova Scotia	63,435	53,340	....	10,095	15·9—
Ontario	300,554	292,270	....	7,784	2·5—
Prince Edward Island	20,492	20,227	....	265	1·3—
Quebec	200,857	191,564	.... .	9,293	4·6—
North-west Territories	1,011	10,837	9,826	....	971·9+
Totals	656,712	649,506	28,836	36,042	1·09—

Contemporaneously with this decrease there has been an increase in the amount of land improved, from 21,899,180 acres in 1881 to 28,537,242 acres in 1891.

278. This points to an increase in the acreage of the individual holdings. Such increase is in accord with the facts obtained

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* This difference arises from two facts: 1st. Persons engaged in two occupations, one a manufacturing trade and the other a selling trade—the latter being the most important in their estimation—would be put in with Industrial Establishments in respect to that branch, but would be given only in the occupations under their commercial aspect. 2nd. Women and children partly engaged in home work or going to school, and partly in factory work, would be given by the managers of Industrial Establishments as engaged in mechanical operations, and at their homes as employed at home or going to school.

from the census of 1891, according to which there were in the Dominion 1,149 more occupiers of properties of 50 to 100 acres in extent; 28,028 more occupiers of properties ranging from 100 to 200 acres, and 16,477 more occupiers of properties ranging from 200 acres upwards, than there were in 1881.

279. We find that miners, who in 1881 numbered 6,541, increased in 1891 to 13,417 persons. By provinces the numbers are as under: —

PROVINCES.	1881.	1891.	Increase, 1891 over 1881.
British Columbia	2,792	4,591	1,799
Manitoba	6	9	3
New Brunswick	121	97	*—24
Nova Scotia	2,728	5,660	2,932
Ontario	493	1,034	541
Prince Edward Island	4	18	14
Quebec	391	1,534	1,143
North-west Territories	6	474	468
	6,541	13,417	6,876

*Decrease.

280. By provinces the fishermen were distributed as follows:—

PROVINCES.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	
			Numerical.	Per cent.
British Columbia	1,850	3,798	1,948	105·3
Manitoba	44	78	34	77·3
New Brunswick	1,844	2,926	1,082	58·7
Nova Scotia	13,631	14,478	847	6·2
Ontario	766	1,421	655	85·5
Prince Edward Island	791	914	123	15·5
Quebec	3,935	3,433	—502	—12·7
North-west Territories	44	31	—13	—31·7
	22,905	27,079	4,174	18·2

It will be seen that British Columbia has made the greatest numerical and centesimal gain of all the provinces, and that the province of Quebec has decreased the number of its fishermen by about one-eighth of the number given in 1881.

281. Divided according to sex and age, the six classes of occupations in 1891 are as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Adult — Males.	Boys under 15 years.	Adult — Females.	Girls under 15 years.
Class 1..........	777,812	12,398	714,518	63,294	12,373	25
" 2..........	175,502	11,193	173,705	1,797	11,106	87
" 3..........	257,537	62,464	255,107	2,430	61,231	1,233
" 4..........	154,764	91,419	152,164	2,600	87,338	4,081
" 5..........	44,764	18,516	44,732	32	18,494	22
" 6..........	34,028	18,958	31,750	2,278	17,061	1,897
	1,444,407	214,948	1,371,976	72,431	207,603	7,345
	1,659,365		1,444,407		214,948	

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

282. The census definition of an industrial establishment is "any place where one or several persons are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use, or consumption." This definition is the one which guided the enumerators in the census of 1891, and also in the censuses of 1881 and 1871.

The object aimed at in each of the three census-takings is the same, viz., to obtain full statistics of the small as well as of the large industries of the country. The chief characteristic of the country's development during the decade 1881-91 appears, from the returns of the census, to be the upspringing of numerous small industries. That was a characteristic of the country's growth in 1881, but not so marked a characteristic as was shown in 1891, ten years after. Fault has been found with the census of 1891 because so many industries employing one or two hands were taken. They were in the country. The enumerators had for their guidance the same definition as that placed in the hands of the enumerators of 1881 for their guidance. They would not have done their sworn duty if they had not taken these small industrial establishments.

The Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture exercised great care in compiling the returns of the enumerators, and cut out all very small industries, where the output, though making a large sum in the aggregate, was in each individual case evidently an adjunct to a regular occupation, rather than the occupation by which a livelihood was obtained.

283. For the purpose of presenting the results of the census of 1891 in as compact a form as possible, the industrial establishments have been grouped together, not with scientific accuracy, but with the design of bringing together in the groups such industries as are more or less allied to each other, so that comparison with similar groups, as obtained by the census of 1881, can be made.

These groups are arranged alphabetically for convenience, and give particulars of number of establishments, number of employees, annual amount of wages paid, and annual value of output.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cartridge making........	4	610,000	273	85,597	492,555
Dynamite works..............	2	4,000	3	1,500	9,500
Gunpowder mills..............	7	406,925	152	68,350	547,000
Gunsmithing.........	41	86,086	67	19,947	56,150
Census of 1891—Total.....	54	1,107,011	495	175,394	1,105,205
Census of 1881—Total	41	189,650	146	62,847	309,755

284. The chief change in the above is in cartridge-making, the Government having established a factory in Quebec in 1882.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Bank note engraving........ ..	1	200,000	100	60,000	140,000
Book-binding................	81	810,460	1,323	407,164	1,170,623
Electro-stereotyping	1	15,000	40	20,000	45,000
Engraving and lithographing..	47	744,585	646	265,747	782,770
Engravers' supplies...........	1	1,700	2	1,000	5,000
Printing and publishing.	589	8,689,686	7,705	3,099,632	8,318,094
Stationery.....	3	79,000	90	22,000	92,000
Census of 1891—Total.....	723	10,540,431	9,906	3,875,543	10,553,487
Census of 1881—Total.....	489	5,619,810	6,975	2,256,055	6,792,830

285. The principal development in the above has been in printing and publishing, these establishments having increased by 194.

CARRIAGES, &c.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Carriage and wagon making	3,336	8,029,621	9,056	2,999,572	9,744,416
Carriage tops " ..	2	43,075	42	20,350	79,680
Hub and spoke " ..	8	106,895	82	30,010	105,400
Invalid & baby chairs " ..	4	51,300	139	43,400	145,500
Rolling stock.......	19	2,592,984	5,018	2,235,524	9,460,525
Street car works..........	1	13,858	5	2,400	13,600
Whip factories............	14	80,552	120	38,690	162,460
Census of 1891—Total.	3,384	10,918,285	14,462	5,369,946	19,711,581
Census of 1881—Total.	3,168	5,443,893	11,939	3,583,327	10,588,847

286. In this group there has been general growth and considerable specialization of industries, 15 industrial establishments having been taken which did not appear at all in the returns of 1881.

CHEMICALS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Baking powder and flavouring extracts	24	321,550	216	98,925	671,150
Boiler compounds	1	2,000	1	500	1,200
Chemical establishments	135	1,950,406	907	339,711	2,008,100
Dyeing and scouring	72	355,186	292	80,890	345,504
Fertilizers	1	....	30	5,000	20,000
Hair works	12	23,180	30	6,535	41,850
Ink making	3	26,700	19	7,538	55,500
Litharge works	1	1,600	2	800	3,000
Methylated spirits	1	8,500	3	2,400	80,000
Patent medicines	116	275,486	307	101,000	789,400
Photographers	327	575,069	708	228,738	849,126
Photographic supplies	4	16,775	19	7,500	22,150
Salt works	20	408,120	247	67,690	342,920
Superphosphates	14	163,450	108	30,801	244,469
Vaseline	1	10,000	5	3,000	30,000
Washing compounds	1	105	1	600	1,050
Census of 1891—Total	733	4,138,157	2,895	981,628	5,505,419
Census of 1881—Total	350	1,385,819	981	324,193	2,452,771

287. In this group, chemical establishments, photographic galleries and patent medicines show the chief increase; salt works diminished by 8.

DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Aerated waters	188	939,371	677	205,229	946,715
Brewers and maltsters	150	8,533,164	1,885	906,681	5,955,253
Cider making	176	142,845	323	47,179	187,235
Cigar factories	112	1,673,238	3,220	976,230	3,367,204
Cocoa and chocolate making	2	34,500	17	6,000	58,000
Coffee and spice mills	31	532,641	168	74,033	1,119,010
Condensed milk	1	15,000	25	7,630	83,000
Distilleries	8	7,054,000	404	178,950	2,199,600
Sorgum syrups, &c	15	26,290	37	7,292	56,899
Sugar refineries	8	5,924,400	1,927	709,811	17,127,100
Tobacco working	37	2,158,150	2,105	485,252	2,375,321
Wine making	41	396,475	150	37,955	254,489
Census of 1891—Total	769	27,430,074	10,938	3,642,242	33,729,826
Census of 1881—Total	538	10,236,321	7,294	2,054,832	20,978,306

288. In this group there has been great growth in the manufacture of aerated waters. Breweries have increased by 6. Tobacco and cigars show very considerable increase. Distilleries have decreased by 6. Wine-making establishments have increased by 31.

FIBROUS MATERIAL.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value. of Output.
		$		$	$
Asbestus work	3	32,250	23	7,850	32,500
Bag factories	2	141,090	52	18,350	265,800
Cordage, rope and twine	21	2,370,395	819	219,897	1,723,534
Fishing tackle	42	13,674	73	9,344	36,158
Flax and scutching mills	50	489,663	1,521	234,677	709,115
Net making	43	812	101	4,060	11,022
Sail "	55	68,031	166	56,200	244,940
Tent and awnings	32	119,410	206	76,874	425,902
Census of 1891—Total	248	3,235,325	2,961	627,252	3,448,971
Census of 1881—Total	60	962,550	1,385	263,925	1,258,472

289. In this group there has been a great development. Tents and awnings have increased from 2 establishments in 1881 to 32 in 1891. Sail and net-making do not appear in the returns of 1881 as separate industries. They may be in the "Miscellaneous" of 1881, among the 284 industrial establishments, the details of which examination shows impossible to separate.

FOODS—VEGETABLE.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Bakeries..........	1,656	4,781,605	4,551	1,614,335	11,148,567
Chickory kilns.	4	3,110	5	745	2,650
Confectionery	280	2,284,284	2,492	669,218	4,284,631
Dried fruits and vegetables	36	96,250	431	30,955	146,296
Flour and grist mills ...	2,550	23,139,041	6,317	2,366,931	52,423,286
Fruit & vegetable canning.	52	553,800	2,241	165,494	891,542
Macaroni and vermicelli...	1	5,000	20	2,500	9,000
Pickle making.........	17	94,773	89	20,090	119,700
Prepared cattle food.	3	2,500	6	2,050	4,530
Preserved fruit and jellies.	8	17,720	63	8,520	38,236
Preserved food	1	2,000	3	2,000	8,000
Vinegar works	27	440,385	302	109,480	685,550
Yeast making...........	3	22,300	53	17,235	45,000
Census of 1891—Total.	4,638	31,442,768	16,573	5,009,553	69,806,988
Census of 1881—Total.	3,950	17,803,422	19,117	3,810,662	54,282,140

290. The growth in this group has been general. Bakeries and confectioneries have increased by 756. Part of this increase is due to the specialization of the business, confectioners in 1881 having been bakers as well. Flour and grist mills show increase. Preserved articles of food in 1881 returned 339 establishments, but as some of these included animal foods as well as vegetable, some of them should be credited to the next class. It is impossible to separate them, the returns of 1881 not specifying in sufficient detail the nature of the raw material used. For general purposes of comparison, the classes of vegetable and animal food should be taken together. This has been done at the end of animal foods. It will be seen that the industries grouped under these two heads have attained large proportions. Notwithstanding the reduction in the price of flour, in the ten years, the value of the output of the flour mills in the census returns of 1891 is

nearly $11,000,000 more than in 1881. Fruit and vegetable canning and pickle making have developed at a great rate.

FOODS—ANIMAL.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cheese factories	1,565	2,586,599	3,013	753,067	9,784,288
Creameries	170	540,598	425	106,303	913,591
Fish canning.	390	2,894,224	13,781	974,832	3,091,293
" curing	4,627	3,133,072	15,704	1,066,584	4,942,302
Meat canning.	1	12,000	9	2,500	7,000
" curing	527	2,173,077	1,690	503,053	7,125,831
Census of 1891—Total	7,280	11,339,570	34,622	3,406,339	25,864,305
Census of 1881—Total	988	2,568,129	3,176	622,141	9,890,065
Total animal and vegetable foods, 1891	11,918	42,782,338	51,195	8,415,892	95,671,293
Total animal and vegetable foods, 1881	4,938	20,371,551	22,293	4,432,803	64,172,205

291. The great increase in cheese factories has been the most important change in this group, as may be seen from the following comparison with the census of 1881 :—

	1880.	1890.
Number of factories	709	1,565
Capital invested	$ 1,021,435	$ 2,586,599
Persons employed	2,003	3,013
Wages paid	$ 382,615	$ 753,067
Value of raw material	4,264,798	6,804,611
Value of output	5,464,454	9,784,288

The increase in creameries, or butter factories, was also very great, the number rising from 46 to 170, and the output from $341,478 to $913,591. There has likewise been great development in all the canning industries, including meat and fish.

FURNITURE AND HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employés.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cabinet and furniture..	1,286	6,094,435	7,180	2,432,771	7,706,093
Cement mills	19	420,305	243	85,960	251,175
Elevator factories	6	88,475	79	33,875	117,600
House decorating	1	77,000	45	27,000	54,000
Lime kilns	1,184	1,405,104	2,575	465,974	1,444,453
Mantel and grate making	4	187,200	240	79,800	562,400
Mattress making	42	78,569	197	58,286	286,053
Paints and varnish making	72	1,461,275	537	213,320	1,933,825
Painting and glazing	405	606,362	1,408	500,537	1,517,470
Plaster and stucco	68	377,672	403	134,943	307,086
Quilting factory	1	7,000	3	1,000	10,000
Roofing material	16	221,100	360	142,930	800,160
Sash, doors and blinds.	608	7,108,076	5,807	2,309,267	9,891,510
Spring bed making	26	79,582	106	29,093	127,536
Census of 1891—Total...	3,738	18,212,155	19,183	6,514,756	25,009,361
Census of 1881—Total...	3,095	7,504,908	12,809	3,423,150	13,777,335

292. There has been fair development in this group. The number of lime kilns was less by 90 in 1891 than in 1881. "Sash, doors and blinds" were made by 252 more establishments in 1891 than in 1881. Cabinet and furniture show 117 more establishments.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Electroplating	10	386,775	239	101,615	458,400
Enamel working	1	13,500	5	1,500	16,000
Gold leaf making	1	13,200	8	3,000	18,400
Gold and silver smithing	23	31,925	44	25,025	71,210
Jewel case making	1	1,650	8	850	2,800
Watchmaking and jewellery	655	2,540,081	1,619	648,342	2,523,691
Census of 1891—Total...	691	2,987,131	1,923	780,332	3,090,501
Census of 1881—Total..	359	668,616	948	304,942	1,175,591

293. In this class there is also an increase in specialized industries, and a large increase in the number of manufacturing watchmakers and jewellers.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Belt and hose	6	251,000	143	62,640	511,000
Boots and shoes	5,398	9,648,639	18,041	4,935,864	18,990,381
Harness and saddlery	1,553	2,546,583	3,069	1,001,629	3,988,001
Last and peg	11	67,000	94	28,630	72,500
Leather lace	2	20,400	44	9,000	35,000
Morocco leather	1	35,000	45	15,000	150,000
Tanneries	802	6,322,963	4,263	1,522,007	11,447,100
Census of 1891—Total	7,773	18,891,585	25,699	7,574,770	35,193,982
Census of 1881—Total	6,813	14,324,034	27,513	6,722,730	36,505,272

294. There is in the above class an increase in the total number of establishments, and in the capital invested, and in the wages paid, but a decrease in the number of employees and in the total output. The quantity of these manufactures has doubtless greatly increased, but the value has diminished. Boots and shoes are much below the price in 1881, and No. 1 hides, which averaged at wholesale in Montreal, in 1881, $9.70, averaged in 1891 only $5.59 per 100 pounds. The chief decrease has been in tanneries, of which there were 1,012 establishments in 1881, and 802 in 1891, while their output had fallen from $15,144,535 in 1881 to $11,447,100 in 1891.

LIGHTING.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Electric appliances	8	173,448	186	71,500	329,700
Electric light works	80	4,113,771	763	297,684	1,154,149
Electric supplies	15	1,389,365	241	96,500	535,152
Fish oil refineries	35	64,113	189	21,311	71,305
Gas works	49	13,119,119	1,164	496,661	2,796,697
Lamps and chandeliers	3	74,300	55	19,075	45,150
Lanterns	1	12,000	15	7,000	20,000
Match factories	11	325,550	989	140,264	425,053
Oil refineries	21	1,873,918	276	140,370	2,064,115
Patent fuel	1	2,630	6	1,800	14,500
Street lamps	1	176,000	8	1,000	20,000
Census of 1891—Total	225	21,324,214	3,892	1,293,165	7,475,821
Census of 1881—Total	108	7,874,037	2,169	611,769	5,843,616

295. In this group considerable changes have taken place during the ten years. Electricity has been given a commanding position, and though gas works have increased from 36 in 1881 to 49 in 1891, and their continued value to the wage-earner is seen in the fact that 1,164 hands were employed in 1891, against 1,062 in 1881, yet against the 2 employees returned in 1881 as connected with electricity, there were 1,190 wage-earners in 1891.

MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Agricultural implements.	221	8,624,803	4,543	1,812,050	7,493,624
Bell foundries	3	13,935	15	5,787	13,400
Bicycle factories	5	78,800	88	26,675	97,550
Blacksmithing	9,423	6,605,048	12,070	3,187,446	8,942,106
Boiler making	30	419,684	450	163,884	877,819
Bolt and nut works	10	310,800	319	96,135	401,930
Brass fittings	13	635,050	599	263,780	759,000
Copperine factory	1	11,020	6	3,500	14,000
Coppersmithing	4	130,900	69	29,400	130,600

MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS—*Continued.*

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cutlery	12	71,090	81	29,525	74,300
Edge tools	39	1,107,807	720	316,244	961.604
Engine building	18	1,244,589	1,257	534,091	1,575,159
Foundries and machine shops.	621	16,736,703	12,808	5,152,157	16.405,280
Furnaces, stoves and heaters.	23	578,351	543	246,975	758,750
Galvanized iron works	2	1,200	9	2,700	6,500
Iron and brass fittings	40	967,444	775	290,640	1,433.200
Iron and steel bridges	6	724,655	444	184,300	728,075
Knitting machines	4	20,205	19	2,800	4,480
Lead pipe making	1	98,000	10	5,000	38,000
Lightning rod making	1	500	1	300	1,000
Locksmithing	33	139,480	194	78,155	171,150
Metal cornices and signs	2	7,300	20	9,000	53,000
Nail and tack	12	409,390	405	152,000	744,150
Needle factories	3	16,200	23	5,550	13,300
Pattern mould factories	3	3,700	6	4,250	10,100
Plumbing and gasfitting	144	1,037.270	1,268	475,055	2,215,168
Plumbers' supplies	1	87,000	60	20,000	70,000
Quartz crushing mills	39	263,640	312	105.183	312,000
Rivet factory	1	64,000	30	10,560	70,000
Rock drill making	2	62,149	51	18,689	87,161
Rolling mills	6	2,307,540	2,006	843,500	3,163,930
Safe and vault works	9	1 2,815	212	83,160	215,450
Saw and file cutting	18	455,100	333	140,232	537,680
Scale factories	9	180,233	126	47,565	170,200
Screw "	3	513,789	171	65,580	199,200
Sewing machines	12	953,335	897	295,953	790,870
Skate factories	2	10,350	23	7,450	17,600
Smelting works	16	4,159,481	1,901	851,980	3,076,240
Spinning wheel works	20	12,915	28	5,050	8,788
Spring and axle "	8	473,305	242	100,420	378,600
Tin and sheet iron "	233	1,165,162	1,378	463,851	1,955,991
Tinsmithing	1,502	3,392,416	3,798	1,265,829	4,793,065
Type foundries	6	184,900	102	35,271	107,500
Washing machines	30	93,260	139	46,300	164,998
Wire works	50	1,138,815	871	331,473	1,973,660
Census of 1891—Total	12,641	55,684,129	49,422	17,815,445	62,016,178
Census of 1881—Total	10,446	27,169,043	37,274	11,067,787	36,654,109

296. In this important group the great proportion of the establishments are blacksmiths' shops, of which there were 9,423 in 1891, against 7,986 in 1881, or 74·6 per cent of the total of the group in 1891, and 76·4 per cent in 1881. Agricultural implement making decreased the number of establishments in 1891 compared with 1881 by 33, but the employees increased by 887 and

the output by $3,088,227. The number of establishments reporting manufacture of sewing machines decreased by 5, and the output by $257,407. Bicycle factories appear for the first time. Foundries and machine shops show considerable increase. Specialization of industries is shown by the increase in the number of industries in this group, there having been returned 45 separate industries in 1891, and 34 in 1881.

MATTERS—ANIMAL.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Beeswax refining	1	3,300	2	800	4,000
Bone crushing mills	5	5,686	7	1,625	16,360
Brush and broom making	89	390,601	781	250,152	872,139
Comb factories	1	7,000	15	9.000	20,000
Glue "	8	68,600	61	17,200	97,800
Glycerine works	1	21,000	4	2,500	40,000
Hair cloth making	2	55,500	21	9,700	37,000
Horn and bone works	1	500	5	1,500	5,000
Neatsfoot oil	1	10	1	....	115
Paraffine and wax	1	11,000	30	10,000	40,000
Sheepskin mats	1	4,600	3	1,500	13,000
Soap and candles	95	1,027,529	518	204,623	2,151,910
Tallow refineries	4	20,950	7	2,985	42,590
Taxidermy	31	8,127	34	8,208	25,125
Wax candles	3	3,086	7	1,485	6,490
Wax working	12	3,248	20	3,558	7,752
Census of 1891—Total	256	1,630,737	1,516	524,836	3,579,381
Census of 1881—Total	192	1,446,423	1,552	398,912	2,904,274

297. In this group the brush and broom industry—a mixed industry, using both animal and vegetable matter—shows a decrease of 2 in the number of establishments, an increase of $37,276 in capital invested, a decrease of 176 in the number of employees, but an increase of $109,245 in the value of the output. These changes are probably due to increased efficiency of machinery. Glue factories show a decrease in number, in capital, in hands employed, in wages and in output.

MATTERS—VEGETABLE.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Asheries	128	113,019	215	45,139	153,441
Bark extract	4	114,900	55	28,400	120,000
Basket making	254	80,540	567	66,987	151,003
Carpentering	4,618	5,012,670	10,137	2,949,803	9,111,299
Carving and gilding	21	72,174	92	42,845	136,430
Charcoal burning	46	56,831	95	22,696	91,874
Cheese box making	48	106,380	245	44,876	137,616
Cigar "	2	19,500	30	6,000	15,000
Coffin and casket making	57	364,465	350	135,291	408,570
Coke ovens	2	182,500	42	15,000	90,000
Cooperages	1,524	1,896,931	3,204	744,534	2,382,072
Cork cutting	5	190,300	82	24,840	166,100
Hop curing	2	1,535	27	700	3,800
Lath mills	13	25,365	81	11,180	37,860
Linseed oil	2	357,500	45	15,300	377,000
Lobster trap making	158	9,071	208	4,743	17,008
Lobster can and box	3	52,100	59	9,200	34,000
Lubricating oil	2	4,100	4	1,200	6,000
Moss factory	1	7,750	11	1,400	3,000
Opium "	10	136,350	22	8,400	279,524
Packing case factory	30	137,305	323	68,900	293,869
Pail and tub	2	192,130	84	36,280	99,962
Paper bag and box	43	759,509	964	220,540	1,145,460
" collars	1	75,000	150	30,000	90,000
" mills	34	4,673,211	1,792	656,402	2,575,447
" patterns	3	689	11	2,178	12,600
Picture frame	166	289,962	373	122,014	564,579
Planing and moulding	321	2,955,680	2,664	970,112	5,211,592
Press stamp and die	21	109,275	127	54,330	153,600
Pulp mills	24	2,900,907	1,025	292,099	1,057,810
Pump and wind mills	305	519,890	542	163,325	601,513
Rubber factories	15	2,312,058	1,224	336,018	2,001,040
" goods	3	18,450	163	22,800	58,280
" stamps	1	200	1	375	750
Saw-mills	5,666	50,172,511	51,378	12,625,895	51,262,435
Shingle-mills	877	1,529,358	3,368	616,356	2,093,924
Shook and box mills	25	73,677	132	28,127	99,714
Spool factory	2	63,400	120	25,000	50,000
Starch "	11	440,500	238	69,250	489,850
Stave "	70	724,242	1,065	296,008	814,339
Straw works	32	138,150	190	44,790	131,552
Trunk and box	62	659,805	824	253,863	1,042,733
Wall paper	4	366,650	139	56,600	355,000
Wood turning	127	469,510	758	204,265	621,096
Census of 1891—Total	14,745	78,386,050	83,226	21,374,061	84,548,742
Census of 1881—Total	11,102	34,237,436	60,351	11,989,290	53,524,813

298. Under the head of "Vegetable Matters" are grouped the important industries employing material of vegetable origin—the great industries connected with wood, with the manufacture of paper, and others.

Pot and pearl asheries show a decrease from 225 establishments in 1881 to 128 in 1891, and the output has shrunk in value from $345,096 in 1881 to $153,441 in 1891. The chief increases are in carpentering establishments (2,124), cooperages (94), planing and moulding (255), saw-mills (276), shingle-mills (76), wood-turning (102), pulp-mills (19), wind-mills (68), and rubber factories (11). Paper mills show a decrease of 2 in number of establishments, but an increase in every other particular. Specialization is also apparent in this group, there being 10 more distinct industries in the group in 1891 than in it in 1881.

MATHEMATICAL, &c.—INSTRUMENTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Mathematical	3	2,700	8	2,485	5,875
Optical	3	5,740	9	4,250	13,500
Spectacles	1	5,040	2	800	1,800
Surgical	11	34,075	33	11,875	53,800
Census of 1891—Total	18	47,555	52	19,410	74,975
Census of 1881—Total	10	81,900	74	23,180	66,200

299. In this group there has been an increase in the number of establishments and in the output, but a decrease in other particulars. Mathematical instrument making employed in 1891 a capital of $2,700 against $27,500 in 1881; 8 hands against 22, and had an output of $5,875 against an output of $21,000 in 1881.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Musical instruments.... . ..	89	2,378,633	2,170	962,423	3,363,713
Piano actions	3	11,000	34	10,800	29,500
Census of 1891—Total...	92	2,389,633	2,204	973,223	3,393.213
Census of 1881—Total...	44	669,379	941	417,833	1,220,195

300. In this group the growth is unmarked by any peculiarity beyond the tendency to specialization observable in all the groups and indicated in this group by the establishment of the manufacture of "piano actions," an industry not reported in the returns for 1881.

SHIPS AND BOATS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Block making.....	30	31,035	77	19,795	73,865
Boat-building...............	478	421,395	832	179,092	477,522
Mast and spar making.......	14	58,065	45	15,620	59,800
Ship-yards.................	147	2,045,456	3,191	998,615	3,101,275
Census of 1891—Total...	669	2,555,951	4,145	1,213,122	3,712,462
Census of 1881—Total...	539	2,899,752	5,271	1,339,956	4,519,070

301. In this group the number of establishments has increased. Capital invested, number of employees, wages paid and value of output have decreased. The increase in establishments is due

to increased boat-building, employing 262 more men in 1891 than in 1881. Ship-yards have decreased in nubmer by 175, and in the value of their output by $1,042,558. In boat-building Ontario had in 1891 an output of the value of $222,164, and in 1881 of $72,178. British Columbia in 1881 built boats valued at $1,000, and in 1891 the boats built had a value of $100,195.

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Brick and stone	697	3,513,036	6,735	1,428,489	3,584,713
China decorating	2	24,500	31	5,900	37,000
Glass works	12	387,290	933	348,816	697,150
Marble and stone cutting	497	2,263,232	3,773	1,410,837	4,535,674
Paving material	5	829,800	237	48,800	227,850
Potteries	82	720,872	540	168,928	478,270
Show cases	10	233,425	177	84,250	441,750
Stained glass works	5	12,800	50	22,600	67,800
Terra cotta	4	377,300	130	62,000	151,000
Census of 1891—Total	1,314	8,362,255	12,606	3,580,620	10,221,207
Census of 1881—Total	989	2,530,347	7,726	1,752,005	4,600,297

302. In this group establishments for the manufacture of bricks and tiles increased by 137, the employees by 2,608 hands, and the year's output by $2,042,821. Establishments for marble and stone cutting increased by 188. Potteries show a decrease of 14 in establishments. Grindstone works and tobacco-pipe making were found in 1881 and not in 1891.

TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	V O
		$		$	
Altar linen	3	160	6	568	
Artificial flowers	6	445	7	910	
Blanket making	1	21,000	12	3,500	
Braid and elastic	3	89,950	67	16,100	
Button factories	5	169,050	455	114,000	
Carding and fulling	441	716,223	791	155,978	1,
Carpet making	557	301,518	915	150,734	
Corset making	32	459,890	955	216,177	
Cotton mills	22	13,208,121	8,502	2,102,603	8,
Dress making and millinery	7,066	3,044,190	17,197	2,475,806	11,
Duck and yarn factory	1	173,000	133	40,000	
Embroidery	1	10,000	33	10,000	
Fancy goods	47	153,046	230	83,058	
Feather factory	1	1,000	7	1,800	
Fringe and tassel	2	12,500	50	7,000	
Furriers and hatters	192	2,047,881	2,538	734,454	5,
Gloves and mitts	44	422,018	640	135,387	
Horse blankets and bags	2	133,000	56	21,000	
Hosiery	58	370,970	642	131,487	
Knitting	223	969,686	1,501	332,634	1,
Lace	6	8,190	53	7,322	
Linen	1	5	1	65	
Mat and rug	6	30,820	43	13,700	
Oiled cloth and clothing	29	247,440	202	68,795	
Painting (hand)	20	10,560	60	28,895	
Plume making	1	200	1	400	
Regalia making	3	21,325	42	10,060	
Rug patterns	1	200	1	250	
Shirts, collars and ties	157	1,394,607	3,058	671,783	2,
Shoddy mills	2	8,600	15	4,400	
Silk mills	3	520,000	322	102,500	
Suspender making	6	53,700	64	15,850	
Tailoring and clothing	3,982	8,264,417	23,234	5,720,708	22,
Thread making	2	110,151	41	11,010	
Umbrella and parasol	16	47,475	105	27,179	
Underwear	26	23,890	123	21,023	
Wadding	4	302,650	58	23,600	
Weaving	2,085	269,793	2,445	180,315	
Wig making	23	52,820	60	14,252	
Woollen mills	377	9,357,658	7,156	1,884,483	8,
Wool yarn	1	28,000	26	8,000	
Census of 1891—Total.	15,458	43,056,149	71,847	15,547,726	67,
Census of 1881—Total.	6,265	20,298,835	44,337	7,716,226	40,

303. This group includes cotton mills, woollen mills, milli
fur-dressing, hat and cap making, shirts and collars, clothing
the variety of manufactures needed to keep the men, women

children warm and well dressed. The increases in establishments are chiefly in dressmaking and millinery, and in tailoring and clothing, the returns showing an increase of 6,908 establishments. These returns have been severely criticised. They have, therefore, been the more closely scrutinized in the Statistics Branch, without, however, much change being required. The seamstress, with her sewing machine, making a living and supporting others by her labour, is as much a wage-earner and a contributor to the sum total of the value of the industrial output of the country as the sewing girl in a factory. There was in some cases a tendency on the part of enumerators to place a value upon the room the seamstress occupied, as an industrial establishment, but such tendency was strictly suppressed. All her capital was her sewing machine, and that was capital invested just as much in the instance where there was but one sewing machine as in the instance where there were a dozen in use in one building. The same general directions were given in 1891 as in 1881 in this matter, and if more dressmaking and millinery establishments, big and little, were returned, the presumption is that they were in existence and were, therefore, rightly returned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Artists' materials	3	240	4	735	1,370
Bee-keepers' supplies	28	38,215	61	10,746	30,812
Billiard table	4	37,180	22	14,740	45,012
Blacking	4	5,100	9	2.628	11,900
Bronze monuments	1	20,000	14	3,600	23,700
Celluloid goods	2	5,550	16	4,100	24,000
Church decorations	4	5,280	11	3,740	22,700
Dentistry	154	187,074	208	89,038	344,250
Emery-wheel factory	2	19,500	27	11,400	38,000
Facing Co.	1	8,500	8	5,000	14,000
Fireworks	1	7,000	15	4,000	12,000
Gypsum	15	279,700	139	49,665	118,568
Incubator	2	3,700	4	1,975	3,600
Indian wares	207	10,421	529	27,841	59,501
Mica cutting	1	750	10	3,580	40,000
Miscellaneous	13	15,005	34	7,205	19,120
Nickel-plating	1	600	1	300	900
Plumbago mills	1	102,000	50	18,000	54,000
Railway supplies	3	112,300	113	39,900	165,000
Refrigerator supplies	10	22,775	54	22,840	56,350

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Sporting goods	26	46,989	158	23,950	70,284
Stove polish	1	2,200	7	1,650	2,600
Toys	2	1,725	3	1,300	3,100
Ventilators	1	600	1	500	850
Census of 1891—Total...	487	938,204	1,498	348,433	1,169,117
Census of 1881—Total...	297	959,781	1,839	385,583	1,706,067

304. In this group there is very little chance for comparison of 1891 with 1881, the "Miscellaneous" having been given in the lump, without detail in the compilation of 1881. A few details have been secured. The returns for 1891 show 207 establishments for the manufacture of Indian wares, against 94 such establishments in 1881.

There were 4 dentistry establishments reported in 1881 and 154 in 1891. Either there was negligence in 1881 in recording these establishments, or there has been a great development in this home industry in ten years.

305. Summing up the groups, the returns show that in 1891 there were in all 75,741 industrial establishments, having an invested capital of $354,526,259, employing 370,104 hands, distributing to wage-earners $100,656,502 a year, and producing articles whose total value was $476,183,356.

Of the capital invested, $31,455,358 was in land; $60,325,58 in buildings; $81,373,337 in machinery and tools, and $181,371, [illegible] was capital other than "fixed."

Of the employees, 273,327 were men, 70,156 women, 19,55 boys and [illegible] girls under 16 years.

306. The following table gives the above details by provinces :—

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

PROVINCES.	Number of Establishments.	Fixed Capital.			Working Capital.	Hands Employed.				Total amount paid in Wages during the Year.	Total Value of Raw Material.	Total Value of Articles Produced.
		In Land.	In Buildings.	In Machinery and Tools.		Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Years.				
						Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
		$	$	$	$					$	$	$
British Col...	770	2,153,106	1,836,650	3,256,906	7,157,732	9,615	1,331	404	157	3,586,897	5,119,258	11,999,928
Manitoba...	1,031	380,244	912,431	1,829,726	2,561,836	3,729	541	102	31	1,905,981	5,688,151	10,155,182
N. Brunswick.	5,429	981,906	3,404,732	5,630,599	5,804,618	19,513	4,750	1,844	568	5,970,914	12,501,453	23,849,655
Nova Scotia..	10,496	1,655,562	4,072,756	5,003,949	9,089,719	25,734	6,566	2,040	625	7,240,611	16,099,229	31,013,392
Ontario......	32,150	15,548,335	27,693,214	38,364,178	94,420,789	123,137	32,735	7,972	2,482	49,752,759	128,149,391	239,806,166
P. E. Island..	2,679	216,868	490,443	673,598	1,531,054	5,766	1,309	643	192	1,101,620	2,092,067	4,345,910
Quebec......	23,011	10,410,687	21,686,851	26,281,035	59,763,556	84,839	22,874	6,517	3,007	30,672,567	85,564,579	153,155,813
Territories...	375	108,650	228,506	333,346	1,042,677	994	50	34	3	425,153	846,017	1,827,310
Canada..	75,941	31,455,358	60,325,583	81,373,337	181,371,981	272,327	70,156	19,556	7,065	100,656,502	256,060,145	476,183,356

These figures differ somewhat from those given in the Census Bulletin No. 10. They are the result of a careful revision, industry by industry, of the industrial returns of 1891, MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Sporting goods	26	46,989	158	23,950	70,284
Stove polish	1	2,200	7	1,650	2,600
Toys	2	1,725	3	1,300	3,100
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		In Land.	In Buildings.	In Machinery and Tools.		OVER 16 YEARS.		UNDER 16 YEARS.				
						Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
		$	$	$	$					$	$	$
British Col...	770	2,153,106	1,836,650	3,256,906	7,157,732	9,615	1,331	404	157	3,586,897	5,119,258	11,999,928
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N. Brunswick.	5,429	981,906	3,404,732	5,630,599	5,804,618	19,513	4,750	1,844	568	5,970,914	12,501,453	23,849,655
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Ontario.....	32,150	15,548,335	27,693,214	38,364,178	94,420,789	123,137	32,735	7,972	2,482	49,752,759	128,149,391	239,806,166
P. E. Island..	2,679	216,868	490,443	673,598	1,531,054	5,766	1,309	643	192	1,101,620	2,092,067	4,345,910
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Territories...	375	108,650	228,506	333,346	1,042,677	994	50	34	3	425,153	846,017	1,827,310
Canada..	75,941	31,455,358	60,325,583	81,373,337	181,371,981	272,327	70,156	19,556	7,065	100,656,502	256,060,145	476,183,356

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CHAPTER VII.

CCCVII. Financial Authorities on the Situation. Banks and Loan Companies.—CCCXXXVII. Boards of Trade.—CCCL. The Behring Sea Question.—CCCLI. Liberal Convention.—CCCLII. Manchester Canal.—CCCLIII. Arbitration of Public Accounts.—CCCLIV. Treaty with France.—CCCLV. The Tyrrell Expedition.—CCCLVI. Financial History of the United States.—CCCLVII. The Chicago Exposition.—CCCLVIII. Reciprocity in Wrecking.—CCCLIX. Australia and Canada.—CCCLX. Necrology.—CCCLXV. Newfoundland.

307. The following extracts are from the annual reports and official statements at meetings of the banks and other financial institutions, the boards of trade and similar bodies, with the date appended to show the period reviewed. The object is to gather together scattered statements which throw light upon the condition of Canada in the year 1893.

A number of the bank meetings are held at midsummer, and, therefore, apply only to the first half of the year. Many of the boards of trade meet in April, and their yearly reports are not available.

308. Bank of Montreal.—"In the midst of this unrest and financial excitement it was a source of relief and assurance to those having charge of financial matters in Canada to feel that the commercial business of Canada was in a sound condition, and that trade on the whole had been fairly satisfactory during the past year." Annual meeting, 5th June, 1893.

309. Quebec Bank.—"In regard to the prospects for business the Directors are not prepared to say that the outlook is very encouraging. The depression in trade which prevailed in Great Britain has affected business in Canada unfavourably." 5th June, 1893.

310. Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Mr. G. A. Cox, the President, said :—“In the Bank we see the balance sheets of very many different kinds of business, and of many different men in the same kind of business ; a very trifling minority may have fallen behind in capital during the past year, but we have remarked more than once at the board table that at no time in recent years has the improvement in capital, as shown by the surplus in the customer's balance sheet, been so general. Looking around us, while every caution is necessary, we do not see anything in the outlook which is not hopeful for Canada.”

Mr. E. B. Walker, the General Manager, in his address, said :—“Quoting from sales and collections running into several millions of dollars, we find that in Ontario farmers paid their paper without renewal to the extent of over ninety-six per cent. In the North-west, where the year is admitted to be unfavourable, and where renewals are always required, more or less, the payments were under 60 per cent.” * * “From every part of Ontario our Managers make pretty much the same report. The farmers have more than offset the low price for grain by the high prices for cheese and hogs, for we are told that the farmers, owing to the low prices of wheat, are, year after year, turning their attention more to dairying, cattle grazing, fattening hogs or fruit growing. Again we are told that in many counties the farmers are still holding las year's wheat, and in some localities two or three years' crop of wheat. This may be a very foolish thing for a farmer to do, but let us bear in mind that he is financially able to do it. From the same counties we have the information—in fact there are very few exceptions throughout Ontario—that the deposits in banks are increasing, that farmers' notes for implements are promptly paid, that he does not want to borrow from the banks, and is meeting the interest, and to some extent reducing the principal on his mortgages. Also that there is no demand for mortgage loans, and that upon mortgages subject to repayment many good farmers are demanding a reduction in the rate of interest. 20th June, 1893.

311. Hochelaga Bank.—“During the last few months our trade has developed briskly in Canada with England, the United States, and, above all, with France.” 15th June, 1893.

312. Eastern Townships Bank.—“The business of the year was fairly prosperous.” 7th June, 1893.

313. Ville Marie Bank.—“While the past year has been fairly prosperous with the banks generally, it has not been unattended

with considerable anxiety. * * The outlook for the coming year in the province of Quebec may be considered satisfactory." 20th June, 1893.

314. Bank of Toronto.—"The transactions of the year have been of a satisfactory character." 21st June, 1893.

315. Standard Bank of Canada.—"During part of the year money was in good demand, and the profits fair, but owing to the general shrinkage in values, the losses, which have all been written off, were larger than usual, and somewhat impaired the net earnings." 21st June, 1893.

316. Bank of Hamilton.—"The state of the country is fairly satisfactory, considering the low prices that prevail, and trade generally is in a satisfactory condition. We are not suffering as our neigbours on the other side of the line, whose finances are in a disturbed condition, but we must feel it in a measure." 19th June, 1893.

317. Ontario Bank.—"Although Canada has not so far been affected to any material extent, the close relations existing between the countries will, for some time at least, call for caution until their business and currency are placed upon a more satisfactory basis." 20th June, 1893.

318. Merchants Bank of Canada.—"My judgment is that despite certain unfavourable features in business, which cannot but press themselves upon the attention of bankers, there is much quiet and solid prosperity in Canada at present." 21st June, 1893.

319. London and Ontario Investment Company, Limited, Toronto.—"The transactions of the year proved satisfactory and profitable, although the net returns fell below that of the preceding year in consequence of the decrease in the rate of interest obtainable on security." 21st September, 1893.

320. London and CanadianLoan and Agency Company, Limited, Toronto.—"Payment of interest on mortgages in Ontario has been fairly well met, and it is nearly up to the average, notwithstanding that the very low prices for farm produce, which have ruled during the year, disposed the farmers to hold for higher figures. Although in Manitoba the same conditions have ob-

tained, the company has received payment of a larger amount of interest from that province this year than any previous year of its history." 11th December, 1893.

321. Ottawa Bank.—"General business in the localities in which this bank has offices has not been, nor is it likely to be, much affected by the depression in the United States. The low price of agricultural products must, however, seriously affect business, particularly in Manitoba." 13th December, 1893.

322. Central Canada Loan and Savings Company of Onatrio, Limited, Peterborough.—"The depression that has prevailed in many parts of the world during 1893 has not been without its reflex influence upon this country." * * "While we have a considerably larger sum invested we have a less amount of overdue interest than at the close of 1892; this prompt payment of interest by our borrowers, notwithstanding the low prices that have prevailed, is very satisfactory." * * "We have noticed, during the last year, an increased demand for improved farms, from farmers prepared to make substantial cash payments." 24th January, 1894.

323. Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.—"The repayments continue to be made with reasonable promptness and regularity, both as regards interest and principal maturing." * * "Many think that in Ontario they can already see signs of the clouds breaking in several quarters of the commercial sky; but during such a time as we in Canada, in common with the whole business world, have been passing through, the company has had to guard itself in every way, and among others may for a time have to carry a considerable amount of city property, a large proportion of which is productive, and may be therefore expected to show the effects of an improvement in business, which is confidently looked forward to." 7th February, 1894.

324. Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada, Ltd.—"Of the debentures matured in January just passed, very nearly three-fourths were renewed, and at a lower rate of interest—a strong evidence of the confidence reposed in Canadian securities at a time when those of other British colonies and of the United States are looked upon less favourably." 5th February, 1894.

325. Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.—"One of the most destructive financial cyclones known in modern times has swept over a large portion of this continent

and over the Australasian colonies. While the Dominion of Canada was appreciably affected, chiefly indirectly, it is gratifying to know that its financial institutions, with one unimportant exception, withstood the storm without loss of prestige or credit." 7th February, 1894.

326. Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, London.—"The repayments on the company's mortgages have been fairly well met, considering the prevailing extremely low prices of farm produce, as well as a comparatively short crop. The financial depression in the adjoining republic has not affected this country to any appreciable extent, except as to temporarily slightly increasing rates of interest." 14th February, 1894.

327. Western Canada Loan and Savings Company.—"It is a matter of thankfulness and just pride to every Canadian that the Dominion, while not wholly escaping the effects of the universal depression, has preserved its credit unimpaired, that its financial institutions have proved themselves sound and stable, and that our securities continue to command the entire confidence of the British investor." * * "In regard to the shrinkage in the value of real estate, so far at least as regards farm property in Ontario, we may, I think, fairly hope that this has probably reached its lowest point." * * "There are indications, I think, of improvement; improved farms are more in demand and bring better prices." 15th February, 1894.

328. Ontario Loan and Savings Company, Oshawa.—"The business transacted by the company during the year has been of a satisfactory character, and despite the adverse circumstances under which agriculture is at present conducted, the accrued interest on loans has been met with more general promptness than could reasonably have been anticipated." 21st February, 1894.

329. Landed Banking and Loan Company, Hamilton.—"Having regard to the deficient crop and the low price for produce, prevailing payments by borrowers have been very satisfactory." 21st February, 1894.

330. Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society.—"The President said that he could honestly congratulate the stockholders upon the favourable results of the year's business, and he felt perfectly satisfied that they would readily share in this opinion

when they came to consider the exceptional state of matters that has prevailed in regard to financial affairs, arising largely from our proximity and trade connections with the neighbouring republic. The general depression in trade, the low prices of agricultural produce and the consequent shrinkage of farm property, all tended to seriously affect the business of enterprises similar to our own. So that when we take into consideration the whole of the surrounding circumstances, we have cause to be satisfied that we have overcome the threatened difficulties much more safely than we at one time had reason to anticipate." 21st February, 1894.

331. Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, Toronto.—"This has been the most successful year the company has yet had." February, 1894.

332. Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.—"The repayment of loans in Ontario and Manitoba, notwithstanding the low price of farm produce, were most satisfactory." 5th March, 1894.

333. Banque du Peuple.—"During the last year we have had a period of what I may call prosperity without any great inflation; the trade of the country is not growing by leaps and bounds; but it is showing steady progress." * * "It has been the custom during recent months to contrast the happy condition of the mercantile affairs in Canada with the distress which has marked all classes of trade in the United States. The record of the insolvencies sums up the contrast in a striking way; of course we could scarcely expect to escape absolutely from the adverse influences which have wrought so much havoc among our neighbours, trading with them so largely as we do, and affected in our financial operations as we must be by the financial crisis there; up to the present at all events no Canadian interest has perceptibly suffered from the crash in the United States." * * "For this province, the trade for the year just ended has been generally prosperous, and has, perhaps, been more satisfactory than any for a number of years past." * * "The general actual commercial condition of trade is sound at bottom, thanks to our excellent banking system and the avoidance during recent years of rash speculations; but it does not warrant undue risks; on the contrary, it counsels a continuance of caution, both in accepting and in granting credits." 5th March, 1894.

334. Bank of Montreal.—"On the 4th of June, 1894, at the general meeting, the President, Sir Donald Smith, in review of

the year ended April 30th, 1894, said :—"The period has been a trying one in many respects. Trade the world over has suffered a marked diminution in volume and value; credits have been contracted, resources strained, and the money markets disturbed. Comparatively speaking, Canada has displayed a gratifying power of resistance to the adverse influences which have crippled trade and industry elsewhere, furnishing the example of a fairly prosperous community of people in the midst of surrounding disaster and depression. Not that our country has wholly enjoyed immunity; but we have been scotched rather than maimed, and with the splendid recuperative powers Canada possesses the stage of convalescence will, I trust, soon be reached. Of all countries the Dominion was the last to experience a decline in her foreign trade, which down to the present year has steadily augmented in compass and in value, and which even now is remarkably well maintained, considering the abnormally low price of staple articles and the condition of foreign markets. In the first ten months of the current fiscal year, that is to say, up to April 30th, 1894, the value of exports from Canada amounted to $94,300,000, a gain of $1,660,000 over the corresponding period of the preceding year, giving the highest total ever reached, and if, on the other hand, the import trade during the same period suffered a decline of $3,000,000 from the preceding year, the decrease is not either formidable nor regrettable."

335. Bank of Quebec.—Mr. Stevenson, the General Manager, reviewing the bank year ended May 15th, 1894, referred to the various explanations which had been given to account for "the present derangement," viz., low price of wheat, low freights and short railway earnings, strikes, &c., said :—"I believe that no one of these causes specially accounts for the existing depression, but that they are some of the incidents combining with others and tending in one direction, i.e., to the restriction of enterprise. There is, however, one class of goods which do not appear to fall in value nor fail in demand to the same extent as other goods. I refer to our wood goods—our staple article of export to Europe and the United States. The demand for deals is good, and all the square and waney pine timber manufactured in the Ottawa Valley will be wanted this year."

336. The Freehold Loan and Savings Company of Toronto.—At the annual meeting, on June 5th, 1894, the President, C. H. Gooderham, said :—"The demand for farms to purchase or lease has been greater than at any time during the past five years."

* * "The reason we in Canada have felt the depressed times less than any other country may be largely found in our rich soil, our magnificent climate, our enterprising, intelligent and prudent farmers."

BOARDS OF TRADE.

337. Montreal Board of Trade.—"Business throughout Canada during 1893 has been but little affected by the severe depression which has existed in the United States, and which has not yet wholly passed away." * * "The Custom house returns for the port of Montreal show a large increase in the export figures for 1893, as compared with 1892, and an advance of nearly $9,000,000 over 1891. This improvement is most gratifying, especially as trade throughout the world has been so dull." * * "The continued increase in the value of the exports shows that the produce of the Dominion is steadily gaining ground in the markets of the world, and that the search for other outlets, when the McKinley Bill almost closed the States to Canadian merchandise, proved successful." * * "While the abnormally low price of wheat has made that cereal unremunerative to farmers, dairy produce has commanded good prices throughout the year. The success of Canadian cheese at the World's Fair, where it came out first in almost every competition, was very gratifying, and it is certain that the exhibit of the natural products of Canada at that exposition enlightened an enormous number of the visitors thereto as to the climate and possibilities of the Dominion. The export of hay to Great Britain has been quite an important business during the year, and that trade appears likely to permanently retain fair proportions. There is encouragement, too, in the circumstance that the export of deals from this port is largely increasing. The export cattle trade has continued to be unfavourably affected by charges of disease among the animals, and the continuance of the British schedule against Canadian and United States cattle renders any improvement unlikely." * * * "The returns of the Harbour Commissioners show an increase in the number of sea-going vessels arriving in this port, the number in 1893 being considerably larger than in any previous year, and the tonnage also being greater than ever before." January, 1894.

338. Montreal Chamber of Commerce.—"At the Chicago exhibition no article in all the agricultural building attracted more attention from the visitors than the tower of tobacco of the pro-

vince of Quebec, and the colossal cheese of the province of Ontario. I venture to say that these two exhibits did more than any others to dissipate the unfortunate impression that Canada is only a country of ice." January, 1894.

339. Toronto Board of Trade.—"We have much to be thankful for—we have escaped the torrent of bankruptcy, that has washed in vain against our borders; and to-day Canada stands eminent for its financial soundness amongst the nations of the earth." * * "The success of Canada in competing with the world at Chicago has gone far to elevate our country in the estimation of strangers, and to create confidence in ourselves." * * "It is gratifying to reflect that notwithstanding the great pressure that was placed upon all financial institutions during the past year by the collapse of credit in the United States and in Australia, and by the want of confidence engendered thereby, the banking institutions of Canada, with an insignificant exception, have come out of the crisis with unimpaired credit." January, 1894.

340. Victoria, British Columbia, Board of Trade.—"The depression which has been generally felt during the period under review, has influenced the manufacturing industries throughout the province." * * "Manufactures have been limited to strictly current requirements, but indications of a healthier tone in other centres of commerce will cause our industries to renew greater activity." * * During the twelve months under review the trade of the province suffered very severely from an outbreak of small-pox, originating with passengers and merchandise brought by the China-Japan mail ships, and causing in July last several cases to develop at Victoria. The exaggerated reports which were disseminated, resulted in a strict quarantine of the city, which lasted six months. Business there was paralyzed, while the other cities of the province, and also those of Puget Sound, felt the depression. This unfortunate circumstance, together with the general stagnation which prevailed in the American and Australian markets for lumber and coal, have caused a falling off in exports, with a corresponding shrinkage in duties collected during the year ending 30th June ultimo. The collections at Victoria amounted to $878,291.14, or about 15 per cent less than the previous twelve months, which were the best on record." July, 1893.

341. Winnipeg Board of Trade.—"This country, in common with nearly the whole of the rest of the world, has during the

past year been passing through a period of extraordinary depression, which, I believe, will be historical, for surely when such a state of affairs exists as was the case in the United States last August, when the Chemical Bank of New York was unable to give the New York Central Railway $700,000 in currency to make up their weeekly pay-roll, the last year will be looked back to by future generations as an epoch in history. It will always be the highest tribute to our Canadian system of banking, that during this depression and panic, while banks were failing daily in the States, our only bank failure in Canada was the Commercial Bank here, which we all regretted, but was in no way attributable to the then existing financial stringency, and money was always to be had for all legitimate business requirements at very reasonable rates." February, 1894.

342. Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange.—"On no occasion since the grain trade in Manitoba developed has there been the slightest approach to scarcity of money for handling and moving a crop. The supply of cash has promptly met any movement of grain from the farmer's hands, and this country has every reason to be proud of its banking system and the sound financial management that meets every legitimate demand made upon it, in strong contrast to the unfortunate state of affairs which has hampered the operations of grain dealers in the American Western States this season." January, 1894.

343. Fredericton Board of Trade.—"There had never been a more prosperous year in Fredericton. The outlook for the immediate future was not as bright as we would wish. The small lumber cut this winter, the small wages paid, and the low prices received for goods make a much smaller trade. For the whole year, though, the outlook was that the trade would be as good or better than the past year." January, 1894.

344. Halifax Board of Trade.—"It is with regret we note the depression that still continues in shipping of all kinds, but more especially in sailing ships, and fear the day for this class of transportation is drawing to a close, as steam appears to be entering competition with every class of the carrying trade." * * * "West India trade, although fluctuating and uncertain during the past year, has been fairly remunerative, and it is pleasing to note an increase in the export of the product of the farm, especially in flour, the facilities for the exportation of goods having increased rapidly of late." 16th January, 1894.

345. Mitchell Board of Trade.—"During the past year a financial depression passed over many foreign countries, and the United States and Ontario suffered through the price of wheat and other grain being so low, yet Mitchell and vicinity have not suffered to a great extent, and with carefulness and watchfulness during this year, the depression may pass away and we will once more enter into a bright future." February, 1894.

346. Three Rivers Board of Trade.—"The aggregate volume of direct trade in 1893 slightly exceeds the average of the past few years. Traffic in general remained the same. But in going into details a material change in the direction of some of our exports is noticeable. Our principal staple, lumber, for instance, although maintaining the importance of former years, has varied a good deal. The expectation at the beginning of the year as to the further development of the trade with the United States has not been realized, the commercial crisis which took place last summer has reduced the shipment of sawn lumber in that direction to exactly one-half, viz., 20,000,000 feet, as against over 40,000,000 in 1892. On the other hand, shipments to Great Britain show a large increase as to quantity." * * "In spite of the general depression in the United States the shipment of pulp wood increased fully 50 per cent. The export of wood pulp, in the same direction also increased some 20 per cent, and for the first time in many years several thousand tons of pulp have been sent to Great Britain. The exports of hay continue to show a lamentable decrease in direct shipments to the United States, but shipments via Montreal for both the United States and European markets reached over 20,000 tons, to which we may add the two cargoes directly sent to Great Britain, from our port, but the bulk of our production is now consumed on the farms on account of the large increase in the number of cattle held for dairy purposes. Cheese manufactories are now established in nearly every parish of the country, north as well as south of Three Rivers, and turn out yearly an enormous quantity of a really superior article." * * * "Our local industries for home consumption, as well as for export, continued, with few exceptions, to do fairly well during the year of 1893." February, 1894.

347. Woodstock (Ont.) Board of Trade.—"Among our business men, as throughout the country, there have been heard recently some complaints of dull times, which were increased before the holidays by rather unfavourable weather, at a time when it was most liable to affect town trade. But, while there have been

failures, they have not been so numerous nor of so serious a nature as to affect the reputation which the town has so long enjoyed for stability and sound business methods. They do suggest, however, greater caution on the part of both wholesale men and retailers in the extension of credit, and the adoption on all hands more generally of the cash system." February, 1894.

348. Peterborough Board of Trade.—"Perhaps at no other time in Canada's history have more grave circumstances existed, arising out of a general depression, in which so many of the varied interests with which we are all more or less identified, have been more severely tried and more safely guarded and maintained. Canada as a whole has much reason to be proud of her staying powers and the sound position she stands in to-day, and I am glad to be able to say Peterborough has cast no discredit on the rest of the Dominion, but is to be especially congratulated for the record she has made in passing through the troublesome days of 1893." * * * "Owing to the world-wide commercial depression, the latter half of the past year has been a severe test of the resources of our business men and manufacturers all over Canada; still we have cause for thankfulness that we have never reached the stage of financial panic, and have evidently passed the critical point." March, 1894.

349. In the Dominion of Canada, separated territorially from us, on the north by an imaginary line, there has been no panic, no unusual demand for money, no stoppage of industries, no restriction of trade, no increased rate of interest; in short, nothing beyond the ordinary course of events, except so far as these events may have been influenced by contiguity, to what may be termed a financial cyclone, whose pathway of destruction was contiguous to but not within the Canadian territory." D. A. Wells, in March ('94) "Forum."

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

350. In the south-east corner of Behring Sea lie the Pribyloff Islands. These are the great breeding ground of the fur-seals. The United States have the sovereignty of these islands by virtue of the cession of Alaska and the islands pertaining thereto. Accordingly, they claim rights over the seals frequenting the islands and for a number of years leased to the North American Commercial Company the right to slaughter seals to the number of 100,000 annually. The United States claim extended beyond the islands, and took ultimate shape in the claim that Behring Sea was a *mare clausum*.

This claim was disputed by Canada in 1886, and from that time disputes and seizures of sealing vessels were frequent. Against the latter strong protests were made by Great Britain, on behalf of Canada as part of the British Empire.

In 1891 negotiations were begun for submission of the questions involved to arbitration. The Imperial Parliament passed, in 1891, the Seal Fishery Bill, and by Order in Council authorized the enforcement of a close season for one year—anticipating that an award would, by May, 1892, be made by the selected arbitrators. The anticipation not being realized, Great Britain and the United States came to an agreement, ratified by the United States Senate, by which the killing of seals was, in effect, prohibited in the disputed area till the results of the arbitration were forthcoming.

The Treaty of Arbitration was formally ratified by the High Contracting Powers on May 7th, 1892. The Court of Arbitration was composed of Lord Hannen and Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, Canada, representing Great Britain; Judge Harlan and Senator John P. Morgan, representing the United States; Baron de Courcel, France; Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Italy, and G. Gram, Sweden and Norway.

Baron de Courcel was appointed President on the meeting of the Court in Paris, March 23rd, 1892. Hon. C. H. Tupper, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, acted as the British Agent, and John W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State, acted in like capacity for the United States. The British Counsel were Ex-Attorney General Sir Richard Webster, Sir Charles Russell, Attorney General in the Gladstone Administration, and Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., of the Canadian Bar. Counsel for the United States were James C. Carter, Frederick R. Coudert, Henry W. Blodgett and Edward J. Phelps.

The debates of the Court, it was decided, should be held in English, and the journal of proceedings kept in French, with an English version.

After preliminaries had been arranged, another adjournment was taken to April 4th, in order to give time for the examination of the printed arguments presented by Great Britain and the United States. Both sides filed claims for damages—the United States for losses to its revenue and on account of the Alaska Commercial Company, because of the reduced number of skins taken, owing to alleged diminution of the herd by the pelagic sealing of British vessels; and Great Britain on account of losses to the owners of vessels seized by the United States.

The arguments were begun April 12th, James C. Carter and F. R. Coudert, under arrangement, to make the opening addresses for the United States, to be followed by the British Counsel, Mr. Phelps to have the privilege of closing on behalf of the United States.

Article VI. of the Treaty by which it was agreed to submit the questions at issue between the two countries, reads :—

"In deciding matters submitted to the arbitrators, it is agreed that the following five points shall be submitted to them, in order that their award shall embrace a distinct decision, upon each of said five points, to wit :—

(1.) What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States ?

(2.) How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain ?

(3.) Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia ; and what rights, if any, in the Behring Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty ?

(4.) Did not all the rights of Russia, as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty ?

(5.) Has the United States any right, and if so, what right, of protection or property in the fur-seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit ?

Article VII. went on to state that, if the determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States should leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur-seal in or habitually resorting to the Behring Sea, the arbitrators should then determine what concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments are necessary, and over what waters such regulations should extend, and to aid them in that determination the report of a joint commission, to be appointed by the respective Governments, should be laid before them, with such other evidence as either Government might submit. The high contracting parties furthermore agree to co-operate in securing the adhesion of other powers to such regulations.

The cases of the two Governments were set forth during many sittings, and on August 15th Baron de Courcel delivered to the Agents of Great Britain and the United States original copies of the decision of the Court, signed by all the arbitrators.

After a preamble stating the case submitted for decision, the full text of the award runs as follows :—

"We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in Article VI., as to which our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them.

"As to the first of said five points, we, Baron de Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, do decide as follows :—

"By the ukase of 1821 Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as Behring Sea, to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1824 with the United States and the Treaty of 1825 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea should be restricted so as to reach a cannon shot from shore. It appears that from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia never asserted in fact or exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea, or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries therein, beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

" As to the second of the five points, we, Baron de Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, outside the ordinary territorial waters.

"As to the third point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, we unanimously decide and determine that the body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the said treaty.

"On the fourth point we decide and determine that all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction and to the seal fisheries passed to the United States, limited by the cession."

On the fifth point the decision of the Tribunal, Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan dissenting, was as follows :—

"On the fifth point, we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregero W. W. Gram, being the majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that the United States have no right to the protection of, or property in, the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, when the same are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit.

"And whereas the aforesaid determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur-seals habitually resorting to Behring Sea, we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majority of the arbitrators, assent to the whole of the nine articles of the following regulations, as necessary outside of the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned:—

"Article I. The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their subjects respectively, to kill, capture, or pursue, at any time or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur-seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial water, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude.

"Article II. The two Governments shall forbid their citizens or subjects to kill, capture, or pursue in any manner whatever, during a season extending in each year from May 1 to July 31, inclusive, fur-seals on the high sea in that part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of Behring Sea, situated north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, or eastward of the one hundred and eightieth degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in Article I. of the Treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, following that line up to Behring Straits.

"Article III. During the period of time in the waters in which fur-sealing is allowed, only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur-sealing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

"Article IV. Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on fur-sealing must be provided with a special license issued for the purpose by its Government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its Government.

"Article V. The masters of vessels engaged in fur-sealing shall enter accurately in an official log-book the date and place of each operation, the number and sex of the seals captured daily. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two Governments to each other at the end of each season.

"Article VI. The use of nets, firearms, or explosives is forbidden in fur-sealing. This restriction shall not apply to shotguns, when such are used in fishing outside of Behring Sea during the season when such may be lawfully carried on.

"Article VII. The two Governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in sealing. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which seal fishing is carried on.

"Article VIII. The preceding regulations shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territories of the United States or Great Britain, carrying on fur-sealing in canoes or undecked boats, not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, and propelled wholly by paddles, oars, or sails, and manned by not more than five persons, in the way hitherto practised by the Indians, provided that such Indians are not employed by other persons, and provided that, when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats, the Indians shall not hunt for seals outside the territorial waters under contract to deliver skins to anybody. This exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring Sea or the waters around the Aleutian Islands. Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters, or otherwise, in connection with the sealing vessels as heretofore.

"Article IX. The concurrent regulations determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur-seals shall remain in force until after they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, in order to enable both Governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there is occasion to make any modification thereof."

The arbitrators made a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the Agents of both Governments, with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea in 1887 and 1889. In addition, the arbitrators made certain suggestions to the two Governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years, and should enact regulations to carry out the findings of the arbitrators.

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

351. The Liberal party of Canada met in convention at Ottawa, June 20-22, 1893. It comprised about 1,500 delegates, among whom were the Premiers of Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Interesting addresses were given by prominent leaders of the party, including Sir Richard Cartwright and Ex-Premier Joly, of Quebec. Sir Oliver Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, who was called to the chair, urged the adoption of tariff reform and as great a measure of reciprocity with the United States as could be obtained without the sacrifice of the principle of Canadian national existence. He denied that the Liberal party were prepared to accept annexation and to desert the idea of a national future, if they could not get better trade relations otherwise.

Resolutions were passed declaring (1) that a customs tariff should be based upon the requirements of the public service, and not upon the protective principle. (2) For the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse between Canada and the United States—the Liberal party being "prepared to enter into negotiations with a view of obtaining a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty, including a well considered selection of manufactured articles, and are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's Government, without whose approval no treaty can be made." (4) "That gross corruption has existed in the management and expenditure of the public moneys." (4) That the public debt has increased in an alarming way—that the controllable annual expenditure has unduly increased, and consequently the taxation of the people has been unnecessarily large. Therefore, the Liberal party "demand strict economy in the administration of the Government of the country." (5) That trial of serious charges against Ministers of the Crown should be by the House of Commons, and not by Royal Commission, the Convention affirming "that it is the undoubted right of the House of Commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure and into all charges of misconduct in office against Ministers of the Crown; the reference of such matters to Royal Commissions created upon the advice of the accused, is at variance with the due responsibility of a Minister to the House of Commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the House over the Executive Government." (6) That the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement and in such a way as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler. (7) That the franchise under which the members of the House of Commons are elected should be the several provincial franchises, and not the special Franchise Act passed by the House of Commons. (8) That, in the formation of electoral divisions for the House of Commons, county boundaries should be preserved. (9) That the present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the federal principle, and should be amended so as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government. (10) That the question of prohibition should be submitted to the people, and their views ascertained by means of a Dominion plebiscite. (11) That the Liberal party has confidence in the leadership of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

MANCHESTER CANAL.

352. Among the events of the year of interest to Canada was the opening of the Manchester Canal. On the 1st of January, 1894, this canal was opened for traffic throughout, free of ship dues to 1st September, 1894, Manchester having been constituted a port for customs purposes by Treasury Warrant, issued 29th December, 1893. Manchester is the centre of the largest and most populous industrial area in the world, numbering upwards of 7,000,000 people. This great working community, which will be served and materially assisted by the canal, includes 151 towns, each of which is engaged in skilled labour. Eleven of these towns have a population exceeding 100,000; one hundred of them have more than 10,000 inhabitants, and Manchester will be the nearest port both for the productions and the requirements of this great constituency. The distinct purpose of the canal is to bring the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer into direct and unfettered communication, getting rid of all intermediate hindrances. The eggs, the bacon and hams, the tinned meats, the grain, the dairy produce and the timber of Canada can now be placed in the centre of the area containing this large population of seven millions, at much cheaper rates for transport than those heretofore charged, while the fact of this area being opened by a canal directly favourable to the Western Hemisphere trade, will enable Canada to compete on much more advantageous terms with her chief rivals, Denmark for dairy produce, Norway and Sweden for timber, and other European countries for eggs and other articles. As instances of the cheapening of freight rates effected, it is stated that bacon and hams,

which before the opening of the canal cost 15s. per ton to transport from Liverpool to Manchester, will now cost 6s. 7d. per ton; that tinned meats, which cost 17s. 5d., will be charged 8s.; that grain, weighted with a charge of 9s. 11d., will now find its way to Manchester at a charge of 4s. 10d. per ton, and that timber will be reduced from 9s. 5d. to 4s. 9d. per ton.

These facts constitute the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal a matter of great interest to Canada. It was stated in the newspaper account of the opening ceremonies that, in the fleet of seventy-one vessels which passed upon the day of opening, the place of honour was given to a Canadian vessel hailing from Nova Scotia.

ARBITRATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

353. The Confederation Act, 1867, provided for an arbitration to adjust the accounts between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as forming the old province of Canada. The arbitrators appointed were Sir David Macpherson on behalf of Ontario, Judge Day on behalf of Quebec, and Hon. Mr. Gray for the Dominion.

The majority of the arbitrators rendered an interlocutory judgment, as follows:—

"1st. That the Union Act did not create, in fact or in law, any partnership between Upper and Lower Canada.

"2nd. That the arbitrators have no power to enter into the debts or credits of the two provinces at the time of their union in 1841.

"3rd. That division and adjustment between Ontario and Quebec of the surplus debt beyond $62,500,000, for which under section 112 of the British North America Act, 1867, Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada, should be based upon the origin of the several items of the debts incurred by the creation of the assets mentioned in the 4th schedule to that Act, and shall be apportioned and borne separately by Ontario and Quebec, as the same may be adjudged to have originated for the local benefit of either, and where the debt has been incurred by the creation of an asset for the common benefit of both provinces, and shall be so adjudged, such debt shall be divided and borne equally by both.

"4th. That in cases in which the debt shall not come within the purview of the 4th schedule, reference shall be had as to its origin.

"5th. That the assets enumerated in the 4th schedule to be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, shall be divided or allowed on the same basis.

"6th. That the expenditure made in the creation of the said assets shall be taken as the value thereof, and, where no asset has been left, the amount paid shall be taken as the debt incurred." Judge Day, for the province of Quebec, dissented and resigned.

The two arbitrators deemed their duty to be to continue the work, notwithstanding the resignation of their colleague.

In September, 1871, they rendered an award. The contention was then set up that the award was invalid, as made by two, and not by the three, arbitrators.

After some years a case was submitted to the Privy Council of England, and in 1878 a decision was given that the award was valid. But during fifteen years no settlements under the award were effected. In 1893 arbitrators were appointed and the questions in dispute discussed. On the 2nd November, 1893, the arbitrators made the following statement :—

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME :

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the city of Toronto and province of Ontario, Chancellor of said province; the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the city of Ottawa, in the said province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and the Honourable Louis Napoléon Casault, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, Judge of the Superior Court of the said province of Quebec, send greeting.

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two provinces concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the Governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces should agree to submit,

And whereas, we the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge, Louis Napoléon Casault, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burden thereof,

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Act that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time,

And whereas, certain questions respecting the allowance of interest and other matters incident to the taking of such accounts have been submitted to such arbitrators and they have heard the parties thereto.

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a partial award at this time respecting the same, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows. That is to say :—

1. That from the 1st of July, 1867, to the passing of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 36th Victoria, chapter 30, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the subsidy half yearly in advance, deducting therefrom at the end of each half year their respective shares of interest as determined by the award of 3rd September, 1870, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the excess of debt of the

province of Canada over $62,500,000 as actually ascertained in amount at each period, the first of such deductions to be made on the 1st of January, 1868, and the others on the 1st days of July and January thereafter, down to and including the 1st day of January, 1873.

2. That in the province of Canada account there shall be credited on the 23rd day of May, 1873, the sum of $10,506,088.84 related by the said Act, and thereafter the subsidy shall be credited in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec without any such deduction.

3. That on and from the 1st of July, 1884, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 4, in the proportion determined for the excess of debt by the award hereinbefore mentioned.

4. That each province shall be credited as of the 1st of July, 1867, with its share of $200,000 representing the purchase money of the library and other personal property mentioned in the 14th paragraph of the said award.

5. That the "trust funds" shall be treated as intact and unimpaired and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum carried half yearly into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.

6. That the province of Canada account shall be made up at simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, as has been agreed upon between the parties.

7. That in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec the said provinces shall respectively be allowed simple interest on any balances from time to time existing in their favour and at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, except where some other rate has been expressly agreed to.

8. That the question as to whether or not the Dominion shall be allowed simple interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, on any balances that may from time to time be found to exist in its favour in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec be reserved for further argument.

In respect of the matters mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, we have proceeded upon our view of a disputed question of law.

In witness whereof, &c.

(Signed) J. A. BOYD,
G. W. BURBIDGE,
L. N. CASAULT.

November 2, 1893.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

354. Within fifteen years three attempts have been made to negotiate a treaty with France. It became more urgent that something should be done after France came to the conclusion to revise its tariff by making practically two tariffs—a maximum and a minimum. She also concluded to terminate all treaties of whatever kind that existed between France and other countries, involving most-favoured nation treatment, the purpose being to enter into new arrangements, the basis of which would be the double-barrelled tariff. Nations willing to make arrangements favourable to the admission of the goods of France, would be given the minimum tariff. Nations not making special arrangements would be met with maximum rates.

Inasmuch as in consideration of the continued free admission into the United States of raw materials from France and her colonies, France had given the benefit of her minimum tariff to certain goods from the United States, viz., canned meats, fresh and dried table fruits, rough-hewn or sawn lumber, and some other articles of wood, but had not given the same advantage to Canada, it became highly important to attempt to obtain concessions.

The Canadian Government, on a report by Hon. Mr. Foster setting forth these facts, requested the Governor General to cause a letter to be sent to the Colonial Secretary asking the good offices of the Imperial Government in the matter, and requesting that Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., be appointed joint plenipotentiary with Lord Dufferin and Ava to approach the Government of France on behalf of Canada.

After diplomatic discussions of some length, the following agreement was signed at Paris on February 6th, 1893 :—

AGREEMENT REGULATING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE IN RESPECT OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the French Republic, being alike desirous of facilitating and extending commercial relations between Canada and France have resolved to conclude an agreement to this end, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Excellency the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of the Most Honourable Privy Council, Vice-Admiral of Ulster, Warden and Keeper of the Cinque Ports, Constable of the Castle Dover, etc., Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, and Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, High Commissioner for Canada in London,

The President of the French Republic, Son Excellence M. Jules Develle, Deputy and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Son Excellence M. Siegfried, Deputy, Minister for the Department of Commerce, Industry and of the Colonies,

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form have agreed upon the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Wines, sparkling and non-sparkling, common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) and nuts, almonds, prunes and plums of French origin entering Canada, shall enjoy the following advantages :—

1. Non-sparkling wines gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholmeter or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 26 per cent or less of alcohol, and all sparkling wines shall be exempted from the surtaxe or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

2. The present duty charged on common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) shall be reduced by one-half.

3. The present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one-third.

ARTICLE 2.

Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third Power, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria and the French colonies.

ARTICLE 3.

The following articles of Canadian origin imported direct from that country accompanied by certificates of origin shall receive the advantage of the minimum tariff on entering France, Algeria or the French colonies :—

Canned meats.

Condensed milk, pure.
Fresh water fish, eels.
Fish preserved in their natural form.
Lobsters and crayfish preserved in their natural form.
Apples and pears, fresh, dried or pressed.
Fruits preserved, others.
Building timber in rough or sawn.
Wood pavement.
Staves.
Wood pulp (cellulose).
Extract of chestnut and other tanning extracts.
Common paper, machine made.
Prepared skins, others, whole.
Boots and shoes.
Furniture of common wood.
Furniture other than chairs, or solid wood, common.
Flooring in pine or soft wood.
Wooden sea-going ships.

It is understood that the advantage of any reduction of duty granted to any other Power on any of the articles enumerated above shall be extended fully to Canada.

ARTICLE 4.

The present agreement having received the sanction of the Parliament of Canada and of the French Chambers shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible. It shall come into operation immediately after this formality has been accomplished, and shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of their intention of terminating the same.

It is agreed likewise that if non-sparkling wines gauging fifteen degrees at the most, or sparkling wines, become subject later on to an increase of duty in Canada, the French Government by denouncing the present agreement could terminate its operation immediately without waiting until the expiration of the twelve months' delay provided for above.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at Paris, this 6th day of February, 1893.

DUFFERIN AND AVA.
JULES DEVELLE.
CHARLES TUPPER.
JULES SIEGFRIED.

THE TYRRELL EXPEDITION.

355. Between the west coast of Hudson's Bay and the basin of the Mackenzie River is an area of 200,000 square miles, which up to the present has remained entirely unexplored. The Indians or Eskimo brought but few furs from it, and therefore the Hudson's Bay Company never even tried to establish trading posts in it.

During the past summer the Geological Survey of Canada sent out an expedition under the charge of Mr. J. Burr Tyrrell to explore this great region, which includes most of the Barren Grounds of the far North. The party consisted of J. Burr Tyrrell, geologist, in charge; James W. Tyrrell, topographer and Eskimo interpreter; Peter, Louis and Michel French, Iroquois canoemen; John Flett, James Corrigal and Francois Maurice, halfbreed canoemen. The most of the journey was performed in one basswood and two cedar canoes.

The party started from Edmonton, a terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Saskatchewan River, and travelled with teams northward overland to Athabasca Landing, where they launched their canoes, and thence descended the Athabasca River for 400 miles to Fort Chippewyan on Lake Athabasca. Here the canoes were loaded with all the provisions that they would carry, for this was the last supply depot that would be reached for many months, and bidding good-bye to their kind friends of the Hudson's Bay Company, they departed on their hazardous journey.

The north and north-west shores of the lake were surveyed as far as Fond du Lac, a deserted trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, beyond which the party continued eastward to Black Lake, over a route that had been surveyed by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in 1892. At the east end of Lake Athabasca an Indian guide, who had been employed to lead the party up to the height of land, deserted them, and the rest of the journey was performed without the assistance of any one who knew anything about the country. They were now in the confines of unknown lands. They travelled from Black Lake, across many long portages, over small lakes, and up the rapid Chipman River, till they reached Selwyn Lake, a long, narrow body of clear water, just south of the height of land. Crossing a swampy flat at the north end of this lake, by a portage a mile and a quarter in length, they reached Daly Lake, another large sheet of water, dotted with many islands. At the north end of this lake a stream was discovered flowing from it northward. The descent of this river, called in the Chippewyan language the Telzoa River, was now begun.

Here and there the river widened into lakes, the largest of which were called in succession Boyd, Barlow, Carey and Markham Lakes, between which were many wild and difficult rapids.

Trees had now become very scarce, and a short distance below Markham Lake they entirely disappeared.

On 6th August the explorers got their first view of Doobaunt Lake, which lay a few miles ahead of them, and the prospect was exceedingly disheartening, for the whole great lake seemed to be covered with a white sheet of solid ice. On reaching the lake, however, they found a narrow sheet of open water between the ice and the shore, which they followed for more than 100 miles, searching for the outlet of the lake. From the outlet they descended the large stream, portaging round a deep, rocky canyon, and passing a solitary Eskimo camp, where a man and his family were living on the deer that they were able to kill, as the animals attempted to cross the river; paddling over Wharton and Lady Marjorie Lakes, and down the swift stream to the Forks, where another large river from the west joins the one that they had been following. Here turning eastward the river becomes much less rapid, and passing through Aberdeen and Schultz Lakes, it falls into the west end of Baker Lake. Following the north shore of this lake eastward, the party met the incoming tide at the outlet of Baker Lake, and thence they followed Chesterfield Inlet, a long narrow arm of the sea, to Hudson's Bay, which they reached on 10th September. From there they travelled southward in their canoes along the inhospitable shore of Hudson's Bay. On the 6th of October they were obliged to abandon everything that was not absolutely necessary to keep them alive, and on the 16th of the same month they were unable again to launch their canoes on account of the heavy ice. They walked in to Churchill, where they arrived on the evening of the 19th of October. Here they remained for some time to regain strength, and wait for the Churchill River to freeze over, after which, on the 6th November, they started south on snowshoes, walking on the shore as far as Nelson River, which was crossed in a boat, and on 25th November, they reached York Factory. After remaining here a few days they started inland on snowshoes for Norway House, at the north end of Lake Winnipeg, which they reached on 15th December, having walked 600 miles from Churchill over Indian routes that had not previously been explored by any scientific men.

At Norway House dog carrioles were obtained, and the party travelled over the ice of Lake Winnipeg to West Selkirk, where they arrived on the evening of 1st January, 1894.

The whole distance covered, exclusive of railway journeys, amounted to 3,200 miles, of which 2,150 were performed in canoes, 840 miles through entirely unknown country, and 810 miles on the unexplored shores of Lake Athabasca, Chesterfield Inlet and Hudson's Bay. The 600 miles travelled on foot were also over undescribed country, so that the total distance explored amounted to 2,250 miles.

A new river, as large as the Ottawa, 900 miles in length, and several large lakes, have been discovered; enormous herds of reindeer were seen and photographed; a full collection of plants was made; the distribution of animals, birds and fishes was recorded; observations were made on the character of the Indian and Eskimo inhabitants, and the nature of the rock and soil was everywhere noted. A forthcoming report of the Geological Survey will contain maps, illustrations and descriptions of this country.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

356. During the year 1893, our neighbour, the United States, experienced a financial disturbance of a very severe character—cyclonic in its suddenness and its severity. A short resume is here given of the symptoms attending this great affliction visiting one of our customers, and, therefore, of interest to ourselves.

GENERAL EVENTS.

1890. Practical bankruptcy of Portugal.
Collapse of South African mining boom.
Collapse of Argentine Republic boom, bringing down the great house of Baring.

1891. Process of reorganization and rehabitation going on generally throughout the world.

1892. Restrictions of mercantile credits and wide-spread efforts to settle old accounts.

SPECIAL EVENTS.

1890. Sherman Silver Act passed by United States Congress.

1890-1-2. British speculative investments being continually withdrawn from the United States in consequence of the Sherman Act—estimated at $500,000,000.

1893. March. New York stock market shows extreme sensitiveness. Gold going abroad freely.

April. Necessity for accumulation of ready funds to meet customary interest and dividend disbursements and commercial settlements shows itself in the panicky symptoms in the New York stock market. The gold clause in contracts insisted on. Treasury gold reserves dropped below 100 million dollars.

May. Nearly all stocks listed in the New York Exchange go off in price. Bankers call in old loans; refuse new ones except on a much larger margin of collaterals, and begin to scrutinize closely commercial paper. Business failures show abnormal increase over corresponding period in previous years. Gold going to Europe at the rate of $1,000,000 a day. Crash of prices of industrial securities in Wall Street severe. *Australian bank failures intensify troubles. Bank of England raises its discount rate.

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* The banking crisis in Australia was the feature of 1893, that in the United States being of minor importance to the world at large. Out of a total of 26 banks, no less than 14 Australian banks had failed up to 17th May. These banks held British deposits to the amount of 130 million dollars, and Colonial deposits to the amount of 280 million dollars, a total of 410 million dollars. The shareholders' liability amounted to 55 million dollars.

The Australian crisis developed by three stages—1st, the land and building collapse of 1891-92: the banking collapse of May, 1893; and 3rd, the pastoral difficulty which followed the banking collapse. These three stages, it was calculated in September, 1893, had affected capital in the form of shares, deposits, &c., to the extent of at least $700,000,000. Of Melbourne it was said, "Australia has never "witnessed so great a depression or so great a reversal in the fortunes of its largest "city before."

1893. June. President Cleveland announces extra session of United States Congress to take action on the proposed repeal of the Sherman Silver Act. Heavily decreased bank clearings. Banks restricting credits. Open market for commercial paper disappears. Depression in business shows itself in lower prices. Iron furnaces, mills and foundries work only on orders. Totals of bank reserves become smaller. Rates of interest increase. Money hoarding evident everywhere. New York and Philadelphia banks begin the use of clearing house certificates. Foreign trade totals grow smaller. Great shipment of money from New York to the West. Silver bullion drops in price from 81 cents to 62 cents per ounce on the closing of the East Indian mints to free coinage. Banks failing in every direction.

July. Savings banks feel the effects of withdrawals of deposits due to widespread fear of approaching insolvency of these institutions. Money hoarded in safe deposit boxes. Weekly bank clearings smaller than at any previous time. Iron, steel, woollen, cotton, shoe and glass industries putting out fires and closing doors. Clearing-houses suspend operations in some cities. Commercial paper goes begging in nearly all the large cities. Mercantile collections well nigh impossible. Railways begin to go into the hands of receivers. Banks begin refusing to cash cheques on deposits. Mercantile failures increase rapidly. Domestic and foreign trade indicators show that the volume of business decreased to about one-half the normal of the month.

August. Month opens with money easier due to sale of Government bonds by savings banks and individuals in order to raise funds to meet current demands. Feeling better, owing to meeting of Congress on August 17th, belief being that repeal of Silver Act would be the beginning of action for restoration of confidence and the consequent loosening of purse-strings at home and abroad. Savings banks take advantage of the 60 days clause, to prevent serious runs. Money still being hoarded. Currency at a premium of from 1 to 3 per cent. Silver dollars bring a premium as the demand for currency is more pressing than at any previous time. Banks cashing cheques, even for customers with ample deposits, only when absolutely necessary and even then only in part. Restriction of industrial production more pronounced than ever. *Bradstreets'* inquiries show over one million idle industrial, mining, building and other employees in the country. In mercantile circles prices of staples greatly depressed. Collections as difficult to make as in the preceding month. Woollen manufacturers report many cancellations of orders. Bank clearings touch low water mark. Volume of business only about one-half the normal. Gold returns to the country, actual receipts during first half of month about $10,000,000. Total net receipts for month over $40,000,000. Resumption of business by suspended banks marks the concluding week. Hoarding of funds less noticeable.

September. More confidence in the stock market. The premium on currency disappears. Bank deposits increase. Bank clearings gaining in volume. Freer offerings of loans on time and extensions of discount. Rapid retirement by New York banks of clearing-house certificates. More favourable weekly bank statements. The receipt of $2,500,000 in gold during the first week of the month ends such importations for a time. Cotton and woollen mills start up and run on short time with reduced force.

October. Month opens with more cheerful reports concerning domestic trade. Collections continue slow but available funds in banks are heavier. Production of pig iron at the rate of one-third of that one year before and other leading manufactures continue depressed. List of railway embarrassments added to by a receivership for the Union Pacific, and by the failure of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. In the fourth week of the month there were gains in the volume of trade. Increased purchases of shares and bonds at the New York Stock Exchange. Larger supplies of money to lend on time and further offerings to purchase commercial paper.

1893. November. *Bradstreets*, Nov. 18, begins an editorial with "Now that the panic of 1893 has disappeared it is found that its effect upon financial institutions was not only much more severe than in any other single department of business but was probably more disastrous than any similar series of banking embarrassments when the amount of liabilities of suspended banks is considered, not excepting even the financial disturbances of 1857 and 1837."

December. The iron industries which started out in the beginning of the year with favourable prospects were compelled suddenly to curtail outputs, and this process was kept up until the shrinkage in production amounted to about 50 per cent, recovering somewhat in December when the shrinkage was 40 per cent.* The output of woollen goods suffered similarly, and by the end of the year a large proportion of woollen mills were running on orders only. Some of the staple varieties of cotton manufacture suffered relatively less restriction than others, notably print cloths, the falling off in the output of which was only about 10 per cent, but the output of other products was curtailed more severely (30 per cent), and even the production of boots and shoes was restricted one-quarter, while tanneries, saw-mills and the silk manufacturing industries are at a standstill.

The year ends with fully two million industrial and other wage-earners in enforced idleness.

David A. Wells, in the "Forum," says: "Probably no other country has ever incurred, in so short a time, such an amount of financial and industrial disturbance and disaster, the effect of which, expressed in terms of money loss, aggregates hundreds of millions of dollars." It finds expression in part in the following particulars:—

RAILWAYS.

Railway construction, 2,630 miles, being decrease of	2,000 miles.
Decrease in gross earnings	$ 12,116,000
Railways placed in hands of receiver	No. 76
Aggregate capital represented	$1,758,800,000
Railways sold under foreclosure	No. 23
Aggregate capital, bonds and stock	$ 79,924,000

FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports—Domestic and foreign goods, decrease	$	74,700,000
Per cent of decrease, 8 per cent.		
Imports—Decrease		64,700,000
Per cent of decrease, 8 per cent.		
Failures for the year	15,560	
Excess over 1892, 51 per cent.		
Contingent liabilities (not including 240 banks and banking institutions which were compelled to assign, though actual assets were in excess of liabilities)		402,400,000
†Grand total bank clearings in year		53,864,000,000
Less than 1892 by		8,000,000,000
Decrease, 12 per cent.		

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*The Iron Bulletin of 20th January, 1894, says:—"The total production of pig iron (in the United States) in 1893, was 7,124,502 gross tons—which is less than that of 1892 by 2,032,498 tons or over 22 per cent. As compared with the first half of the year 1893 the production in the second half of that year shows a decrease of 44 per cent. The number of furnaces which were in blast on the 31st December, 1893, was 137 which was the smallest number in blast at the close of any year within our knowledge."

Other items, given by various investigations to indicate the loss sustained by the United States during the crisis, are :

Loss by destruction of property by fires in excess of normal loss	$ 30,000,000
Loss of wages, being less paid in 1893 than in 1892	35,000,000
Deposits withdrawn from the National Banks between 4th May and 30th October §	378,000,000
Withdrawals from savings banks, state banks, trust companies and private banks	150,000,000
National banks, &c., call in loans, thus depleting resources of active trade to the extent of	369,000,000

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

357. The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Jackson's Park, Chicago, opening on 1st May and closing 31st October, 1893. Canada accepted the invitation to take part in the exhibition. She had exhibits in all the great departments. The intention of the Exposition was in great measure to show the advancement of each nation in the arts and sciences since the Centennial Exhibition, held in Philadelphia in 1876. Canada howed that she had applied herself with vigour to her own deelopment during the years intervening between the Centennial nd the Columbian Expositions. She sent about $1,000,000 orth of her products, classed under Agriculture, Horticulture, ive Stock, Fisheries, Mines and Mining, Machinery, Transportion, Manufactures, Art, Liberal Arts and Ethnology.

The awards bestowed were as under :

Agriculture	658
Horticulture	39
Live stock	1,187
Fisheries	24
Mines and mining	65
Machinery	23
Transportation	28
Manufactures	121
Art	5
Liberal arts	192
Ethnology	5
Total	2,347

[†] A correspondent of the London (England) *Economist*, referring to the diminished k clearings, says the significance of this lies in the fact that after careful investiion it is declared by statisticians that clearing-house transactions in the United tes on the average represent resales of any given commodity or product from three our times. The shrinkage in the volume of clearings, therefore, would represent lling off of more than $30,000,000,000, due to decreased prices and lessened volume rade.

[§] Comptroller Eckels.—"Between 4th May and 30th October the withdrawals in ividual deposits made up a total of $378,000,000. To meet this strain the banks re compelled to call in loans, thus depleting the resources of active trade." Adss, Boston Bankers' Association.

Of those under the general head "Agriculture," 146 for grasses and cereals ; dairy products, 424 ; sugars, syrup confectionery, 27 ; forest products, 10 ; farming tools, 11 ; 1 corn and field vegetables, 16.

Under the head of "Horticulture" 25 awards were giv pomology, 12 for culinary vegetables, and 2 for floricultur

In class "Live Stock," there were 43 awards for horses, 1 cattle, 262 for sheep, 65 for swine, and 710 for poultry.

Under "Fisheries," 17 awards were given for products o eries.

Under "Mines and mining," 19 awards were for minera ores, 15 for graphite and asbestus, 6 for salts, 1 for nickel building stones, and 6 for coal and petroleum.

Of the 23 awards for "Machinery," 9 were for engines, 1 and water-wheels, 3 for iron-workng tools, 2 for textile m ery, 2 for wood-working machines, and 3 for miscellaneous

Of the 28 awards under the head of "Transportation," 2 for railways, 11 for vehicles, and 15 for vessels and boats.

The following is a full list of the awards under the he "Manufactures" :—

Pharmaceutical products	3
Paints and colours	3
Type, paper and blank books	7
Furniture	2
Ceramics	3
Monuments	3
Stained glass	2
Carvings	1
Jewellery	2
Silk fabrics	2
Cotton goods	3
Woollens	6
Clothing	7
Furs	1
Embroidery, &c	54
Hair work	2
Leather work	3
Scales	1
Stoves and furnaces	6
Metal ware	1
Wrought iron work	1
Edge tools, &c	3
Sanitary ware	1
Miscellaneous	4

In "Art" there were 5 awards for oil paintings.

In the "Liberal Arts" the following is a full list of awards :—

Physical development	6
Instruments of medicine	1
Educational appliances	156
Literature, maps	7
Photography	10
Engineering	1
Government	5
Commerce	1
Institutions for increasing knowledge	1
Musical instruments	4

In the class Ethnology there were 5 awards.

A few comparisons will assist in showing the advancement made by Canada.

In horses in 1893 Canada exhibited 96, and in 1876, 64. In 1893 Canadian horses obtained 44 awards, and in 1876, 32.

In cattle in 1893 Canada exhibited 184, and received 104 awards. In 1876 she exhibited 57 cattle, and secured 11 awards.

In sheep in 1893, 352 exhibits and 250 awards ; in 1876, 60 exhibits and 6 awards. In swine in 1893, 68 exhibits and 64 awards ; in 1876, 26 exhibits and 4 awards.

In all, 700 exhibits and 462 awards in 1893, against 207 exhibits and 53 awards in 1876.

The Chicago system of making awards differed from that employed at Philadelphia, exact comparison is not, therefore, possible, but in a general way the figures given—showing that in 1893 66 per cent of the exhibits in live stock received awards, against 25 per cent in 1876, indicate progress.

Compared with the exhibit of live stock made by the United States, and taking the test of value of awards and proportion to number of entries, Canada, with an average of $11.62 per head, did not equal the United States with an average per head of $16.24.

Judged by the money results, Canada stood below the United States in horses, the awards per head being : for Canada, $41, and for the United States, $50.90 ; in cattle, the award per head being $33.15 and $54.20 ; in swine, $19 and $31.30 respectively. In sheep and poultry, however, Canada stood above the United States, the per head award for sheep being, Canada, $22.51, United States, $16.37 ; poultry, Canada, $2.30 ; United States, $1.34.

In dairy products Canada did well in cheese, having received 736 awards* on 849 entries in 1893, against 49 awards on 195 entries in 1876. At Philadelphia the Canadian cheese was very uneven, some ranking four points higher than any United States cheese, others being of a very low grade. At Chicago, the whole exhibit was of such excellent quality that the standard had to be placed so high as almost to bar United States exhibits from receiving an award. In butter Canada did not do so well relatively. In 1876 for butter Canada secured 5 medals on 16 exhibits, and in 1893, 40 medals on 207 exhibits.

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*This figure differs from the figure given in a previous paragraph, because it applies to the awards given. The former figure applies to the number of exhibitors who received awards. In some cases an exhibitor received two or more awards, but only one medal or diploma was given to him.

In manufactures the number of Canadian exhibits was less than in Philadelphia, but the exhibits were larger and of greater importance.

Taking all that can be properly designated as manufactures, including the departments of transportation, machinery of all kinds, food, other than dairy products, textiles, clothing, hardware and musical instruments, there were 505 Canadian exhibitors at Philadelphia who secured 178 awards; in Chicago, in the same departments, there were 177 Canadian exhibitors competing, and they secured 154 awards. At Philadelphia only 35 per cent of our exhibitors of manufactured goods received awards, while at Chicago 87 per cent were successful. This comparison is made all the more striking by the fact that at Philadelphia 42 per cent of all exhibitors received awards, while at Chicago only 36 per cent were successful. At Philadelphia Canadian manufactures fell below the average of awards, while at Chicago they were much above the average.

This rapid development of Canadian manufactures attracted the attention of experts. At a luncheon, Prof. Thurston, of Cornell University, who was Chairman of the Jurors on Agricultural Machinery, and officially connected with the Centennial, stated that he had examined the Canadian exhibits of general and agricultural machinery at Chicago with great care, as he had done 16 years before at Philadelphia; that in design, construction and smoothness of running he considered them equal to any in the Exhibition, and that Canada had in the 16 years shown greater progress in these departments than any other nation.

In respect to textiles, H. Latzko, President of the Imperial Royal Austrian Jury delegation, said a careful examination of the beautiful exhibits of Canadian textiles revealed the enormous progress Canadian industry had made. "Canada has, in my opinion, made most wonderful progress in the 16 years which have elapsed since the Centennial Exposition, and I can candidly say no other nation which exhibited has shown such progress as Canada."

London "Engineering," edited by one of the British Commissioners, said: "In the Manufacturers' building the crowded space behind the handsome screen upon the main aisle was filled with exhibits, attesting the manufacturing power of the Dominion. In Machinery hall the Canadian section was highly creditable. In Transportation building the Canadian section was of exceptional interest. The fishing interest was well represented. The Horticultural exhibit was an exceptionally fine display. The mineral exhibit was a remarkable collection of minerals. The Forestry building showed how rich Canada is in timbers."

In his official report to the British Government, Colonel Hayes-Saddler, the British Consul at Chicago, said :

"The British colonies came well to the front, and universally drew remarks of praise and approbation, not only by the extent, but the quality of their display. The exhibits of New South Wales and Canada fairly took the public by surprise."

The exhibit made by the women of Canada was highly honourable to their skill and culture. Exclusive of art, at Philadelphia there were 68 exhibitors of women's work, who received but 15 awards. At Chicago there were 97 exhibitors who received 58 awards. The work as a whole at Chicago was most favourably commented on by experts, and showed the marked advancement which characterized the other Canadian exhibits.

In Horticulture, Canada received at Philadelphia 14 awards, and at Chicago 45. At the former exhibition all the awards went to Ontario ; at the Chicago Exhibition, Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island received awards as well as Ontario. In addition to the honours for fruits, 12 awards were given for vegetables, in which Canada was not excelled. The pomological exhibit attracted great interest. In the 16 years since the Centennial Exhibition, no country showed a more marked advance in fruit culture than Canada.

In the Fisheries department the chief feature was the Canadian Government's exhibit, showing the increasing attention given by the Government to the scientific study of our fisheries, to their preservation and to fish propagation. The commercial side of the exhibits showed the greater attention now paid by fishermen to the utilization of the bye-products in the shape of oils, glues and fertilizers.

In the matter of educational appliances, the province of Ontario secured high and universal commendation at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. It maintained at Chicago in 1893 its high standing, and showed its educational system, from the Kindergarten to the university, in a way almost ideally perfect. The provinces of Quebec, and Nova Scotia and the North-west Territories, unrepresented at Philadelphia, shared honours with Ontario at

Chicago. The school system and work of the North-west Territories excited surprise at its completeness and efficiency, especially the working of the Indian schools, the carpentering, metal, leather and needle work wrought by the Indians who were on the spot, eliciting general admiration, and giving a capital idea of the success of Canada's efforts to cultivate the Indian intellect and fit it for the ways of civilization.

Altogether there was much to encourage Canada, much to stimulate her to greater effort, much to remind her that she cannot afford to desist from strenuous exertion to keep pace with the general movement to the highest plane of civilization.

RECIPROCITY IN WRECKING.

358. At the Washington Conference of 1892 an agreement was arrived at between Canada and the United States that in cases of wrecks on the lakes, assistance could be rendered by United States tugs in Canadian waters and by Canadian tugs in United States waters.

Acts were accordingly passed, the Canadian Act being chapter 4, Acts of 1892. In both cases the Acts had to be brought into effect by proclamation. This was done in the case of Canada by proclamation issued 17th May, 1893, and in the case of the United States by their President's proclamation issued July 28th, 1893.

Thus was brought to a satisfactory conclusion a long-continued agitation, the history of which in brief is :—

An Act referring to the coasting trade in Canadian waters was passed in 1870, prohibiting coasting trade to vessels of all foreign countries except those which reciprocated.

This Act was amended in 1875, provision being then made for an infliction of a fine of $400 and detention on any master of a foreign steam vessel who should tow any vessel, ship or raft from one port or place in Canada to another, except in cases of distress.

In 1877 regulations were issued by the Department of Customs to Customs collectors, forbidding the granting of permission to foreign vessels to interfere with wrecked vessels on Canadian shores.

These regulations were upheld by the then Minister of Justice in March, 1878, and gave rise to correspondence between the

United States Secretary of State and the Canadian authorities in 1879, in connection with the case of the Tug "Relief."

Explanations were made that there was no intention on the part of the Canadian authorities to prevent United States vessels going to the relief of any vessel, no matter what her nationality, if there was the slightest danger of her being wrecked, or of loss of cargo.

Lest difficulties should arise through Customs collectors misunderstanding the true meaning of the Order in Council and the intentions of the Canadian Government, an explanatory Order in Council was issued, showing that "wrecked vessels" meant vessels cast upon Canadian shores requiring apparatus for their removal or the discharge of cargo into other vessels, and to goods discharged or floated off and cast upon the shore.

In 1886, under authority of the Customs Act, 1883, the Governor in Council issued rules for the governing of all foreign vessels trading to Canadian ports.

In 1888 a Bill to permit American vessels to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in Canadian waters was introduced in the House of Commons, but was thrown out.

In 1889 a similar Bill was carried in the Commons, but received "the six months' hoist" in the Senate.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

359. The subsidizing of a line of steamers to ply regularly between Vancouver, B.C., and Sydney, N.S.W., led the Dominion Government to send a commissioner to Australia for the purpose of conferring with the Governments of the colonies in respect of closer trade connection and the laying of a Pacific cable entirely under British control. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was intrusted with this responsible task. He left Ottawa on 7th September, 1893, and returned the 23rd December following. During that time he met as many of the Australasian Governments as possible, and learned of the deep interest which they took in the matter of more intimate relations with Canada. These interviews gave rise to several important questions requiring for their settlement joint action on the part of all the governments concerned. Mr. Bowell suggested that for this purpose a conference should be held in Canada, and on his return formal invitations were sent to the Governments of Australasia, Fiji, and Cape Colony to send representatives to Ottawa in June, 1894. The Imperial Government was also asked

to be represented. Favourable replies have been received from nearly all the governments invited, and what is expected to be one of the most important intercolonial conferences of modern times will convene in the capital about the 21st of June next.

NECROLOGY.

360. Of the thirty-three Fathers of Confederation who met at Quebec in the month of October, 1864, to frame a constitution for the Canadian Union, all have passed away excepting eleven.

Towards the close of 1892, Hon. Sir Adams G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., died. He was born in Truro, N.S., 18th May, 1814; called to the bar of his native province in 1839; made a member of the Executive Council, Nova Scotia, first as Solicitor General (1856), and after as Attorney General (1860); was leader of the Opposition when Hon. Charles Tupper (now Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.) brought the question of union of the provinces before the Legislature of Nova Scotia. He seconded most earnestly the efforts of Mr. Tupper, and was appointed delegate to the Charlottetown Conference in 1864, and to the Quebec Conference in the same year. He was one of the fifteen delegates who sat in conference on the union in London (England) in 1866. He was the first Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, resigning in 1868. He was three years Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; a short time Judge in Equity of Nova Scotia, and on the death of Hon. Joseph Howe (1873) was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, which position he retained till 1883. In 1888 he was elected member of Parliament for his native county, retaining his seat till the general elections of 1891, when he retired, after having served his Queen and his country in various positions for over thirty-five years.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who knew him well, said of him: "He gave Canada the best of his strength and ability, and in many positions of great difficulty displayed a courage, a fixity of high purpose and a loyalty to principle and country which will long make his name and deeds cherished by his fellow countrymen." In the trying times during which the battle of Confederation was fought out in Nova Scotia more determinedly than in any other province, Mr. Archibald saw his political friends fall away from him by the thousand. He could have maintained his place as leader of a great political party by putting party before country. But he chose obloquy and bitter defeat at the polls rather than abandon the cause of Confederation. Possessed of fine abilities, ripened by large experience of men and public affairs, he did his best, and did his duty well, when Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba during the first Riel rebellion, his great tact and good judgment peculiarly fitted him for the work required by the times.

361. Alexander Tilloch Galt, another of the Fathers of Confederation, died in Montreal, September 19th, 1893, being within a few days of his seventy-sixth birthday. He was the son of a Scotsman, John Galt, known in the early part of the century as a traveller, a writer of novels, a poet and a friend of Byron. Sir Alexander at the age of sixteen came to Canada in the employ of the British American Land Company. In 1849 his public life began with his election to the Parliament of the province of Canada for the county of Sherbrooke. In 1853 he was elected to Parliament for the town of Sherbrooke, a seat he held till the Union, when he was returned by acclamation as Sherbrooke's first member of the Parliament of Canada, holding the post of Finance Minister.

Sir Alexander Galt was one of the early advocates of the Union of the provinces of British North America, having delivered a speech in Sherbrooke in favour of union in 1857, and having in the next year moved resolutions in support thereof in the Parliament of the province of Canada. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown Conference, to the Quebec Conference and the London (England) Conference of 1867, when the terms of the British North America Act were finally arranged. Shortly after Confederation he resigned the portfolio of Finance Minister, and in 1872 severed his political connection with Sherbrooke, after representing that constituency for twenty-three years. His career as a public man did not end then, for in 1877 he took a leading part in the Fisheries Commission which met in Halifax, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, 1871. From 1880 to 1883 he was High Commissioner for Canada in England. From the latter date he was engaged in protecting his coal and railway interests in the North-west Territories, having established the North-west Coal and Navigation Company. In 1885 he opened the first coal mine in the North-west.

"Sir Alexander was perhaps the most brilliant after-dinner speaker that Canadian public life has produced," the *Canadian Gazette* declares.

His papers and reports on various subjects of public interest are luminous productions. His report of 1862 on the trade relations of Canada and the United States is a comprehensive investigation of the zollverein subject, his conclusion being, "the Minister of Finance, therefore, respectfully reports that he cannot recommend Your Excellency to submit the subject of a zollverein to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government."

362. Sir John Abbott, K.C.M.G., died in Montreal, on the 30th October, 1893. He was born at St. Andrews, Argenteuil, province of Quebec, on the 12th March, 1821. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1857, and appointed a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor General for Lower Canada in the Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Administration, 1862. He represented Argenteuil in the Provincial Legislature until the union of the provinces in 1867, when he was returned by the same constituency to the Canadian House of Commons, remaining its representative till 1874, from which date to 1880 he was out of public life, when he was returned for his old constituency. In 1887 he was called to the Senate and appointed a member of the Privy Council without portfolio, and made leader of the Government in the Upper Chamber. On the 13th June, 1891, on the death of Sir John Macdonald, he was named Prime Minister, and on June 16th the President of the Council. This office he resigned, owing to ill-health, November 25th, 1892.

He was for many years chairman of the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce. He filled many important positions, among them that of standing counsel to the Canadian Pacific Railway from its inception to its completion; that of Mayor of Montreal for two years; Dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, for ten years, and President of the Fraser Institute.

Though a member of the House of Commons for many years, his abilities were not in any marked degree exerted in the party struggles of the period. His great legal practice absorbed his attention, and the measures with which he concerned himself were generally in some way related to law and commerce. His acceptance of a seat in the Senate as leader of the Government in that branch, imposed upon him duties of a very onerous character. As leader he had to make himself acquainted with the details of the business of all the departments, so as to be able to answer questions relating to administration, and to make a study of the policy of the Government in every particular. He was at once recognized as a leader in fact, as well as in name, and by none more readily than by the old standard bearers who from the time of the Union had borne the heat of battle in the Senate. So well did he perform the duties devolving on him that when

Sir John Macdonald died and the Premiership was pressed upon him by the Governor General, all his colleagues approved, none questioning his ability to fill the exalted position. That position was in many senses a difficult one. He met the difficulties and overcame them during his seventeen months of office. When he accepted the post, his health was not good. He knew that he was taking upon himself burdens which would sap his strength. But he believed it to be his duty to his Queen and country to put aside every personal consideration. He had little to gain and much to lose by undertaking the task. That he did so and that he succeeded so well is proof, at once, of the devotion to high principle and of the ability of the public men of Canada.

363. Hon. Toussaint A. R. Laflamme died on the 7th December, 1893. He was born in Montreal, 15th May, 1827, on his mother's side being a descendant of one of the Acadians deported from Nova Scotia after the cession of Acadia to Great Britain. He was sworn of the Privy Council of Canada as Minister of Inland Revenue in 1876, and made Minister of Justice in 1877. He retired with his colleagues, September, 1878. During his comparatively short parliamentary career, he represented the county of Jacques Cartier. He was twice elected Batonnier for the Bar of Montreal, and was offered, but declined, a judgeship in 1875. What manner of man he was may best be shown by the remarks of the Batonnier, Mr. Dunlop, Q.C., who said: "It is but a short time since we were assembled here to give expression to our regret at the death of a most distinguished member of the legal profession, Sir John Abbott. We are now assembled for a similar sad purpose. For many years Mr. Laflamme stood at the head of the profession. We all admired him; we all loved him; we deplore his death."

364. Hon. John Boyd, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, died December 4th, 1893, having only been appointed Lieutenant-Governor on 21st September, 1893. He was born in Ireland in 1828. Coming to Canada as a child, he was educated in St. John, N.B., and began his career in 1838 as an errand boy of 10 years old in the wholesale mercantile house of Holdsworth & Daniel, becoming partner in 1853 under the firm name of Daniel & Boyd. He soon became prominent as an advocate of public measures in the press and on the platform. In 1865 he represented the views of New Brunswick at the Detroit Convention, being one of three selected to speak for Canada. He warmly espoused the cause of union of the provinces and the creation of a new and enlarged Canada under the ægis of the British Crown.

He was called to the Senate in February, 1879, leaving that body when appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The latter office he entered upon with enlarged plans of increased usefulness, and had begun to show in many ways the value of the office to the people at large, having interested himself in education, immigration and other matters.

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH CANADA DEALS.

No. 1.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

365. The first of a series intended to bring to the notice of our people the countries with which Canada has trade relations, is herewith given to the public.

366. The Island of Newfoundland is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Lat. 46° 36'—51° 39' N. and Long. 52° 37'—59° 25' W. Its estimated area is 40,200 square miles, or about double the area of the province of Nova Scotia. Its greatest length, Cape Ray to Cape Norman, is 316 miles, and its greatest breadth, Cape Spear to Cape Anquille, 317 miles. The coast of Labrador from Lat. 52° N. to Cape Chudleigh, comprising an area of about 120,000 square miles, belongs to Newfoundland, and is separated from the island by the Straits of Belle Isle. The shores of Newfoundland are generally rocky, with cliffs ranging up to 300 feet in height, but the coast line is much broken by numerous bays, some of which run nearly 100 miles inland, so that, while the circumference of the island, from headland to headland, is about 1,000 miles, its actual coast line is nearly 4,000 miles in length. Around the heads of the bays are large tracts of excellent land, generally covered with fine timber and well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, while the interior consists of an elevated undulating plateau, traversed by low hills, the surface being diversified by valleys, marshes, woods, lakes and ponds, the latter two occupying nearly one-third of the whole surface, the largest lake being Grand Lake, 56 miles in length, with an area of 192 square miles. There are no high mountains, but several ranges of hills which attain from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height. The principal rivers are the Exploits (200 miles in length), the Humber and the Gander. The principal bays are St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, Conception, Trinity and St. George's Bay. The climate is more temperate than that of Canada, the thermometer rarely falling below zero

in winter or rising above 82° in summer. Fogs are prevalent around the coast, but seldom penetrate far inland. The island generally is said to be very healthy.

367. The principal fisheries are those of the cod, seal, herring, lobster and salmon. The codfishery, which is the most extensive of the kind in the world, is carried on upon the "Banks," the shores of the island and the Atlantic coast of Labrador. The average export of dried codfish is from a million to a million and a quarter of quintals, the value of which ranges from four to five millions of dollars. The total annual value of the codfishery, including cod oil and refined codliver oil, and the quantity of cod required for home consumption, is about $6,000,000. About a third of the whole export of codfish is taken on the coast of Labrador. In 1891 the export of codfish was 1,244,834 quintals, valued at $4,864,525. Owing to the destruction of documents in the great fire of July, 1892, the returns for that year are imperfect. In the "Banks" codfishery of 1893 one hundred vessels were engaged, their tonnage being 6,270 tons and the number of men employed 1,392. The catch was 90,467 quintals, or 65 quintals per man.

The seal fishery is carried on amidst the ice fields, from 50 to 200 miles off the north-east coast of the island, and mainly in large steamers. The annual value of this fishery ranges from a quarter to half a million dollars. In 1892, 348,624 seals were taken, but in 1893, one of the worst seasons on record, only 129,061 seals were taken. Twenty-two steamers were employed in the seal fishery that year, with crews numbering 496. The average value of each seal is about $2. The seals are harps and hoods, not fur-seals.

The lobster fishery is carried on in nearly all the bays of the island. In 1893 there were about 300 lobster factories in operation. The export of lobsters in 1892 (the latest returns) was 32,506 cases, value $260,048, but that of 1893 was about 25 per cent larger.

The herring fishery is carried on upon the Labrador coast, Placentia, Fortune and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands. Of late years the herrings have been deserting the Labrador coast, and in 1893 very few were taken there. The cause is not known. The export of herring in 1892 was 64,448 barrels; average value, $3 per barrel.

The export of salmon in 1892 was 1,951 tierces; value, $36,525. The salmon rivers have suffered greatly by "barring" and other destructive methods of fishing. These injurious practices are now prohibited by law. A few years ago a department of fisheries was organized, which regulates and controls all the fishing industries.

For a number of years the shore codfishery has been showing serious symptoms of decline, owing to reckless modes of fishing which caused the destruction of vast quantities of immature and spawning fish. To restock the partially depleted waters the department initiated a few years ago a system of artificial propagation of cod. A hatchery, under the direction of the Superintendent of Fisheries, was erected on Dildo Island, Trinity Bay. In four years the total number of cod ova hatched and planted in the water was over 423,000,000.

The artificial propagation of lobsters has been carried on upon a still larger scale in twenty-three stations at different parts of the island. The success has been striking. In four years, 1890-93, the number of ova hatched and planted in the different bays has been 1,909,656,000. In 1893 the number of "berried" lobsters from which ova were obtained was 26,036, which yielded 602,244,000, out of which 85 per cent were hatched and planted. But for this process all these life germs would have been destroyed in the factories.

368. Newfoundland ranks high as a copper-producing country. From 1854 to 1891 the total value of copper ores exported was $9,193,790, and the total value of all ores exported during the same period was $9,594,717. In 1891 the export of minerals was as follows:—copper ore, 7,060 tons; regulus (copper), 3,626 tons; ingots (copper), 1,139 tons; total value of copper ores, $565,850; iron pyrites, 19,150 tons, value $57,900; antimony, value $1,000. Total value of ores exported in 1891, $624,750. In 1892 the export of minerals was as follows:—copper in ingots, 899 tons, value $213,288; regulus (copper), 5,744 tons, value $342,720; green ore (copper), 20,000 tons, value $134,000; iron pyrites, 35,176 tons, value $316,584. There are extensive coal beds around Bay St. George and in the neighbourhood of Grand Lake, but they have not yet been worked.

369. Agriculture is as yet carried on upon a small scale. The census of 1891 shows that there are 64,494 acres of improved land and 20,524 acres in pasture. This backward condition of agriculture has arisen from several causes. Fishing has always been the principal employment of the people, who are sprinkled round the shores in small towns and settlements. Till recently there were few roads and no railways to open up the fertile lands of

the interior. Almost to the beginning of the present century the cultivation of the soil was prohibited by law, in order to keep the island as a fishing station. Hence the slow progress made. The Geological Survey, however, has shown that in the great valleys of the interior there are 3,000,000 acres fit for settlement and capable of sustaining a large population, while the aggregate of areas elsewhere of arable and grazing land is 2,000,000 acres. In the great valley of the Exploits alone there are 800 square miles of good agricultural land. In the Gander, Exploits and Humber valleys are extensive forests of pine and other timber.

370. The first railway was opened in 1884 from St. John's to Harbour Grace, 83½ miles; a few years later a branch line to Placentia (27 miles) was built. In 1892, however, the greatest public work yet undertaken by the colony was initiated—the construction of a line of railway, 500 miles in length, from a point on the Placentia Railway across the island, and having its terminus at Port-au-Basque. This new line is named "The Newfoundland, Northern and Western Railway." It will be to Newfoundland what the Canada Pacific line is to the Dominion—it will render accessible its fertile lands, its forests and minerals, and thus will give an immense impulse to the development of the rich natural resources of the colony. The line runs north from Placentia Junction, crossing the rivers Terra Nova, Gambo, Gander and Exploits. After traversing the valley of Exploits for some distance, it turns north-westerly, crosses the newly-discovered coal field near Grand Lake, then through the Humber Valley, along the fine Deer Lake country to Bay of Islands; thence south through the fertile lands around St. George's Bay—destined to be the garden of the island—and terminates at Port-au-Basque with its splendid harbour. The distance from its terminus to Sydney, C.B., is but 100 miles; so that by a line of steamers plying here, passengers will in a few hours reach the Canadian railway system, and find means of conveyance to all parts of the continent. In addition to opening up the interior of the island, at present but very partially known, this line will have the effect of bringing the colony into closer relationship with Canada, and so hastening its "manifest destiny"—union with the great confederacy of British provinces in North Ameirca. The contractor for this important undertaking is Mr. R. G. Reid, of Montreal, who is carrying on the work with such energy that it is likely to be completed in the end of 1895. Already trains are running to the Exploits River, a distance of 200 miles. The scenery at many points along this line is magnificent, and the attractions to settlers, as well as tourists and sportsmen, very great.

371. The census of 1891 showed that the population is 202, of which 4,100 are resident on that portion of Labrador whi under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. According to relig denomination, the population stood as follows :—Adherent the Church of England, 69,834 ; of the Roman Catholic Ch 72,696 ; of the Methodist Church, 53,276 ; of the Presbyt Church, 1,449 ; other denominations, 4,895 ; of the last-na the Salvation Army number 2,092 ; the Congregationalists, and the Baptists 37.

St. John's, the capital, has a population of over 29 of whom over 16,000 are Roman Catholics, and over 12,00 Protestants. Other principal towns are Harbour Grace, centia, Carbonear, Heart's Content, Trinity, Bonavista and lingate.

372. Representative government was granted to Newfo land in 1832, and responsible government in 1855. The Gov is appointed by the Crown, and there are two chambers, a L lative Council (not to exceed 15 members), nominated for li the Governor in Council, and a House of Assembly, consi of 36 members elected under manhood suffrage. Members Council receive $120 and those of the Assembly $300 per an

373. Following are some financial and commercial stat respecting the colony :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1
	$	$	$	$	
Revenue	1,370,029	2,102,993	1,831,336	1,973,275	1,8
Expenditure	1,831,441	2,208,736	1,993,288	1,831,432	1,6
Public debt	3,335,589	4,133,202	4,138,627	5,223,364	6,3
Imports.					
United Kingdom	3,625,229	2,653,152	2,174,524	2,341,706	
Canada	2,041,144	2,076,258	2,423,319	2,830,441	
United States	1,422,188	1,615,143	1,247,754	1,526,674	
Other Countries	331,839	262,512	523,258	169,637	
Totals	7,420,400	6,607,065	6,368,855	6,869,458	5,0
Exports.					
United Kingdom	1,607,007	1,407,242	1,514,131	1,966,581	
British Possessions	998,614	1,112,105	1,247,686	1,172,145	
Other Countries	3,976,392	3,603,638	3,338,019	4,298,432	
Totals	6,582,013	6,122,985	6,099,836	7,437,158	5,6

374. It is probable that the Cabots discovered Canada and Newfoundland about the same time—June 24th, 1497. In his second voyage Sebastian Cabot sailed along 1,800 miles of the coast of North America, of which he was the first discoverer. Great Britain's claim to sovereignty afterwards rested on this right of first discovery. It was not until 1583 that Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Various attempts to colonize the island were made by Sir George Calvert, Sir David Kirke and others, but none proved successful. The French long contended with England for possession of the island, but at length the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) ended the contest and the French renounced all territorial claims in Newfoundland. Unfortunately, they were granted on a part of the coast certain fishing privileges which have been a source of vexatious dispute ever since, being still unsettled. The policy of the British Government was to keep the island as a fishing station and prevent colonization. It was not recognized as a colony till 1729, and it was not until 1793 that a Supreme Court for the whole island was appointed. Not till 1820 could a house be built without the written permission of the Governor, or grant of land could be made. The progress of the colony during the last fifty years has been steady and substantial. Civilizing influences have been at work. An educational system has been established and of late considerably improved. Agriculture has been encouraged and manufactures of various kinds commenced. In 1858 the first Atlantic cable was landed on the shores of Trinity Bay, and in 1884 the first railway was opened. The geographical position of the island, as holding the key of the St. Lawrence, makes the possession of it essential to the rounding off of the Dominion of Canada. Though the bulk of the people have hitherto been opposed to union with Canada, yet there is reason to believe that there is a growing sentiment in favour of confederation, and that the hour is not distant when Britain's oldest colony will cast in its fortunes with those of the Dominion.

The trans-insular line above described, connecting the eastern, western and southern shores, as well as the principal settlements with the capital and with one another, possesses national importance. It will increase trade between Newfoundland and the Dominion, and so multiply the commercial links which already unite them, thus pioneering the way for that political union which both Imperial and Canadian statesmen consider desirable and inevitable. It is indeed difficult to over-rate the importance of a line which will open rich lands for settlement, turn to account the forest and mineral wealth of this great island, and bind it more closely to the rest of the Empire. There can be little doubt that its completion will prove to be the commencement of a new era in "the ancient colony." It will too, by settling the country, secure the best means for the solution of the French shore difficulty, which has baffled the ingenuity of statesmen, generation after generation. Let the French shore be once occupied by settlers—farming, mining, lumbering—and the daily locomotive startling the ancient silences, and the old French treaties will admit of an easy settlement.

THE ABSTRACT

CHAPTER VIII.

CLXXV. Agriculture.—CCCLXXVIII. Census Returns of Wheat.—CCCLXXXI. Competition of other Countries.—CCCLXXXIX. Prices in 1894.—CCCXC. World's Supply of Wheat.—CCCXCII. Consumption of Wheat.—CCCXCV. Import Duties on Wheat, Flour, Barley and Oats in European Countries.—CCCXCVI. Wheat Imported by the United Kingdom.—CCCXCVII. The Countries Supplying it.—CCCXCVIII. Production of Wheat in the United States.—CCCC. Canada's Export and Import of Breadstuffs.—CCCCIV. Prices of Wheat.—CCCCVI. Census Returns of other Cereals.—CCCCVII. Value of these Crops to the Farmer.—CCCCVIII. Production of Barley, Oats, Pease, Beans and Rye by Provinces.—CCCCIX. Area and Production of Hay and Potatoes.—CCCCXI. Yield of Principal Crops in Ontario.—CCCCXII. Yield in Manitoba.—CCCCXIII. Yield in United States.—CCCCXIV. Average Yield of Wheat, Barley and Oats in various Countries.—CCCCXV. Live Stock in Canada.—CCCCXXI. Live Stock in Great Britain and her Possessions.—CCCCXXII. Live Stock of the World.—CCCCXXIII. Importation of Stock into Canada.—CCCCXXVII. Exports of Canadian Live Stock.—CCCCXXX. Growth of Trade with Great Britain and United States.—CCCCXXXIV. English Ports to which Cattle are Shipped.—CCCCXXXV. Canadian Cattle for Fattening.—CCCCXXXVI. Provisions Exported and Countries to which sent.—CCCCXXXVII. Comparison of Import Trade of Great Britain for Three-year periods and proportion done by Canada.—CCCCLX. Analysis of this Trade for 1893.—CCCCLXXXIV. Sugar Beet.—CCCCLXXXV. Sugar Production of the World.—CCCCLXXXVI. Exports of Canadian Agricultural Products, 1892 and 1893, compared as to Quantity and Value.—CCCCLXXXVII. Exports of Agricultural Products from Montreal.—CCCCLXXXVIII. Agricultural Products and Stock Imported into Canada from Great Britain and United States in 1893.—CCCCLXXXIX. Exports of Similar Articles.—CCCCXCI. Great Britain's Imports of Articles of Food and Agricultural Products.—CCCCXCII. Scheduling of Canadian Cattle by the United Kingdom.—CCCCXCIII. Comparison of Exports of Agricultural Products by Canada and the United States.—CCCCXCIV. Cattle Quarantining System in Canada.—D. Experimental Farms.—DVII. Dairying Service.

375. The chief industry of Canada is that of agriculture. In
45 per cent of the population find their means of subsistence
d their opportunities for the accumulation of wealth. Agri-
lture is, therefore, a branch of industry of paramount import-
ce. Whatever affects it, prejudicially or beneficially, affects
rectly all other employments. Its products constitute one-
urth of the freightage of our railways and one-third of that
our canals. Our mercantile marine depends largely upon the
roducts of agriculture for freights, more than one-half of which
re products of the farm.

376. According to the census of 1891, the area of improved
nds in Canada was 28,537,242 acres, of which 19,904,826 acres

were under crop. There were 464,462 acres in gardens and orchards, and 15,284,788 acres in pasture. Relatively to the whole area of Canada, the area under crop and in pasture is about 10 per cent. There are, therefore, great possibilities of expansion in the future, even in the older provinces, while in Manitoba and the organized districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan there are nearly 239,000,000 acres, which have been brought to the uses of farmer and rancher to the extent of 7,832,200 acres. Included in this statement are the ranching grounds, which covered in 1893 an area of 1,579,285 acres, distributed among 159 lessees.

377. The increase in lands under crop in 1891, compared with 1881, was 4,792,542 acres or over 30 per cent.

378. The census returns of 1891 gave the following information for the Dominion. A comparison with the census of 1881 is also given.

——	1890.	1880.	1890 compared with 1880, Inc. or Dec.
Acres in wheat	2,723,884	2,366,554	+357,330
Bushels, wheat crop, 1890 and 1880	42,144,779	32,350,269	+9,794,510
Average per acre, bushels	15·4	13·7	.....
Increase in bushels	.....	.....	30·2

379. By provinces the wheat crop of 1890 and 1880 were :

——	1890.	1880.	Increase or Decrease.
Ontario—			
Acres	1,430,530	1,949,135	— 518,605
Bushels	21,314,582	27,406,101	—6,091,519
Quebec—			
Acres	191,599	224,678	— 33,079
Bushels	1,568,289	2,019,004	— 450,715
Maritime Provinces—			
Acres	76,166	127,818	— 51,652
Bushels	988,979	1,598,193	— 609,214
British Columbia—			
Acres	15,156	7,952	+ 7,204
Bushels	388,300	173,653	+ 214,647
Manitoba—			
Acres	896,622	51,293	+ 845,329
Bushels	16,092,220	1,033,673	+15,058,547
The four Organized Territories—			
Acres	113,811	5,678	+ 108,133
Bushels	1,792,409	119,655	+ 1,672,754

380. The older provinces of the east have reduced their output by 7,151,438 bushels; the western provinces have increased their crop by 9,794,510 bushels. The only province of the east which shows an increase in the harvest of 1890, as compared with that of 1880, is Prince Edward Island, with an increase of 66,378 bushels.

381. Year by year the acreage devoted to wheat has increased with the growth of population and the development of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and notwithstanding the decrease of the wheat crop in the provinces east of Manitoba, that decrease has been more than offset by the increase in the west. The surplus available for export has increased. While this has been the case both in Canada and the United States, other countries have been sowing wheat for export. All this surplus has been poured into the European market from the wheat-exporting countries of the world, with the result of reducing the price of the grain lower and lower. Instead of having to compete only with Russia and the United States, the Canadian wheat-grower has now to compete with India, Australia and the Argentine Republic in addition. As the price of the surplus fixes the price of the whole crop, and this price is established in Liverpool, the average yearly price of wheat in England shows the downward movement.

382. In 1880 India began that regular export of wheat to England which has continued ever since. In that year she sent less than 500,000 bushels. The average price of wheat in England in that year was $1.34 per bushel. In 1884 it was $1.08; in 1885, 99¾ cents; and in the following years it was:—1886, 94 cents; 1887, 98 cents; 1888, 96 cents; 1889, 90 cents, and in 1890, 95 cents. In 1891, under the effects of the Russian famine, it rose to $1.11. In 1892 it fell to 91 cents. In 1893 the average reached the lowest point during this century, viz., 78 cents.

383. Corresponding with this decline in value in Great Britain the price in the United States fell, and in 1892 it was 63·2 cents, or 27·8 cents under the English price. In 1893 it was 54·9, the lowest price on record.

384. Since 1860, when India made its first impression on the English market, Australia has entered the ranks of wheat-exporting countries with about 10,000,000 bushels yearly. India has increased her 500,000 bushels to an average of 30,000,000 bushels

—some years going as high as 56,000,000 bushels. The Argentine Republic, which only began to be heard of as a wheat-growing region in 1884, exported last year over 40,000,000 bushels, thus ranking as third, being only excelled by Russia and the United States as a wheat-exporter. At the rate of increase in the past, she will have 60,000,000 bushels for export, and even that rate is more than likely to be exceeded.

385. The United States do not appear able to lessen the production of wheat within their own borders. They have an exportable surplus of 150,000,000 bushels. Annual consumption is under 5 bushels a head of the population, and though the low price of wheat and the diminished spending power of the country would have a tendency to increase the consumption of flour, yet in no case would there be more than 5 bushels per head consumed. To consume the surplus would require an increase of population by nearly one-half the present number. To devote the 11,500,000 acres now growing wheat to other products, consumption must be found for those products at an average of 12 bushels to the acre. If home consumption is impossible, these must be exported. Thus the effect would be to change the direction of the competition. But events seem to show that the line of least resistance is in the production and export of wheat even at the low prices of last year. Therefore, it may be presumed to be settled that the United States cannot go out of the business of producing a large wheat surplus.

386. India may be looked upon as a permanent source of supply at the rate of 30,000,000 of bushels a year.

387. The Argentine Republic is making rapid and immense strides in wheat-growing for export, and there is every reason for believing that the confident prophecy of the Buenos Ayres press, that by the close of the present century—barely seven years hence—the Argentine Republic will be the largest wheat-exporter in the world, is no vain boast.

388. Russia's average surplus will be maintained in the run of the years of the future. If the population of Europe, outside of Russia, maintains the average increase and comes up to the standard of consumption—5 bushels per head a year—the demand would be under 1,500 million bushels per annum, of which 1,100 million are produced by Europe (not including Russia), leaving 400 million bushels to be supplied from Russia and other

countries outside of Europe. In the past the demand has been supplied at prices constantly showing a downward tendency. The Argentine Republic, coming in with its large surplus, will be able, not only to supply the increased demand arising from the growth of population in Europe—which, at 5 bushels per head on an average annual increase of population of under 2,000,000 persons, would be under 10,000,000 bushels—but also to add from 40 to 50 million bushels a year to the outside supply pouring into Europe from every quarter of the globe, in some of whose various countries, during every month of the year, wheat is being harvested for consumption in Europe. The only possible reason for anticipating for 1894 a higher price for wheat than ruled in 1893 is the chance of a general failure of the crop. The London Economist (January, 1894) says: "On the whole, while there is no prospect of a substantial rise in the price of wheat in the near future, it is not likely that prices in 1894 will rule quite as low as they were last year, and if the world's harvest should prove a generally deficient one, there may be a considerable advance."

Reviewing the position, the London "Statist" (June 23rd, 1894) states that France will have only an average crop of 36 million quarters, while she consumes 42 million quarters; that Russia has a larger surplus for export than in any previous year, but will probably add to her reserves for famine eventualities, seeing that these reserves are lower than usual; that in Austria-Hungary the yield of wheat will be probably below an average; that in Roumania and Bulgaria the outlook is doubtful, but in Spain, Italy and Portugal the prospects are good; that India has in 1894 reaped only a moderate crop, and that the United States will have a crop not more than 440 million bushels, against 460 millions in 1893. The general outlook, therefore, is that the world's crop will be considerably less than in 1893.

389. During the first quarter of 1894 prices in England do not appear to have advanced. They really decreased, beginning with 26s. 6d. per quarter (80½ cents per bushel) on January 5, dropping to 26s. 1d. (79¼ cents) on February 2nd, and still further declining to 24s. 5d. (74 cents) on March 2nd, the average for March being 24s. 4d. (73⅞ cents).

Comparing the prices at the end of the first quarter for several years, the result is:—

1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
73⅞c.	75⅛c.	99¼c.	$1.04⅝	90⅜c.

390. An estimate of the world's supply of wheat for three years is given below. It is taken from the Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Countries.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
United States	611,780,000	515,949,000	396,132,000
Canada—			
Ontario	32,584,000	28,783,000	21,731,000
Manitoba	23,196,000	14,454,000	15,616,000
Rest of Canada	4,941,000	4,945,000	4,000,000
Total Canada	60,721,000	48,182,000	41,347,000
Mexico	12,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total North America	684,501,000	574,131,000	447,479,000
Argentine	33,000,000	30,000,000	56,750,000
Chile	14,000,000	18,000,000	19,200,000
Uruguay	3,000,000	3,292,000	5,694,000
Total South America	50,000,000	51,292,000	81,644,000
Austria	41,071,000	50,170,000	42,600,000
Hungary	139,278,000	142,013,000	158,000,000
Croatia and Slavonia	7,000,000	7,984,000	7,315,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Belgium	15,560,000	20,748,000	17,500,000
Bulgaria	40,902,000	40,441,000	26,941,000
Denmark	4,666,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
France	220,353,000	310,814,000	277,857,000
Germany	85,750,000	116,215,000	119,748,000
Great Britain	74,401,000	60,407,000	50,800,000
Ireland	2,615,000	2,214,000	1,666,000
Greece	5,675,000	4,000,000	6,500,000
Italy	141,456,000	115,676,000	119,695,000
Netherlands	3,504,000	6,200,000	5,500,000
Portugal	7,000,000	6,100,000	5,000,000
Roumania	45,672,000	60,253,000	59,588,000
Russia	168,846,000	241,579,000	321,497,000
Poland	12,681,000	24,440,000	21,554,000
The Caucasus	74,000,000	71,266,000	60,000,000
Servia	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
Spain	71,349,000	78,396,000	86,000,000
Sweden	4,341,000	4,560,000	4,006,000
Norway	400,000	400,000	400,000
Switzerland	3,300,000	3,301,000	2,500,000
Turkey in Europe	30,000,000	24,756,000	24,000,000
Cyprus	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total Europe	1,208,620,000	1,406,933,000	1,433,666,000

ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF WHEAT—*Continued.*

Countries.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
India	256,704,000	206,640,000	266,896,000
Asiatic Turkey	49,000,000	49,000,000	45,000,000
Persia	20,630,000	18,567,000	19.000,000
Japan	18,277,000	15,737,000	15,000,000
Total Asia	344,611,000	289,944,000	345,896,000
Algeria	26,184,000	19,399,000	19,000,000
Cape Colony	2,046,000	2,813,000	4,014,000
Egypt	11,140,000	8,252,000	10,000,000
Tunis	4,256,000	4,000,000	2,500,000
Total Africa	43,626,000	34,464,000	35,514,000
New South Wales	3,649,000	3,964,000	6,817,000
Victoria	12,751,000	13,679,000	14,815,000
South Australia	9,399,000	6,436,000	9,240,000
Western Australia	465,000	296,000	429.000
Tasmania	643,000	938,000	1,019,000
New Zealand	5,724,000	10,258,000	8,378,000
Queensland	208,000	392,000	463,000
Total Australia	32,839,000	35,963,000	41,161,000
Recapitulation by Continents:—			
North America	684,501,000	574,131,000	447,479,000
South America	50,000,000	51,292,000	81,644,000
Europe	1,208,620,000	1,406,933,000	1,433,666,000
Asia	344,611,000	289,944,000	345,896,000
Africa	43,626,000	34,464,000	35,514,000
Australasia	32,839,000	35,963,000	41,161,000
Grand Total	2,364,197,000	2,392,727,000	2,385,360,000

391. The principal wheat-exporting countries, as can be seen from the above table, are Russia, the United States, India, Hungary, the Argentine Republic, Roumania, Australia, Bulgaria and Canada. The principal wheat-importing countries are the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

392. The consumption of wheat per head varies in dif countries, as can be seen in the following table:—

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTR

Countries.	Bushels.	Countries.	Bushels.
United Kingdom	5·9	United States	4·7
France	8·1	Canada	5·5
Germany	3·9	Australasia	6·3
Russia	2·1	New South Wales	6·5
Austria	2·9	Victoria	5·4
Italy	5·4	South Australia	6·3
Spain and Portugal	6·4	Queensland	5·9
Belgium and Holland	5·9	Tasmania	6·7
Scandinavia	1·4	New Zealand	7·1
Turkey	6·1		

393. The consumption of wheat in Canada, no doubt, varies different parts. In Manitoba, the official estimate a short ti ago was 6 bushels per head, and that is probably not over th mark, both for that province and some parts of the Territori In Ontario and Quebec it has been reckoned at not over 5 bushe In the Maritime Provinces, wheat is to a certain extent displac by cornmeal, but the fishermen are large consumers of whe so that the average is maintained. On the whole, therefore, a allowance of 5½ bushels per head seems to be, as nearly as po sible, the correct amount. The consumption in the Unite States was fixed in 1878 at 4·7, and no subsequent attempt h been made to change the estimate; the consumption of rice ar cornmeal being important factors in this calculation.

394. The United Kingdom is by far the largest importer o food products, taking nearly one-half the available export o wheat from the wheat-exporting countries.

In 1892 Mr. Stephen Bourne, from tables of comparison between the years 1876 and 1891, arrived at the conclusion tha out of Great Britain's 33,000,000 inhabitants in 1876, 18,000,000 might be deemed to be provided with food from home resources, and 15,000,000 from foreign supplies, and that in 1891 out of 38,000,000 inhabitants, 16,500,000 depended on hom and 21,500,000 on foreign supplies; or, in other words, that i 1876, 46 per cent, and in 1891, 55 per cent of the food consume in the British Isles came from abroad. On that estimate ever inhabitant in those islands is dependent for his food for on hundred and eighty-nine days in the year upon foreign imports. Lord George Hamilton has recently said: "This process must continue, and if its development during the next twenty years is as rapid as it has been in the past, in little more than a score of years home produce will have receded from being less than one-half of the total supply of food to less than one-quarter."

These facts emphasize the permanent value of the market of Great Britain to the food-producing countries of the world. During three years, 1891-92-93, Great Britain imported a yearly average of 3,275,000 tons of wheat, and 19,800,000 cwt. of wheat flour.

395. The following table gives the import duties on wheat and flour in European countries:—

Country.	Wheat, Grain.	Wheat Meal and Flour.
Portugal	Prohibited	Prohibited.
Spain	79 cts. per cwt	$1.31 per cwt.
France	69¼ cts. "	$1 09½ to $1.58 per cwt.
Italy	69¼ cts. "	$1.13½ per cwt.
Germany	42¼ cts. "	90 cts. per cwt.
Austria-Hungary	42½ cts. "	91 cts. "
Greece	30¼ cts. "	51 cts. "
Sweden	17 cts. "	34 cts. "
Switzerland	3 cts. "	19½ cts. "
Norway	3 cts. "	16½ cts. "
Russia	Free	49 cts. "
Roumania	"	$1.18½ "
Turkey	8 per cent ad valorem.	8 per cent ad valorem.
Bulgaria	8½ "	8½ "
Denmark	Free	Free.
Holland	"	"
Belgium	"	"
United Kingdom.	"	"

IMPORT DUTIES UPON BARLEY AND OATS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Barley.	Oats.
Portugal	89 cts. per cwt.	89 cts. per cwt.
Spain	43½ cts. "	43½ cts. "
France	29 cts. "	37 cts. "
Italy	11 cts. "	39½ cts. "
Germany	24¼ cts. "	34 cts. "
Austria-Hungary	18½ cts. "	18½ cts. "

IMPORT DUTIES UPON BARLEY AND OATS—*Continued.*

Country.	Barley.	Oats.
Greece	23 cts. per cwt.	23 cts. per cwt.
Sweden	17 cts. "	Free.
Switzerland	3 cts. "	3 cts. "
Norway	3 cts. "	Free.
Turkey	8 per cent ad valorem.	8 per cent ad valorem.
Bulgaria	8½ "	8½ "
Russia	Free.	Free.
Roumania	"	"
Denmark	"	"
Holland	"	"
Belgium	"	"
United Kingdom	"	"

396. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, 1889 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, and the countries from whence supplied :—

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

Countries.	Bushels.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
United States	56,638,161	59,872,616	62,413,667	79,695,566	112,313,07
Russia	40,583,248	40,440,328	36,687,829	27,358,266	8,144,24
British India	15,243,674	17,207,314	17,008,286	24,277,465	23,324,82
Germany	8,700,981	7,968,386	4,309,903	2,252,141	1,543,46
Austrian territories	4,778,011	6,020,897	3,452,112	3,069,189	2,462,72
Australasia	4,441,670	2,717,781	5,994,800	4,292,370	3,870,86
Canada	3,865,760	5,456,643	4,458,477	8,518,194	10,658,28
Chili	2,773,607	1,069,512	....	4,046,691	4,308,75
Roumania	2,646,379	5,301,514	8,710,894	2,031,549	1,377,20
Egypt	1,375,845	608,080	794,183	1,748,482	718,93
Bulgaria	547,249	1,184,312	655,508	251,447	112,54
Denmark	448,801	316,639	157,755	23,427	....
Turkey	300,487	1,247,449	1,686,559	2,818,486	922,47
France	268,288	489,737	258,962	346,330	149,77
Argentine Republic	816	....	5,315,697	4,626,451	6,489,58
Spain	93	....	....	....	....
Other countries	3,732,502	477,476	729.809	570,106	460,42
Total	146,345,572	150,378,684	152,633,942	165,926,160	176,857,16

397. The following table shows the proportionate quantities wheat and wheat-flour imported into the United Kingdom om the principal wheat-exporting countries, 1871-1893 :—

YEAR.	IMPORTED FROM								
	Russia.	Germany.	British North America	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Australasia.	Argentine.	Other Countries.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1871...	35·37	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	....	8·62
1872...	37·70	10·87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0·34	1·17	....	21·64
1873...	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3·56	1·43	4·05	....	15·80
1874...	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	....	7·24
1875. .	17·06	11·11	6·83	44·29	1·51	2·24	2·13	....	14·83
1876...	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	....	14·17
1877...	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	....	17·73
1878...	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·09	3·04	2·62	....	6·72
1879...	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	....	7·50
1880...	4·33	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	....	5·92
1881...	5·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	....	4·80
1882...	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	....	5·02
1883...	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	....	8·08
1884...	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	....	7·24
1885...	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·00	14·98	6·69	....	6·38
1886...	5·03	4 43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	....	4·49
1887...	7·51	2·90	6·67	61·45	2·99	11·52	1·83	....	5·13
1888...	29·22	5·91	2·53	36·69	2·00	11·01	3·15	....	9·49
1889..	28·09	5·18	3·42	38·45	0·75	11·99	1·88	....	10·24
1890...	25·69	2·62	2·70	38·34	0·03	11·95	4·18	4·63	9·86
1891...	17·62	1·30	5·06	45·64	2·60	15·96	2·70	3·73	5·69
1892...	4·61	0·87	6·03	63·51	2 44	13·18	2·19	3·67	3·50
1893...	11·72	0·56	5·00	58·56	3·01	7·20	3·09	9·02	1·84

The features of last year were the partial recovery by Russia of her former position ; the rapid strides the Argentine Republic is taking, and the decreased proportion supplied by British India.

[illegible] gives the production and area [illegible] United States since 1880 : —

	Production.	Area.	V
	Bushels.	Acres.	
[illegible]	498,549,868	37,986,717	474,
[illegible]	383,280,090	37,709,020	456,
[illegible]	504,185,470	37,067,194	444,
[illegible]	421,086,160	36,455,593	383,
[illegible]	512,765,000	39,475,885	330,
[illegible]	357,112,000	34,189,246	275,
[illegible]	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,
[illegible]	456,329,000	37,641,783	310,
[illegible]	415,868,000	37,336,138	385,
[illegible]	490,560,000	38,123,859	342,
[illegible]	399,262,000	36,087,154	334,
[illegible]	611,780,000	39,916,897	513,
[illegible]	515,949,000	38,554,430	322,
[illegible]	449,695,359	34,629,418	213,
[illegible]	6,473,639,947	521,979,518	5,101,
[illegible]	462,402,853	37,284,251	364,

[illegible] average weight per bushel of wheat in the [illegible] was [illegible] pounds, making a total of 494[illegible] [illegible] The average weight for nine years w[illegible] [illegible] The average yield is only small ; duri[illegible] [illegible] it was 12·4 bushels per acre, and duri[illegible] [illegible] it was only 12·1 bushels. I[illegible] [illegible] acre, as against 15·3 bushels in 1891, an[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] tables give the values and quantities [illegible] consumption, and exports of Canadian p[illegible] [illegible] and other breadstuffs, and the total yearly i[illegible] [illegible] same articles since Confederation. [illegible] [illegible] (inclusive), as there was no Customs du[illegible] [illegible] re-exports of foreign produce, the [illegible] consumption are not available. Between 1873-[illegible] [illegible] foreign produce have been deducted from t[illegible] [illegible] obtain the quantities retained for consump[illegible] [illegible]

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1893 INCLUSIVE.

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$		$
1868	....	....	....	....
1869	....	....	....	....
1870	....	....	....	....
1871	....	....	....	....
1872	....	....	....	....
1873	3,974,241	1,787,761	2,279,293	8,041,295
1874	3,749,916	1,659,919	2,347,571	7,757,406
1875	3,196,603	2,424,576	1,975,433	7,596,612
1876	2,422,736	1,879,220	1,948,121	6,250,077
1877	3,486,997	2,924,481	3,208,031	9,619,509
1878	255,215	1,847,879	2,353,002	4,456,096
1879	995,641	1,456,218	1,829,086	4,280,945
1880	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1886	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
1887	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
1888	9,045	242,197	1,954,896	2,206,138
1889	12,734	1,000,301	2,173,609	3,186,644
1890	150,128	612,953	2,234,452	2,997,533
1891	128,857	234,313	2,377,093	2,740,263
1892	65,686	167,019	1,591,595	1,824,300
1893	8,160	127,005	1,756,918	1,892,083
	Exports.			
1868	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877	2 742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
1888	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300
1889	471,121	646,068	8,839,045	9,956,234
1890	388,861	521,383	7,672,922	8,583,166
1891	1,583,084	1,388,578	6,087,211	9,058,873
1892	6,947,851	1,784,413	9,911,518	18,643,782
1893	7,060,033	1,741,028	7,674,448	16,475,509

401. Quantities of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs imported for home consumption, and exports of the same, the produce of Canada, during each of the years 1868 to 1893, inclusive :—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadst'ffs
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
1868...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1869...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1870...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1871...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1872...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873...	3,778,698	266,537	4,978,114	†	2,591,249	1,359,659	60,480,655
1874...	2,960,601	274,132	4,194,195	†	2,886,603	643,965	54,164,795
1875...	2,434,636	461,588	4,511,782	†	1,628,055	268,000	41,468,989
1876...	2,680,139	371,682	4,352,708	†	1,597,787	650,277	39,940,999
1877...	3,421,111	541,229	5,856,641	128,318	4,178,417	739,498	71,831,179
1878...	1,519,703	311,706	2,922,380	26,204	3,400,562	2,192,111	56,116,560
1879...	1,611,902	309,215	3,003,369	33,943	2,189,891	2,011,988	54,374,045
1880...	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	46,804,141
1881...	76,652	197,581	1,064,557	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	52,057,493
1882...	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	51,186,398
1883...	44,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	49,936,500
1884...	298,660	531,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	51,883,355
1885...	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	62,387,360
1886...	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,880	51,121,881
1887...	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872	58,374,378
1888...	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105	53,641,884
1889...	15,167	258,813	1,179,825	6,852	2,894,838	186,775	61,040,815
1890...	188,934	169,869	953,344	12,550	3,242,391	369,288	81,499,100
1891...	147,521	57,489	406,222	190	2,788,622	98,810	55,030,624
1892...	66,113	36,559	230,629	1,553	1,085,527	20,689	47,502,608
1893...	9,069	34,507	164,351	2,138	2,031,375	69,360	46,646,257
	EXPORTS.						
1868...	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	‡ 4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869...	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	‡ 4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870...	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,936	‡ 6,633,877	14,664	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871...	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	‡ 4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872...	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	‡ 5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873...	4,379,741	474,202	6,750,751	‡ 4,346,923	706,619	1,807,860	13,351,300
1874...	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	‡ 3,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	12,606,450
1875...	4,383,022	302,783	5,896,937	‡ 5,419,054	28,399	5,941,070	8,357,150
1876...	6,070,393	415,504	8,147,913	‡10,168,176	9,299	5,088,346	14,547,000
1877...	2,393,155	268,605	3,736,180	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294	8,695,600
1878...	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	7,267,399	655	5,252,986	37,961,000
1879...	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799	25,219,300
1880...	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	7,329,562	1,569	9,584,929	30,100,600
1881...	2,523,673	439,728	4,722,313	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228	20,335,900
1882...	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	11,588,446	49	9,223,501	16,729,200
1883...	5,867,458	489,046	8,312,688	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	16,952,000
1884...	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	7,780,262	11,924	4,567,281	19,051,700
1885...	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	21,357,300
1886...	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	28,461,600
1887...	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	22,375,600
1888...	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	9,370,158	322	2,816,202	12,046,800
1889...	490,905	131,181	1,081,219	9,948,207	465	2,694,471	22,626,500
1890...	422,274	115,099	940,219	9,975,908	507	4,160,349	30,227,600
1891...	2,108,216	296,784	3,443,744	4,892,327	180	3,759,295	22,247,400
1892...	8,714,154	380,996	10,428,636	5,202,768	394	12,497,549	43,562,400
1893...	9,271,885	410,185	11,117,718	2,040,648	2,790	11,658,248	58,978,160

separated from other grain. ‡ Rye included. ‖ Rye flour included in flour up to 1876, inclusive.

402. Value of imports and exports from Canada of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, 1868-1893 :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1868*	3,946,624	1,850,444	2,045,374	7,842,442
1869	†	2,079,315	5,421,895	7,501,210
1870	5,523,194	1,756,176	1,241,820	8,521,190
1871	11,216,003	2,700,111	2,094,690	16,010,804
1872	4,453,341	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,066
1873	6,894,504	1,842,969	5,883,741	14,621,214
1874	9,910,551	1,739,377	4,052,778	15,702,706
1875	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,571,041	12,691,311
1876	6,090,074	1,906,298	3,424,164	11,420,526
1877	4,846,824	2,964,273	6,372,998	14,174,095
1878	6,510,148	1,866,101	5,325,230	13,701,479
1879	4,469,796	1,486,661	4,636,238	10,652,695
1880	8,079,073	590,342	3,819,581	12,488,996
1881	7,801,593	1,112,964	4,535,150	13,449,707
1882	3,358,571	1,084,029	3,432,430	7,875,030
1883	5,912,181	1,518,296	2,765,892	10,196,369
1884	3,876,132	2,602,548	4,639,070	11,117,750
1885	3,102,422	2,273,355	3,133,913	8,509,690
1886	2,229,792	844,290	3,035,530	6,109,612
1887	3,152,478	657,194	3,301,741	7,111,413
1888	4,668,582	254,097	2,776,006	7,698,685
1889	1,677,178	1,093,718	4,515,188	7,286,084
1890	2,582,709	672,715	5,719,184	8,974,608
1891	2,643,879	269,508	4,268,344	7,181,731
1892	5,202,469	239,992	4,976,232	10,418,693
1893	3,423,777	180,845	3,550,896	7,155,518
	EXPORTS.			
1868‡	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,026,441	12,204,062
1869‡	3,183,383	1,048,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870‡	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871‡	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872‡	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,452,818	20,355,619
1874	15,046,712	3,274,130	8,136,162	26,457,004
1875	8,420,785	1,583,284	11,398,934	21,403,003
1876	10,416,636	2,205,467	12,383,291	25,005,394
1877	4,102,210	1,525,230	10,850,898	16,478,338
1878	11,631,128	2,757,688	11,372,470	25,761,286
1879	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
1880	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	29,284,729
1881	9,636,505	2,469,900	14,765,712	26,872,117
1882	8,153,610	2,941,740	18,250,340	29,345,690
1883	11,703,374	2,703,078	10,860,760	25,267,212
1884	3,359,192	1,440,675	11,279,561	16,079,428
1885	5,061,005	716,739	10,533,283	16,311,027
1886	5,190,424	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
1887	7,859,538	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
1888	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941
1889	1,744,957	769,478	11,169,338	13,623,773
1890	2,394,130	661,072	10,788,862	13,844,064
1891	4,102,734	1,460,300	7,948,014	13,511,048
1892	12,056,832	1,860,491	13,268,028	27,185,351
1893	10,152,016	1,798,878	9,391,792	21,342,686

*Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick. †Not separated from other breadstuffs. ‡The value of produce of Canada only.

[illegible] and exports from Ca
[illegible] 1868-1893 :—

[illegible]

[illegible]	Maize.	All other Grain.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bush.	Bush.	
-	715,424	1,660,929	6.
-	2,561,240	3,591,948	21.
-	666,327	791,774	14.
-	1,319,552	1,632,053	16.
-	7,328,282	577,447	43.
-	8,834,225	1,374,910	60.
-	5,331,307	643,982	53.
-	3,679,746	294,623	42.
54,099	3,635,528	681,218	40.
[illegible],801	8,260,079	1,772,892	72.
[illegible]2,147	7,387,507	2,319,654	55
43,233	7,617,421	2,154,347	57
[illegible]5,635	6,377,387	205,068	47
[illegible]6,933	7,454,892	95,541	53
[illegible],491	3,918,031	90,924	55
16,465	2,425,668	294,237	51
28,093	5,996,412	290,333	52
14,717	3,508,529	349,894	64
8,212	4,528,878	231,580	51
5,053	5,304,639	59,929	57
6,856	3,491,916	148,607	54
6,852	7,349,729	553,852	63
12,550	9,959,815	1,055,004	79
197	6,253,565	193,077	58
2,634	3,700,308	2,596,690	47
5,715	5,100,901	292,706	44

[illegible]

4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14
4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9
[illegible],063,877	14,644	3,701,065	19
[illegible],832,999	23,954	1,727,899	19
5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12
[illegible],346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111	13
3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325	13
[illegible],419,054	2,080,000	5,967,593	8
[illegible],168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295	14
6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688	8
7,543,342	3,987,600	5,380,529	38
5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158	25
7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605	32
8,800,579	5,257,604	8,154,302	20
11,588,446	2,229,000	9,235,442	17
8,817,216	819,605	4,704,809	17
7,780,262	3,806,474	4,736,319	20
9,067,395	2,007,674	5,619,790	22
8,554,302	2,667,401	7,851,134	29
9,456,964	3,377,764	6,415,208	23
9,370,158	1,293,195	2,816,358	12
9,948,217	4,386,279	2,775,403	26
9,975,911	6,624,746	4,313,537	34
4,892,374	3,554,255	3,884,737	22
5,902,768	2,050,656	14,712,513	44
2,044,235	2,880,200	11,902,648	62

[illegible] New Brunswick. [illegible] No
[illegible] only.

404. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5d. per quarter, or 86 cents per bushel, but, low as this point was, a still deeper one was reached in the week ended 31st December, 1892, when the average price was 25s. 8d. per quarter, or 78 cents per bushel. The lowest average, however, for a whole year was in 1893, viz., 80 cents per bushel; the next lowest average having been in 1892, viz., 92 cents per bushel. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada on 1st January, 1893, was 116,362,000 bushels, being the largest on record, and 38,000,000 bushels more than on the same date in 1892. On 1st January, 1894, the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada was 110,263,000 bushels. In May, 1894, La Plata wheat sold in London at 64 cents to 66 cents, and No. 1 Northern in Minneapolis at 62 cents. In Chicago wheat touched 53 cents. The chief cause appears to be the increasing acreage of wheat sown in Argentine and the great facilities that country enjoys for trade with the United Kingdom.

405. The steady fall in price of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average export price in New York in each year since 1871:—

London.				New York.			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
1871	1 73	1883	1 26	1871	1 31	1883	1 12
1872	1 73	1884	1 09	1872	1 47	1884	1 06
1873	1 78	1885	0 99	1873	1 31	1885	0 86
1874	1 70	1886	0 94	1874	1 42	1886	0 87
1875	1 37	1887	0 99	1875	1 12	1887	0 89
1876	1 40	1888	0 96	1876	1 24	1888	0 85
1877	1 73	1889	0 90	1877	1 16	1889	0 89
1878	1 41	1890	0 97	1878	1 33	1890	0 83
1879	1 33	1891	1 15	1879	1 06	1891	0 93
1880	1 35	1892	0 92	1880	1 24	1892	1 03
1881	1 28	1893	0 80	1881	1 11	1893	0 91
1882	1 37			1882	1 18		

following results resp
and corn :—

AN FARMS.

		1880.	
	shels.	Acres.	Bu
	7,148,278	………	16,
	2,515,413	………	70,
	3,283,322	………	2,
	4,718,244	………	13,
	4,886,122	………	4,
	796,592	………	Wi
	0,675,887	………	9,
	2,654,704	………	55,
	49,555,902	………	48,
	Tons.		T
	7,693,673	………	5,

wheat, and putting then
er of tons reported as th
80 was 15,092,227 tons, a
crease of 30·4 per cent.
crease in the quantity
out 11 per cent in the agg

has been a decrease in the
over 1 per cent.
farmers to divide among
ere were 656,712 farmers to
The average for 1891 w
Thus there was an increase
The total tons, multipli
$18.18 and $20.41, would
$2 272,620 for that of 1881.
d receive in 1891, $430 fro
against $360 in 1881. Of c
ount of labour required f
larger number of tons, bu
the extent by the increased
abour. Under any ci
e ten years would remain
oils of the year.

408. PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, OATS, RYE, PEASE AND BEANS IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

(Census 1881 and 1891.)

PROVINCES.	BARLEY.		OATS.		RYE.		PEASE AND BEANS.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Ontario..	14,279,841	13,423,354	40,209,929	47,140,046	1,598,871	1,064,345	9,434,872	13,424,872
Quebec..............	1,751,539	1,505,599	19,990,205	16,825,100	430,242	213,313	4,170,456	1,886,021
Nova Scotia	228,748	227,520	1,873,113	1,559,842	47,567	23,500	37,220	44,486
New Brunswick.........	34,183	100,917	3,297,534	3,025,329	18,268	6,261	43,121	44,489
Manitoba..............	253,604	1,452,433	1,270,268	8,470,212	1,203	12,952	8,991	11,306
British Columbia........	79,140	79,024	253,911	943,088	482	6,141	50,542	90,662
Prince Edward Island...	119,368	147,880	3,538,219	2,922,552	307	221	3,169	7,180
The Territories..........	48,445	215,711	59,952	1,628,344	240	1,529	1,291	5,825
Canada....	16,844,868	17,152,438	70,493,131	82,514,513	2,097,180	1,328,262	13,749,662	15,514,841

409. The area and production of hay and potatoes, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, are given below :—

PRODUCTION OF HAY AND POTATOES IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890.

(Census 1881 and 1891.)

HAY.

PROVINCES.	ACRES.		Increase.	YIELD IN TONS.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ontario.......	1,795,965	2,528,894	732,939	2,038,659	3,465,633
Quebec.............	1,495,494	2,457,023	961,529	1,612,104	2,243,395
Nova Scotia.........	519,856	539,057	19,201	597,731	632,391
New Brunswick.....	389,721	470,834	81,113	414,046	476,069
Manitoba	100,591	....	....	185,279	485,230
British Columbia ...	28,449	64,611	36,162	43,898	102,146
P. E. Island	119,936	150,108	30,172	143,791	132,959
The Territories	8,337	....	....	17,500	156,273
Canada	4,458,349	6,210,527	1,861,106	5,053,008	7,694,096

POTATOES.

PROVINCES.	ACRES.		Increase or Decrease.	YIELD IN BUSHELS.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ontario.	181,394	179,663	— 1,731	18,994,559	17,580,051
Quebec....	123,082	138,992	+ 15,910	14,873,287	15,025,444
Nova Scotia	60,192	44,154	— 16,038	7,378,387	4,920,612
New Brunswick.....	51,362	42,703	— 8,659	6,961,016	4,827,830
Manitoba	4,306	9,791	+ 5,485	556,393	1,757,231
British Columbia ...	3,272	4,213	+ 941	473,831	685,802
P. E. Island........	39,083	43,521	+ 4,438	6,042,191	7,071,308
The Territories......	811	3,901	+ 3,090	89,326	539,399
Canada	463,502	466,938	+ 3,436	55,368,790	52,407,677

410. The average yield of hay in 1891, exclusive of Manitoba and the Territories, was 1·24 tons per acre, as compared with 1·16 tons in 1881. As so much of the hay cut in Manitoba and the North-west is wild hay, the area cannot be given. The largest increase in area was in Quebec, this province having turned its attention more particularly to dairy farming, which may partly account for the decrease in the grain area. The hay

crop in Prince Edward Island in 1891 appears to have been a very poor one, since the total yield was 10,832 tons less than that of 1881, while the area had increased by 30,172 acres.

411. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, give the area and yield of the principal crops of Ontario in 1892 and 1893, and the average for twelve years :—

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1892 AND 1893.

Crops.	1892.		1893.		Average yield.	
					For twelve years	Per acre.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat	966,522	20,492,497	913,954	17,545,248	18,219,174	20·0
Spring wheat	651,302	8,290,395	356,721	4,186,063	8,442,203	15·2
Barley	499,225	12,274,318	467,315	9,806,088	17,964,493	25·7
Oats	1,861,469	64,758,053	1,936,644	58,584,529	58,954,051	34·6
Rye	75,231	1,177,822	68,486	994,771	1,579,949	16·1
Pease	774,732	14,494,430	738,741	14,168,955	13,979,163	20·4
Buckwheat	125,104	2,521,214	133,828	2,380,456	1,586,723	20·0
Beans	33,249	535,931	48,858	664,310	491,101	17·1

AREA AND YIELD OF HAY AND OTHER ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1892 AND 1893.

Crops.	1892.		1893.		Average yield for twelve years.	
					Total quantity.	Per acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and clover	2,515,367	4,384,838	2,766,894	4,963,557	3,364,644	1·43
		Bush.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Potatoes	145,703	12,289,817	142,601	12,911,212	17,800,655	115·9
Mangel-wurzels	22,026	10,350,474	21,519	8,582,568	8,692,833	436·0
Carrots	9,941	3,827,461	9,288	2,971,450	3,616,023	351·0
Turnips	129,627	63,541,641	136,604	56,975,355	45,860,817	418·0

412. The following figures, published by the Manitoba ernment, give the area and yield of the principal crops of toba in 1892 and 1893, and the average per acre :—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MAN
1892 AND 1893.

Crops.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	De
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A
Wheat	875,990	1,003,640	127,650	...
Oats	332,974	388,529	55,555	.....
Barley	97,644	114,762	17,118	.....
Potatoes	10,003	12,387	2,384	.....

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1892 AND 1893.

Crops.	1892.	1893.	Av yiel Acr
	Bush.	Bush.	B
Wheat	14,453,835	15,615,923	
Oats	11,654,090	9,823,935	
Barley	2,831,676	2,547,653	
Potatoes	2,000,600	1,649,384	

The June (1894) Crop Bulletin for the province of Mar states that the area under wheat in 1894 is somewhat large it was in 1893, while there is a fair increase in other grai well as in potatoes. The total area under all crops is 39,132 in excess of that of 1893. The area under flax is this year greater than in past years.

413. The following figures, published by the United States Government, give the area and yield of the principal crops in the United States in 1893, with the average yield and value per acre:—

AREA AND YIELD OF CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.*

Crops.	Area of Crop.	Total Production.	Value.	Value per Bushel.	Yield per Acre.	Value per Acre.
	Acres.	Bush.	$	Cts.	Bush.	$ cts.
Corn	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	591,625,627	36·5	22·5	8 21
†**Average**	70,543,457	1,703,443,054	668,942,370	39·3	24·1	9 48
Wheat	34,629,418	396,131,725	213,171,381	53·8	11·4	6 16
†**Average**	37,279,162	449,695,359	371,809,504	82·7	12·1	9 97
Oats	27,273,033	638,854,850	187,576,092	29·4	23·4	6 88
†**Average**	21,996,376	584,395,839	180,866,412	30·9	26·6	8 22
Rye	2,038,485	26,555,446	13,612,222	....	...	....
Barley	3,220,371	69,869,495	28,729,386	....	......	....
Buckwheat	815,614	12,132,311	7,074,450	....	......	......
Potatoes	2,605,186	183,034,203	108,661,801	....	......	......
Tobacco ...... lbs.	702,952	483,023,963	39,155,442	....	....	....
Hay .... tons.	49,613,469	65,766,158	570,882,872	....	....	.....

* Bradstreet's, 3rd February, 1894.

† Average for ten years, 1880 and 1889, inclusive.

414. The average yield per acre of wheat, barley and oats in some of the principal British possessions and foreign countries are given below, the figures, with the exception of those for Canada and the United States, having been taken from the "Victorian Year Book," 1891-92.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, OF WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS.

COUNTRIES.	BUSHELS PER ACRE.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
United Kingdom	31·3	34·1	38·8
Canada	14·6	24·7	26·7
Ontario	17·6	25·7	34·6
Manitoba	15·6	22·1	25·3
Australasia	9·3	18·6	25·6
Victoria	10·1	19.5	21·2
New South Wales	12·2	17·8	20·3

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	BUSHELS PER ACRE.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Australasia—*Con.*			
Queensland	12·4	23·4	16·3
South Australia	5·8	12·3	11·0
Western Australia	11·9	15·2	18·8
Tasmania	17·3	21·3	25·1
New Zealand	23·9	27·8	30·6
Cape of Good Hope	20·3	25·8	10·7
Austria	13·8	15·8	16·9
Belgium	23·4	40·2	48·1
Denmark	32·6	31·3	34·0
France	17·1	20·2	25·3
Germany	21·5	24·5	28·1
Holland	31·8	45·7	41·2
Hungary	19·5	20·6	21·0
Italy	9·0	9·5	15·3
Norway	25·1	31·0	39·7
Sweden	24·1	29·4	35·0
Russia in Europe	7·1	12·7	15·0
United States	12·8	21·4	25·1

415. The number of live stock (horses, cattle, sheep and swine) in Canada, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, are given below.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

HORSES.

PROVINCES.	OVER 3 YEARS.		UNDER 3 YEARS.		TOTAL HORSES.		Increase
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario	473,906	544,856	116,392	217,105	590,298	761,961	171,663
Quebec	225,006	261,103	48,846	84,686	273,852	345,789	71,937
Nova Scotia	46,044	50,159	11,123	12,260	57,167	62,419	5,252
New Brunswick	43,957	45,954	9,018	13,632	52,975	59,586	6,611
Manitoba	14,504	62,051	2,235	24,702	16,739	86,753	70,014
B. Columbia	20,172	31,718	5,950	12,453	26,122	44,171	18,049
P. E. Island	25,182	25,674	6,153	11,728	31,335	37,402	6,067
The Territories	9,084	21,247	1,786	21,709	10,870	42,956	32,086
Canada	857,855	1,042,762	201,503	398,275	1,059,358	1,441,037	381,679

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

CATTLE.

PROVINCES.	WORKING OXEN.		MILCH COWS.		TOTAL HORNED CATTLE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario	23,263	12,811	782,243	859,333	1,702,167	1,895,774	+ 193,607
Quebec	49,237	49,608	490,977	546,986	950,125	970,887	+ 20,762
Nova Scotia...	33,275	26,526	137,639	135,043	325,603	309,776	— 15,827
NewBrunswick	8,812	7,475	103,965	104,797	212,560	202,439	— 10,121
Manitoba......	12,269	19,288	20,355	82,614	60,281	229,707	+ 169,426
B. Columbia...	2,319	2,680	10,878	17,817	80,451	126,729	+ 46,278
P. E. Island...	84	116	45,895	45,788	90,722	91,629	+ 907
The Territories	3,334	9,483	3,848	36,997	12,872	233,721	+ 220,849
Canada....	132,593	127,987	1,595,800	1,829,375	3,434,781	4,060,662	+ 625,881

SHEEP AND SWINE.

PROVINCES.	SHEEP.		Increase or Decrease.	SWINE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
Ontario..........	1,359,178	993,748	— 365,430	700,922	1,112,247	+ 411,325
Quebec	889,833	722,025	— 167,808	329,199	348,397	+ 19,198
Nova Scotia......	377,801	318,855	— 58,946	47,256	45,760	— 1,496
New Brunswick..	221,163	181,110	— 40,053	53,087	51,093	— 1,994
Manitoba	6,073	35,816	+ 29,743	17,358	53,019	+ 35,661
British Columbia.	27,788	50,406	+ 22,618	16,841	33,324	+ 16,483
P. E. Island......	166,496	147,097	— 19,399	40,181	42,652	+ 2,471
The Territories...	346	64,920	+ 64,574	2,775	16,293	+ 13,518
Canada	3,048,678	2,513,977	— 534,701	1,207,619	1,702,785	+ 495,166

416. There was an increase in every province in the number of horses, that in Manitoba and the Territories being naturally the largest, the proportion of increase having been 418 per cent and 295 per cent respectively; in Ontario it was 29 per cent, and in Quebec 26 per cent. The increase for the Dominion was 37 per cent. In the United States, during the same period, the increase was a little over 50 per cent, the exact figures not being yet attainable.

417. In cattle there was an increase in each province, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in each of which there was a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. More than two-thirds of the total increase took place in the Territories. The increase for the whole Dominion was 18 per cent. In the United States it was about 14 per cent.

418. The number of working oxen showed a decrease of 4,606, which indicates the extent to which oxen have been superseded by horses, the change being brought about partly, no doubt, in consequence of the more cultivatable condition of the land.

419. There was a decrease in the number of sheep of no less than 534,701, or 17 per cent. In the four original provinces of the Dominion, the number of sheep in 1871 was 3,155,509; in 1881 this number was reduced to 2,847,975, or 207,534 less, being a decrease of over 6 per cent, while in 1891 the number was still further reduced to 2,215,738, being 632,237 less than in 1881, and a decrease of 22 per cent. In Prince Edward Island in 1871 the number was 147, 364; this number in 1881 had increased by 19,132, or to a total of 166,496. In 1891, however, this number had fallen to 147,097, the decrease in the latter decade exceeding the increase in the earlier one by 267. There were, therefore, 940,038 sheep less in the five older provinces in 1891 than there were in 1871. There was a fair increase in the rest of the Dominion, but comparisons with earlier years are not yet of much value. The increase in the number of sheep in the United States was something over 30 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 17 per cent in Canada.

420. There was an increase in each province in the number of swine, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which provinces there has been a general decrease in live stock, except in horses. The increase of swine in the Dominion was larger than in any of the other live stock, having been 41 per cent. In the United States there was a decrease of about 3 per cent.

421. The following table gives particulars of the live stock in the United Kingdom and her principal colonies, chiefly in 1891, taken from official sources :—

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	NUMBER OF			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.
United Kingdom........	1892	[*]2,067,549	11,519,417	33,642,808	[¶]3,265,898
[‖]India................	1890	947,492	49,635,590	28,452,162	....
Canada................	1891	1,441,037	4,060,662	2,513,977	1,702,785
New South Wales.......	1892	484,309	2,221,459	55,445,289	249,522
Victoria..............	1892	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339
South Australia.........	1892	186,726	411,793	7,152,047	61,180
Western Australia.......	1892	44,973	162,886	1,685,500	24,417
Tasmania..............	1892	31,976	170,085	1,623,338	59,267
New Zealand...........	1892	211,040	808,439	18,570,752	222,553
Queensland............	1892	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930
Australasia............	1892	1,821,389	12,190,782	119,150,542	1,024,208
Cape of Good Hope.....	1892	360,458	1,969,411	16,793,855	225,407
Natal..................	1891	62,077	694,347	959,246	45,676
Jamaica................	1892	69,057	108,140	15,661	....
Ceylon.................	1892	4,090	1,004,477	87,028	....
Newfoundland..........	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
Falkland Islands........	1892	2,079	5,755	642,735	....
Fiji	1892	1,150	9,450	6,100	1,700

[*] For agricultural and breeding purposes only and unbroken horses.
[¶] Exclusive of pigs kept in towns and by cottagers in Great Britain.
[‖] There are also 13,500,000 buffaloes and 1,000,000 mules and donkeys.

In Australasia, there are more horses and nearly three times as many cattle as there are in Canada, but this country has the larger number of swine.

422. The number of live stock in the world is given in the next table, which is taken from the Report of the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture.[*]

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
North America	57,887,438	17,717,139	2,391,738	51,292,797	48,059,045	45,536
South America	57,610,183	5,486,036	1,666,225	96,242,137	2,723,516	2,695,697
Europe.......	104,430,093	36,483,400	3,155,297	187,144,203	49,164,341	18,941,295
Asia.........	60,846,904	4,279,241	1,079,723	39,922,366	488,937	1,646,934
Africa.......	6,094,883	1,238,574	390,059	35,589,208	546,906	12,566,612
Australasia...	11,872,360	1,786,644	....	124,645,606	1,156,325	116,257
Oceania......	131,796	4,066	110	12,607	33,151	13,102
Total.....	298,873,657	66,995,100	8,683,152	534,848,924	102,172,224	36,025,433

[*] January and February, 1893, No. 101.

423. The importation of stock from Europe via the St. Lawrence for breeding purposes was less than in 1892, as shown by the following figures :—

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE—1884-1893.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884	1,607	473	26
1885	1,356	255	37
1886	601	328	16
1887	162	488	10
1888	229	2,106	86
1889	150	609	70
1890	15	1,902	68
1891	14	3,023	10
1892	1	2,828	19
1893	12	1,911	17

424. The breeds of the animals imported were as follows :—

Cattle.

Guernsey bull	1
Ayrshire cows	11

Sheep.

Shropshire Down	1,105
Oxford "	215
Dorset "	157
Cotswold	79
Icelandics	6
South Down	16
Lincoln	151
Suffolk	27
Leicester	12
Hampshire	143

Pigs.

Berkshire	11
Yorkshire	4
Tamworth	2

Of this number 1,100 sheep and 2 pigs were for the United States, and all the other animals for Canada.

425. The import of live stock at Halifax from across the Atlantic, were 10 Ayrshire and 8 Shorthorn cattle.

426. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock into Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 show that there has been a considerable increase,

especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.*
Horses......	412	846	2,041	1,694	3,507	2,260	1,875
Cattle......	549	454	3,984	1,386	3,473	4,025	1,349
Sheep	6,539	30,626	34,036	30,551	40,467	33,439	35,718
Pigs......	262	2,468	2,132	1,324	381	167	177

Out of the above numbers in 1893, 29,274 sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States.

427. There was an increase in the number of horses, cattle and sheep exported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893, as appears by the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874 :—

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 1874 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
1874............	5,339	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875............	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876............	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877............	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878............	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879............	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880............	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881............	21,993	2,094,037	62,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882............	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	3,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883............	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884............	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,605
1885............	11,978	1,554,629	143,003	7,377,777	335,043	1,261,071
1886............	16,525	2,147,584	91,866	5,825,188	359,407	1,182,241
1887............	18,779	2,268,833	116,274	6,486,718	443,495	1,592,167
1888............	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
1889............	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,708,126	360,131	1,263,125
1890............	16,550	1,936,073	81,454	6,949,417	315,931	1,274,347
1891............	11,658	1,417,244	117,761	8,772,499	299,347	1,146,465
1892............	11,063	1,354,027	107,179	7,748,949	329,427	1,385,146
1893............	13,219	1,461,157	107,224	7,745,083	360,509	1,247,855
Total......	279,990	31,223,971	1,506,511	87,031,937	6,272,498	22,703,103

428. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported during the last twenty years has reached the sum of $140,959,011.

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*For the ten months ending 31st October.

429. Previous to 1872, no meat, either live or dead, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year—the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built, specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerative one.

430. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially selected, are, as a rule, shipped to England, while the cattle sent across the line include a large number of calves for immediate consumption. The effect of the high duties imposed by the McKinley Bill on this branch of trade with the United States is shown by the greatly reduced figures for the last two years.

EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1893.

Fiscal Year.	Cattle Exported to			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
1874*	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
1875	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876	638	83,250	20,809	404,381
1877	4,007	315,230	13,851	268,317
1878	7,433	686,700	17,657	330,562
1879	20,587	1,571,211	21,316	402,799
1880	32,680	2,292,161	16,044	287,057
1881	49,409	3,157,009	7,323	154,851
1882	41,519	2,706,051	15,914	423,807
1883	37,894	3,209,176	23,280	516,585
1884	53,962	4,631,767	30,593	893,759
1885	69,446	5,752,248	67,758	1,411,642
1886	60,549	4,998,327	25,338	633,094
1887	63,622	5,344,375	45,765	887,756
1888	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
1889	60,000	4,992,161	37,360	488,266
1890	66,965	6,565,315	7,840	104,623
1891	107,689	8,425,396	2,763	26,975
1892	101,426	7,481,613	551	21,327
1893	99,904	7,402,208	402	11,032
Total	932,496	73,913,822	465,933	9,311,325

* It is obvious that either the number or value of cattle in this year is incorrect.

431. As regards value, the same remarks, substituting lambs for calves, apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States in the same period. The change in the tariff does not, however, affect their trade with the United States in the same way as that of cattle :—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1893.

Fiscal Year.	Sheep Exported to			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
1874	.....	.....	248,208	689,888
1875	.....	.....	236,808	617,632
1876	.....	.....	135,514	487,000
1877	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
1878	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103
1879	54,421	333,531	246,573	630,174
1880	109,506	625,232	279,202	771,128
1881	80,222	594,596	264,812	748,945
1882	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564
1883	72,038	632,386	228,541	723,655
1884	105,661	919,495	192,244	596,724
1885	51,355	456,136	274,962	773,491
1886	36,411	317,987	313,201	829,884
1887	68,545	568,433	363,046	974,482
1888	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410
1889	43,477	303,009	307,775	918,334
1890	57,006	486,299	251,640	761,565
1891	40,732	344,405	244,996	759,081
1892	32,569	288,145	290,074	1,073,200
1893	14,821	133,222	337,718	1,088,814
Total	883,896	6,815,279	5,225,557	15,317,722

432. The figures in the preceding tables are taken, in order to show, comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal years ended 30th June ; but the returns made by the Montreal Board of Trade of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following

figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1877:—

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1877-1893 (CALENDAR YEAR).

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	No.	No.
1877	6,940	9,509
1878	15,963	31,841
1879	21,626	62,550
1880	41,730	74,502
1881	28,536	55,538
1882	28,358	63,667
1883	49,090	84,790
1884	57,288	62,950
1885	61,947	39,401
1886	63,932	93,856
1887	64,631	36,027
1888	60,504	45,528
1889	85,670	59,344
1890	122,182	43,372
1891	108,947	32,042
1892	98,755	15,932
1893	83,322	3,743

433. The returns of the Department of Customs do not, in respect to exports of cattle, approach accuracy, any more than in many other exports.

The following comparative table will show the difference which exists in the several sets of figures, being shipments of cattle for the calendar years:—

YEAR.	Department of Agriculture.	Department of Customs.	British Returns.	Department of Marine.
1890	122,182	104,133	121,312	....
1891	108,947	99,967	108,289	....
1892	98,755	93,206	98,239	98,731
1893	83,322	89,572	82,925	83,322

The returns of the Department of Agriculture of exports from Canada, and the returns of the British Board of Trade for each year, closely agree, the British returns being under those of the

Department of Agriculture, as they naturally should be, cattle lost overboard and dead reducing the number. During the past two years a third set of figures has been provided—those procured by the Department of Marine, being a per head account of all cattle actually shipped. The figures of the Department of Agriculture and Department of Marine for 1893 exactly correspond. Those for 1892 vary by 24. These figures of the Departments of Marine and Agriculture must, therefore, be considered accurate. This explanation is necessary to account for the discrepancy between the table given above for the years 1877-93 and the Customs returns.

434. The next table, which gives the shipments to the different ports in the last two years, shows that a very considerable change took place in the positions of the several points of distribution :—

PORTS TO WHICH CATTLE WERE SHIPPED FROM MONTREAL, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

PORTS.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Liverpool	32,138	28,921	33,104
Glasgow	31,647	29,726	19,001
Dundee	12,013	8,549	....
Aberdeen	10,761	6.654	....
London	9,173	7,931	23,943
Bristol	8,964	8,821	5,076
Newcastle	3,645	7,772	2,098
Antwerp	....	....	100
Various	809	381	....

435. The following extract from an English class journal, though intended to affect public opinion in favour of the scheduling of Canadian cattle, bears testimony to the superior character of our cattle :—

"It is well known that Scottish cattle-feeders are very earnest in their efforts to obtain the opening of British ports to Canadian store stock, and if the experiences recently related by Mr. W. Sutherland, of Peel, Tibbermuir, Perthshire, are not exceptional, there is no cause for wonder at their anxiety. The assertion has been frequently made that Canadian cattle pay better than Irish or home-bred animals, but the statement has been very much doubted. Mr. Sutherland, has, however, put the matter to the test. He took fifteen head of cattle, being respectively five Canadian, home-bred, and Irish. The five home-breds consisted of two year old shorthorn crosses in very moderate condition, having been summered on rather inferior pasture. The five Irish two-year-old polled crosses were the fair average of a lot bought in some weeks previously, and were considerably better conditioned than the home-breds. The five Canadians (two under two years old and three over) were of a somewhat "roughish" description and in poor condition—four of them so much so that Mr. Sutherland was rather doubtful whether it would be giving them fair-play to place them on trial against the others. Each of the animals was fed with an exactly similar weight of food. The Irish, although gaining slightly in weight, gave little or no outward indication of gain in condition for the first eight or ten weeks. With the home-breds the rate of improvement was more easily marked. In the Canadian lot improvement in appearance was distinctly noticeable by the end of the first week, and increasingly so as time progressed. At the end of five months the average gain per head was: Canadian, 468⅖ pounds; home-breds, 370⅕ pounds; Irish, 247⅗ pounds. The money values are shown in the following table :—

——	Canadian.	Home-bred.	Irish.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average cost price per head	10 3 6	10 0 0	10 10 0
" " cwt	1 3 3	1 4 1½	1 4 11½
" selling price per head	21 6 6	18 4 0	17 19 0
Sale price per cwt	1 13 2	1 13 3	1 12 8
Average monthly return per head for keep	2 3 8	1 12 9½	1 6 1½
Increased profit on Canadian cattle over home-bred	3 2 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Increased profit on Canadian cattle over Irish	3 7 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

ollowing tables give the quantities and value of pro-
rted, and the countries to which they were sent :—

AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF
EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE
74-1893.

n, Pork rd.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
,465	6,610,016	.... †	24,050,982	12,233,046	4,407,534
,384	2,066,400	.... †	32,342,030	9,268,044	3,521,068
,381	1,761,984	.... †	35,024,090	12,250,066	3,880,813
,586	*5,420,800	... †	35,930,524	14,691,789	5,025,953
,841	5,134,244	1,643,937	38,054,294	13,006,626	5,262,920
,887	2,050,672	712,519	46,414,035	14,307,977	5,440,822
,413	692,842	1,337,146	40,368,678	18,535,362	6,452,580
,534	1,372,809	1,290,317	49,255,523	17,649,491	9,090,135
,201	749,742	1,701,209	50,807,049	15,161,839	10,499,082
,406	628,728	2,212,175	58,041,387	8,106,447	13,451,410
,712	423,915	1,978,250	69,755,423	8,075,537	11,490,855
,082	542,209	961,061	79,655,367	7,330,788	11,542,703
,385	533,353	1,431,710	78,112,927	4,668,741	12,758,532
,325	450,706	1,790,022	73,604,448	5,485,509	12,945,326
,128	550,630	3,868,274	84,173,267	4,415,381	14,170,859
,381	449,158	1,554,504	88,534,837	1,780,765	14,028,893
,415	251,934	2,187,617	94,260,187	1,951,585	12,839,660
,658	309,791	3,219,866	106,202,140	3,768,101	8,022,935
,650	145,843	6,984,048	118,270,052	5,736,696	7,931,204
,993	356,106	10,628,287	133,946,365	7,036,013	6,805,432

VALUE.

	$	$	$	$	$
,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,599
,967	233,747	3,760	3,886,226	2.337,324	434,273
,686	140,108	99,855	3,751,268	2,540,894	508,425
,475	375,974	185,328	3,748,575	3,073,409	534,891
,879	451,876	246,685	3,997,521	2,382,237	646,574
,462	148,587	106,393	3,790,300	2,101,897	574,093
,543	41,948	134,549	3,893,366	3,058,069	740,665
,910	93,738	117,232	5,510,443	3,573,034	1,103,812
,348	49,798	150,145	5,500,868	2,936,156	1,643,709
,082	40,722	205,355	6,451,870	1,805,817	2,256,586
,745	27,469	171.728	7,251,989	1,612,481	1,960,197
,015	34,517	67,104	8,265,240	1,430,905	1,830,632
,485	28,745	121,570	6,754,626	832,455	1,728,082
,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,559
,661	24,095	335,984	8,928,242	798,673	2,122,283
,884	27,970	103,145	8,915,684	331,958	2,159,510
,432	15,128	185,949	9,372,212	340,131	1,795,214
,732	16,051	311,435	9,508,800	602,175	1,160,359
,376	6,454	663,221	11,652,412	1,056,058	1,089,798
,244	21,279	1,037,986	13,407,470	1,296,814	868,007

luded. †Not given.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1893 AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

YEAR.	TOTAL.		VALUE EXPORTED TO.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	New-foundland.	Other Countries.
	Lbs.	$	$	$	$	$
1874..	83,126,412	9,126,051	7,084,349	1,741,948	246,273	53,481
1875..	62,302,460	7,910,297	6,299,786	1,186,121	344,278	80,112
1876..	67,455,740	8,174,236	6,685,036	1,111,428	313,548	64,224
1877..	82,879,628	9,453,652	7,493,805	1,524,770	338,205	96,872
1878..	72,601,322	8,289,772	7,036,345	984,901	218,886	49,640
1879.	77,104,323	7,053,732	6,019,827	811,011	180,180	42,714
1880..	81,965,311	8,501,140	7,270,871	993,665	204,156	32,448
1881..	95,345,876	11,280,169	9,839,842	1,196,205	203,730	40,392
1882..	95,358,663	11,460,024	9,023,552	2,153,527	233,949	48,996
1883..	94,278,258	11,235,432	8,432,643	2,536,264	222,657	43,868
1884..	106,433,119	11,883,609	9,598,004	2,038,230	223,662	23,713
1885..	114,574,561	12,386,413	10,164,314	1,941,736	233,866	46,397
1886..	112,892,414	10,144,863	8,086,742	1,836,834	194,647	26,640
1887..	112,950,999	11,020,173	8,799,001	1,943,973	244,439	32,760
1888..	121,652,969	12,895,938	10,380,015	2,284,300	197,700	33,923
1889..	117,805,984	11,946,151	9,480,580	2,253,680	178,634	33,257
1890..	125,724,228	12,360,066	10,312,902	1,845,460	163,829	37,875
1891..	133,203,958	12,234,552	10,913,360	1,122,427	135,801	62,964
1892..	155,350,095	15,630,319	14,837,595	556,413	174,441	61,870
1893..	182,291,912	18,750,800	18,103,498	365,360	214,867	67,075

437. A comparison of the import trade of Great Britain in certain articles and of the proportion of that trade done by Canada and the United States, for the three-year periods, 1890-92 and 1887-89, shows that Great Britain imported during the 1890-92 period a yearly average of 20,651 horses, against a yearly average of 12,326 horses in the period 1887-89.

The United States contributed 1·91 per cent of the imports of horses during the 1887-89 period, but dropped to 1·73 per cent, as their contribution, in the 1890-92 period.

Canada's contribution was 4·38 per cent in the 1890-92, and 2 per cent in the 1887-89 period, thus showing that in the article of horses we have outstripped the United States and have made a very considerable advance on our exports of the 1887-89 period.

There is plenty of room for Canada in the way of supplying horses to Great Britain, for during the past three years the mother country has imported from countries other than Canada a yearly average of nearly 16,000 horses, against a yearly average of 12,000 in the 1887-89 period.

438. Of cattle Great Britain imported in the 1890-92 period a yearly average of 141,323 beeves more than in the 1887-89 period. While the United States had 33·76 per cent of the supply which Great Britain needed in the 1887-89 period, they secured 65·64 per cent of the greatly increased supply required in the 1890-92 period. Canada advanced from 14·48 per cent during the 1887-89 period to 16·71 per cent in the 1890-92 period.

439. The supply of sheep required by Great Britain from outside countries fell off from an average of 868,524 in the 1887-89 period to an average of 260,670 in the 1890-92 period. Canada, which had 5·46 per cent of the supply of 1887-89, against the United States supply of 0·78 per cent, increased her proportion to 16·66 per cent of the supply of the 1890-92 period, against an increase to 2·49 per cent in the case of the United States.

The decrease in live stock is due to the increased import of mutton. Great Britain required in 1887-89 period 216,080,341 pounds of mutton, and in the 1890-92 period 226,581,260 pounds. In the first period about 104,000,000 pounds were imported as living sheep, while in the 1890-92 period only 31,280,400 pounds were imported in the form of the living animal. There is an increasing demand, but the form which the import takes has changed. Reducing the live sheep to pounds, we find that Canada sent Great Britain 5,697,620 pounds out of an annual average required by the motherland of 216,080,341 pounds in the 1887-89 period, and only 5,212,320 pounds out of an average of 226,581,260 pounds, which Great Britain required annually in the 1890-92 period. In other words, Canada's supply of Great Britain's needs has fallen from 2·6 per cent to 2·3 per cent, while that from the United States has fallen in about the same proportion. The cut into the trade of mutton and sheep between this continent and Great Britain, owing to the export of frozen mutton from Australia, has been very considerable.

Clearly, if this continent desires to do any considerable share of the supply of sheep and mutton required by Great Britain, it will have to resort to other plans than the old one of shipping the living animal.

440. In pork, the United States supply nearly one-half the whole demand of Great Britain, and have advanced during the

two periods under review from 35·51 per cent to 49·62 per cent. Canada has barely held her own. The total pork demand of Great Britain, however, shows a falling off from an average of 48,592,000 pounds yearly in the 1887-89 period to 37,889,000 pounds in the 1890-92 period.

Bacon and hams, however, show an increase from 448,221,000 pounds a year in the 1887-89 period to 554,383,000 pounds a year in the 1890-92 period. In meeting this increased demand, Canada has just about held her own, her proportion being in the first period 1·67 per cent, against 1·63 per cent in the second. The United States have increased from 74·61 per cent in the 1887-89 period to 87·53 per cent in the 1890-92 period.

In pork and in bacon and hams there was an increased yearly demand, averaging 95,478,618 pounds. Canada sent an average of 1,488,800 pounds more in the 1890-92 period than in the 1887-89 period. Notwithstanding the increased supply from Canada, this country barely held its proportion, on account of the increased demand. There is clearly a great market for Canada's bacon and hams.

441. In salted beef, there was a demand in 1890-92 period for 29,788,000 pounds, which was met by the United States to the extent of 28,593,600 pounds, or 96 per cent of the whole. Canada may have sent some, but it does not appear in the returns as such. The demand increased in the 1890-92 period by 3,300,000 pounds a year, as compared with the previous three years.

442. In fresh beef, Great Britain needed in the 1890-92 period an average of 218,580,000 pounds, which was an increase over the yearly average of 1887-89 of 112,000,000 pounds. Canada does not seem to have participated in this trade. The United States take the lion's share, having to their credit 88·74 per cent of the whole supply, against 97 per cent in the period 1887-89. Other British possessions have, however, increased their supply from 5,600,000 pounds a year in the 1887-89 period to 14,130,000 pounds in the 1890-92 period. All that Canada has had of this trade was 0·01 per cent, just a mere trace.

Of meats, all other, Great Britain needed 92,082,000 pounds a year during the three years, 1890-92. This was an increase of over 21,000,000 pounds a year over the 1887-89 period. The United States secured 74·15 per cent and Canada 3·85 per cent, both countries showing an increased proportion, as compared with the 1887-89 period, when the United States supplied 46 per cent and Canada 1·54 per cent.

443. Summing these particulars, we find that Great Britain, during the three-year period, 1890-92, took a yearly average of 141,323 more cattle than in the 1887-89 period; that she took a yearly average of 607,900 fewer live sheep in 1890-92 than in 1887-89, and that of meats of all kinds she took a yearly average of 1,128 million pounds in 1890-92, against a yearly average of 813,000,000 pounds in 1887-89. Thus, her yearly average demand from outside countries increased by 315,000,000 pounds.

444. Canada's share in that 1,128 million pounds was 12,576,362 pounds, or a little over 1 per cent of the whole. While the demand in Great Britain has increased by over 38½ per cent, by comparison of the two periods, Canada's share has increased by 45½ per cent, so that relatively Canada is getting a larger share. There is, however, an immense demand, which she is as well able to supply as any other country.

445. The United States share in that 1,128 million pounds of meat foods was 795,255,633 pounds, or about 70½ per cent. While the demand in Great Britain has increased by over 38½ per cent, by comparison of the two periods, the United States share has increased by 55 per cent.

While both Canada and the United States have increased their contributions to the meat supply of Great Britain, relatively to each other the United States have made the greater proportionate increase.

446. The following table will show the percentage of increase or decrease in the several items named, in the period 1890-92, compared with the period 1887-89 :—

Meats.	England.	Canada.	U. States.
	Increase or Decrease in demand.	Increase or Decrease in demand.	Increase or Decrease in demand.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Mutton	74·6	....	—27·0
Pork	—22·0	—91·5	9·0
Bacon and hams	24·0	20·5	45·1
Beef, salted and fresh	85·5	—25·7	72·5
All other meats	30·6	225·5	110·6

447. England required from outside countries as follows :—

Meats.	1887-89 period.	1890-92 period.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Mutton	111,857,461	195,300,859
Pork	48,572,011	37,888,965
Bacon and hams	448,221,088	554,382,752
Beef, salted and fresh	133,879,947	248,367,814
All other meats	70,477,941	92,082,181
Total	813,008,448	1,128,022,571

CANADA SENT.

Mutton	2,274	....
Pork	51,055	4,317
Bacon and hams	7,481,695	9,017,256
Beef, salted and fresh	16,889	12,555
All other meats	1,088,151	3,542,234
Total	8,640,064	12,576,362

UNITED STATES SENT.

Mutton	200,300	144,525
Pork	17,249,768	18,799,276
Bacon and hams	334,411,085	485,236,823
Beef, salted and fresh	129,158,373	222,791,035
All other meats	32.422,264	64,283,974
Total	513,441,792	795,255,633

448. Taking lard, Great Britain imported in the 1890-92 period an average of 133,000,000 pounds, against an average of 114,452,000 pounds in the 1887-89 period. The United States supplied 97·45 per cent of this for the 1890-92 period, against 94·37 per cent in the 1887-89 period, while Canada's share fell off from 0·09 per cent in 1887-89 to 0·03 per cent in 1890-92.

449. In tallow, Great Britain imported in the 1890-92 period 154,204,325 pounds a year, against 122,642,987 pounds in the 1887-89 period. The United States secured 30·73 per cent of this trade in the 1890-92 period, against 28·65 per cent in the 1887-89 period, while Canada's share decreased from 0·05 per cent to 0·02 per cent.

450. In butter, Great Britain's imports were 236,929,765 pounds a year in the 1890-92 period, against 190,863,269 pounds a year in the 1887-89 period. The United States, which had in the 1887-89 period 26·69 per cent of the supply had in 1890-92 only 3·71. Canada's share fell from 1·45 per cent to 1·19 per cent.

451. In cheese, Great Britain's imports amounted to a yearly average in 1890-92 of 239,613,397 pounds, against a yearly average of 211,396,416 pounds in 1887-89. The United States supplied 31·05 per cent of the demand in the 1890-92 period, and 35·09 per cent in 1887-89—a considerable falling off—while Canada's supply showed an increase from 38·57 to 44·19 per cent.

452. In poultry, Great Britain imported in 1890-92 a yearly average of $2,495,409 in value, and in 1887-89 a yearly average of $2,087,514 in value. The amount supplied by the United States and by Canada is insignificant, the United States showing a decrease from 0·59 per cent to 0·37 per cent, and Canada an increase from 0·07 per cent to 0·15 per cent.

453. In eggs, Great Britain's requirements were a yearly average of 106,863,263 dozens in 1890-92, against a yearly average of 93,021,730 dozens in 1887-89. The amount supplied by the United States and by Canada in 1887-89 was infinitesimal. The amount supplied by the United States in 1890-92 was also infinitesimal, but that supplied by Canada had risen from nothing in 1887-89 to 1·45 per cent of the total demand in the 1890-92 period, she having sent a yearly average of 1,500,000 dozens.

454. In wheat, Great Britain's requirements from outside countries amounted to 119,273,119 bushels in 1890-92, against 106,783,144 bushels in 1887-89, an average yearly increase of 12,400,000 bushels. In the same period Great Britain's imports of flour were an average of 10,192,439 barrels for 1890-92, and an average of 9,267,208 barrels for 1887-89. The proportions imported from the United States were, of wheat, 37·83 per cent in 1890-92, against 39·72 per cent in 1887-89, and of flour, 78·70 per cent, against 75·44 per cent, a decrease of 1·89 points in wheat and an increase of 3·26 points in flour. The proportions imported from Canada were, of wheat, in the later period 2·30 per cent, and in the earlier 2·14; of flour, 2·36 per cent and 1·66 per cent respectively, showing that Canada increased the proportion of wheat, but decreased the proportion of flour, sent to the British market.

455. In barley, Great Britain's imports were for 1890-92 period, 37,660,799 bushels, and for 1887-89 period 41,180,087, a decrease of three and one-half millions of bushels in a year. The United States supplied in the 1887-89 period 2·40 per cent, while Canada increased her proportion from 0·01 in 1887-89 to 2·30 per cent in 1890-92.

456. In oats, Great Britain's demands fell from 54,050,097 bushels, the average of the three-year period, 1887-89, to an average of 49,400,000 bushels in 1890-92. The United States, which had in 1887-89 period 0·03 per cent of the supply, secured 10·59 per cent in 1890-92, and Canada advanced from 1·12 per cent to 4·19 per cent.

457. In pease, Great Britain's imports for 1890-92 were 4,208,314 bushels a year, a decrease of 223,098 bushels, as compared with the average of 1887-89. The United States increased their share from 0·73 to 1·56 per cent, while Canada increased its from 50·27 per cent to 60·45 per cent.

458. In potatoes, Great Britain imported in 1890-92 a yearly average of 5,065,681 bushels, an increase over the yearly average of the preceding three years of 702,914 bushels. The United States share decreased from 0·02 per cent to 0·01 per cent, and Canada's increased from 0·02 per cent to 0·07 per cent.

459. In green apples, Great Britain's imports averaged 3,079,010 bushels a year in the 1890-92 period, a decrease of 38,779 bushels. The United States, which supplied 59·20 per cent of the demand in the 1887-89 period, supplied only 43·21 per cent in the 1890-92 period, while Canada increased its proportion from 36·35 per cent in the 1887-89 period to 44·58 per cent in the 1890-92 period.

460. A comparison of the year ended June 30th, 1893, with the three-year period, 1890-92, in the articles already enumerated, shows that in horses Canada increased the proportion of her supply of England's wants from 4·38 per cent to 15 per cent, while the United States advanced from 1·73 per cent to 4·34. It is thus seen that Canada, which outstripped the United States in 1890-92, has done even better in 1893, the increase having been for Canada, in comparison with the United States as 8 to 5.

The demand in England in 1893 has not been equal to that in the period 1890-92.

461. With respect to cattle, the demand in Great Britain was smaller in 1893 than in the previous three-year period by 150,000 head, but in supplying that demand Canada has advanced from 16¾ per cent. to 25 per cent, while the United States have increased but 5 per cent over their previous proportion.

462. In sheep, there has been a decrease in the number imported by Great Britain in the fiscal year 1892-93, as compared with the previous three-year period, though, during the calendar year 1893, there was an increase in England's imports of 6,000, as compared with the calendar year 1892. Canada's proportion of the supply increased from 16⅔ per cent in 1890-92 to 21⅓ per cent in 1892-93, while that of the United States fell off from 2·49 per cent to 0·08 per cent.

463. The decrease in the British import of sheep, which is very marked, having been 62,682 in 1893, and 344,504 in 1891, has been accompanied with a great increase in the importation of fresh mutton, the quantity imported in the calendar year 1893 having been 1,971,500 cwt., against 1,662,994 cwt. in 1891. The following table will show the growth of the mutton trade and the decrease of the sheep trade during a series of years :—

BRITISH IMPORTS.

Year.	Sheep.	Fresh Mutton.
	Number.	Cwt.
1886	1,038,965	653,447
1887	971,404	783,114
1888	956,210	988,010
1889	677,958	1,225,058
1890	358,458	1,656,419
1891	344,504	1,662,994
1892	79,048	1,699,966
1893	62,682	1,971,500

464. Canada and the United States do very little in the line of supplying Great Britain with mutton, the United States supply being only equal to 0·02 per cent of the total in 1893 and Canada sending absolutely nothing. The great supplier of mutton is Australia, which in 1893 marketed in Great Britain 1,187,458 cwt. out of a total import of 1,971,500, or over 60 per cent ; New Zealand being the principal exporter from the Australian group.

465. Canada can only enter into competition with the Australian colonies by adopting the freezing process employed by them. Even with the adoption of the same means it is doubtful if it would be worth while to make the attempt to compete, the conditions of sheep-raising in Australia being such as to enable sheep-raisers there to carry on the business in the best possible way.

466. In pork, the trade statistics show that Great Britain required during the fiscal year 1892-93 a larger quantity than the average of the previous three years, that the United States supplied under 31 per cent, against nearly 50 per cent in the 1890-92 period, and that Canada advanced her supply from 0·01 per cent to 1·01 per cent; the United States going down and Canada going up.

467. In salted beef, the requirements of Great Britain were less in 1892-93 than the average of the previous three-year period by 4,000,000 pounds, and the demand for the calendar year 1893 was over 8,000,000 pounds less than for the calendar year 1892, showing that during the last six months the falling off in the demand has not only continued but has gone on at an accelerated rate. The United States in the fiscal year 1893 did 97 per cent of the supplying and Canada did nothing.

468. In fresh beef, Great Britain, during the fiscal year 1892-93, increased her importations from 218½ million pounds in the previous three-year period to 221¾ million pounds. Of this business the United States did nearly 93 per cent and Canada only 0·01 per cent, showing no increase over past years.

This trade received a check during the last six months of the calendar year 1893, in common with other branches of meat supply, owing probably to the great coal strike in the United Kingdom, which began in July with 28,000 miners and surface-workers leaving work, and ended in October, the Government's intervention proving successful in effecting a settlement of the dispute.

469. In meats, all other, Canada, during the fiscal year 1892-93, supplied 9·43 per cent of the demand from the United Kingdom, against 3·85 per cent in the previous period, 1890-92, while the United States supply fell from 74 per cent to 52·6 per cent.

470. In the supply of lard and tallow Canada increased her proportion of the former, and remained at the same percentage

as before with respect to tallow. Of the two articles Great Britain required in 1893 no less than 285,000,000 pounds, the United States supplying, of lard, 98 per cent and of tallow 15·60 per cent, and Canada supplying only 698,517 pounds of the first and 35,034 pounds of the second.

471. The demands of the United Kingdom in butter were 257,869,764 pounds, an increase over the 1890-92 average of 20,000,000 pounds.

Canada advanced her proportion of the supply from 1·19 per cent in the average of the three years 1890-91-92, to 2·35 per cent, while the United States fell from the three years' average of 3·71 per cent to 1·50 per cent.

472. In cheese, Great Britain required 251,582,352 pounds during the fiscal year 1892-93, against an average of 239,613,397 pounds in the three-year period. Of this quantity Canada supplied 53·08 per cent, an advance from 44·19 per cent, her proportion in the three-year period. The United States, which in the three years 1890-91-92 averaged 31·05 per cent, fell off to 27¾ per cent in 1893.

473. In eggs, Canada sent 3·83 per cent in 1893, against 1·45 per cent in 1890-91-92.

474. In wheat, Canada did 7·08 per cent of the supplying of Great Britain, against the average of 2·30 per cent in the previous three-year period.

475. In barley, the two countries do pretty nearly the same proportion, the United States proportion being 1·92 per cent and Canada's 1·51, and in each case the proportion in 1893 was less than in the 1890-92 period.

476. In oats, Canada's proportion advanced from 4·19 per cent in 1890-92 to 13·08 per cent in 1893, while that of the United States receded from 10·59 per cent in 1890-92 to 2·53 per cent in 1893.

477. In pease, Canada's proportion was 60·90 per cent in 1893 and 60·45 per cent in the 1890-92 period. The United States proportion was 1·56 per cent.

478. In flour of wheat, Great Britain's imports for the fiscal year 1892-93 were 11,792,699 barrels, of which the United States supplied nearly 88 per cent and Canada 1·73 per cent. In the three-year period the United States supplied 78·70 per cent and

Canada 1·66. The gain by Canada was small compared with that of the United States.

In this trade Great Britain's imports in 1881 were equal to 68,505,319 cwt., of which 16·6 per cent was in the form of flour. In 1893 the imports were 87,007,808 cwt., of which 25·4 per cent was in the form of flour.

479. During the period 1881-93 (13 years), Great Britain has imported 35,253,642 tons of wheat and 9,530,495 tons of flour. Of this amount the United States have supplied over 52 per cent of the wheat and 80·4 per cent of the flour.

480. Canada's share has been small, and her proportion of flour has not increased as it might have done. There is a large trade to be done, and Canada, having a better wheat than the United States, ought to do a much larger proportion than she does. Out of 10,000,000 barrels wanted 180,000 is a small proportion.

481. In supplying the demand of potatoes neither Canada nor the United States do much. The United Kingdom requires a yearly average of nearly 6,000,000 bushels. The United States supplied 0·06 per cent and Canada 0·07 per cent of the total of 7,649,975 bushels imported by the United Kingdom in 1893.

482. In apples (green), Canada supplied Great Britain in 1893 with 65·93 per cent of her imports, against 44·60 per cent in the previous three-year period. The United States, which in the three-year period supplied 43·21 per cent of the imports, in 1893 fell off to 25·32 per cent.

483. Put into tabular form, the returns show as under :—

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN. — 1893 COMPARED WITH 1890-1-2.

Article.	Canada.	United States.
Horses	Increase.	Increase.
Cattle	"	"
Sheep	"	Decrease.
Mutton	None.	"
Pork	Increase.	"
Bacon and hams	"	"
Beef, salted	None.	Increase.
" fresh	Stationary.	"
Meats, all other	Increase.	Decrease.
Lard	"	Increase.
[illegible]	Stationary.	Decrease.
[illegible]	Increase.	"

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES EXPORTS—*Continued.*

Article.	Canada.	United States.
Cheese	Increase.	Decrease.
Poultry	"	"
Eggs	"	None.
Wheat	"	Increase.
Barley	Decrease.	Decrease.
Oats	Increase.	"
Pease	"	Stationary.
Flour	"	Increase.
Potatoes	Stationary.	"
Apples, green	Increase.	Decrease.

484. Considerable attention has been directed in recent years to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and for the purpose of encouraging the industry, the Government, at present, pays a bounty on all beet sugar produced; but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear at present to be understood in this country. The bounty paid is $1 per ton, with an additional 3⅛ cents for every pound testing over 70 degrees, and the payments made so far have been :—

Year ended 30th June, 1892	$23,767
Year ended 30th June, 1893	20,568

485. The total production of sugar in the world during the last three years has been calculated as follows* :—

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Kind of Sugar.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Beet sugar (Europe) Tons.	3,695,568	3,490,927	3,400,000
Cane sugar "	2,529,536	2,795,500	2,760,000
Total	6,225,104	6,286,427	6,160,000

486. The following is a comparison between the exports of agricultural produce of 1892 and 1893, calculated in the same manner as the tables in the chapter on Trade and Commerce. It will be seen that the increase in 1893 was due entirely to larger volume, and that, in spite of some heavy advances and declines, prices as a whole remained very much the same as in 1892, the

increase of over three and a half million dollars in volume being only offset by a fall of $437,000 in price. The heaviest falls were in horses, sheep, wheat, barley, flour and potatoes, while the greatest increase was in bacon, cheese, apples and swine.

EXPORTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF CANADA IN 1893, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1892.

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.		
	Actual in 1893.	At prices in 1892.	Due to Variation in Quantity.	Due to Variation in Price.	Actually more or less than 1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
Horses	1,461,157	1,618,000	+ 264,000	— 157,000	+ 107,130
Cattle	7,745 083	7,751,000	+ 2,000	— 6,000	— 3,866
Sheep	1,247,855	1,516,000	+ 131,000	— 268,000	— 137,291
Swine	146,090	85,000	+ 83,000	+ 61,000	+ 144,452
Other animals and poultry	61,127	63,000	+ 13,000	— 2,000	+ 11,475
Mutton	7,671	3,000	— 11,000	+ 5,000	— 5,987
Pork	81,953	50,000	+ 42,000	+ 32,000	+ 74,087
Bacon	1,830,368	1,639,000	+ 545,000	+ 191,000	+ 736,163
Hams	140,150	118,000	+ 60,000	+ 22,000	+ 82,349
Beef	21,279	16,000	+ 10,000	+ 5,000	+ 14,825
Meats, canned	1,005,087	998,000	+ 367,000	+ 7,000	+ 373,740
" all other	25,228	38,000	+ 20,000	— 13,000	+ 7,012
Poultry, dressed	20,840	19,000	— 8,000	+ 2,000	— 5,638
Lard	66,773	56,000	+ 53,000	+ 11,000	+ 64,269
Tallow	2,283	2,000	+ 2,000	....	+ 1,858
Butter	1,296,814	1,295,000	+ 239,000	+ 2,000	+ 240,756
Cheese	13,407,470	13,198,000	+ 1,545,000	+ 210,000	+ 1,755,058
Eggs	868,007	935,000	— 155,000	— 67,000	— 221,791
Wheat	7,060,033	7,393,000	+ 445,000	— 333,000	+ 112,182
Barley	944,355	1,025,000	— 1,588,000	— 81,000	— 1,669,008
" malt	1,245	1,000	....	....	— 205
Oats	2,553,910	2,542,000	+ 301,000	+ 12,000	+ 312,654
Pease, whole	2,441,434	2,392,000	— 864,000	+ 50,000	— 813,724
" split	137,198	149,000	— 46,000	— 12,000	— 58,178
Rye	39,243	51,000	— 139,000	— 12,000	— 151,262
Beans	355,682	360,000	— 52,000	— 4,000	— 55,963
Other grain	302,422	344,000	— 33,000	— 42,000	— 75,211
Bran	180,766	198,000	+ 53,000	— 17,000	+ 35,623
Flour, wheat	1,741,028	1,921,000	+ 137,000	— 180,000	— 43,385
Oat meal	625,977	629,000	+ 220,000	— 3,000	+ 216,658
Potatoes	421,958	561,000	+ 266,000	— 139,000	+ 126,537
Hops	48,244	54,000	+ 50,000	— 6,000	+ 43,994
Hay	1,452,872	1,432,000	+ 631,000	+ 21,000	+ 652,339
Straw	26,056	27,000	+ 13,000	— 1,000	+ 11,733
Flax	124,082	102,000	— 10,000	+ 22,000	+ 11,722
Apples, dried	199,699	195,000	+ 180,000	+ 5,000	+ 185,307
" green or ripe	2,731,223	2,484,000	+ 1,039,000	+ 247,000	+ 1,286,340
Fruits, all other	169,094	154,000	— 21,000	+ 15,000	— 5,852
Wool	228,311	256,000	+ 55,000	— 28,000	+ 27,451
Other animal products	589,870	573,000	— 69,000	+ 17,000	— 52,344
All other articles	492,969	501,000	— 178,000	— 8,000	— 186,095
Total	52,302,906	52,744,000	+ 3,592,000	— 442,000	+ 3,149,838

487. The following table, compiled from returns furnished by the Custom house authorities, is a comparative statement of the quantities and values of the exports from the port of Montreal, during the season of navigation in the years 1892 and 1893, of the principal articles of Canadian agricultural produce, showing the countries to which they were shipped :—

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1892.		1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Horses......No.	Great Britain.	1,728	253,010	1,709	223,035
	United States.	924	105,303	1,064	131,911
	Newfoundland	15	2,776	42	4,940
	Belgium......	....	....	1	200
		2,667	361,089	2,816	360,086
Cattle..... "	Great Britain.	96,632	6,882,788	81,421	6,307,488
	Germany.	1,591	124,780	1,042	79,460
	Belgium.....	500	40,000	498	39,840
	Newfoundland	....	....	74	2,864
		98,723	7,047,568	83,035	6,429,652
Sheep..... "	Great Britain.	15,794	142,202	3,625	41,982
	United States.	69	276	....	....
	Newfoundland	....	....	68	380
		15,863	142,478	3,693	42,362
Swine... "	Great Britain.	1,281	11,374	137	1,370
	United States.	3	65	....	....
		1,284	11,439	137	1,370
Mutton....Lbs.	United States.	7,877	1,414	6,632	1,132
Pork....... "	Great Britain.	....	....	1,400	105
	B. W. Indies..	....	....	5,000	310
	Newfoundland	62,518	3,420	158,550	11,064
		62,518	3,420	164,950	11.479
Bacon and hams..... "	Great Britain.	1,849,245	185,120	3,008,283	300,673
	Newfoundland	2,170	251	39,569	4,036
	United States	38	6	13	2
	Germany.....	....	....	340	36
	B. W. Indies..	....	....	2,000	250
	Belgium......	....	....	60	10
		1,851,453	185,377	3,050,265	305,007

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*Board of Trade Journal, February, 1893.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	1892.		1893.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			$	
Beef, fresh and salted. Lbs.	Great Britain.	......	......	15,200
	United States.	......	......	......
	Newfoundland	5,100	322	111,000
		5,100	322	126,200
Meats, canned.... "	Great Britain.	9,852,063	982,431	7,838,075
	Newfoundland	......	......	26,460
	United States.	......	......	12,190
	France......	......	......	300
		9,852,063	982,431	7,877,025
Meats, all other.. "	Great Britain.	927	120	165,062
	United States.	18,769	1,321	970
	Germany.....	......	......	......
	Sweden.....	......	......	......
	Newfoundland	2,334	532	21,177
	B. W. Indies..	24	48	......
		22,054	2,021	187,209
Lard....... "	Great Britain.	173,073	17,289	206,910
	Newfoundland	785	56	1,800
	United States.	......	......	400
		173,858	17,345	209,110
Tallow..... "	Great Britain.	32,745	1,807	163,224
Butter...... "	Great Britain.	5,325,878	965,934	4,497,393
	United States.	683	135	1,073
	Germany.....	7.071	1,175	......
	Newfoundland	378,715	72,786	340,596
	Belgium ...	414	81	260
	B. W. Indies.	2,250	450	17,887
	France.......	......	......	4,901
	St. Pierre.....	......	......	1,375
		5,715,011	1,040,561	4,863,485
Cheese..... "	Great Britain.	104,190,955	10,318,951	113,509,969
	United States.	29	8	508
	Newfoundland	164,089	16,554	202,899
	Belgium......	1,750	175	11,020
	B. W. Indies.	2,240	260	234
	Germany.....	......	......	1,734
		104,359,063	10,335,948	113,726,364

RICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL—*Con.*

RTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	1892.		1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
...... Doz.	Great Britain.	2,744,134	314,894	1,660,192	243,889
	United States.	1,850	241	30	6
	Belgium......	490	56	....	....
	Newfoundland	160	15	....	....
	France.......	....	....	60	12
		2,746,634	315,206	1,660,282	243,907
t.... Bush.	Great Britain.	4,057,201	3,697,615	2,244,344	1,626,495
	United States.	58	58	13	13
	Newfoundland	3	3	....	....
	Germany.....	296,736	248,911	7,774	5,440
	Belgium......	12,049	12,049	41,778	31,300
	Holland......	217,460	174,894	7,648	7,648
	Denmark.....	....	....	41,825	31,370
		4,583,507	4,133,530	2,343,382	1,702,266
y... "	Great Britain.	398,722	228,612	44,286	25,817
	Holland......	8,761	5,256	....	....
	Newfoundland	2,082	896	1,994	1,192
	United States.	10	7	....	....
		409,575	234,771	46,280	27,009
..... "	Great Britain.	4,910,997	1,697,327	2,402,766	907,231
	Newfoundland	8,378	2,991	27,249	11,244
	United States.	41,820	14,637	....	....
	Germany.....	14,971	5,343	181,731	67,392
	Belgium......	206,806	82,777	165,018	68,156
	Holland......	12,449	4,979	147,080	64,857
	B. W. Indies..	1,350	510	236	90
	France.......	....	....	416	164
		5,196,771	1,808,564	2,924,496	1,119,134
whole split. "	Great Britain.	1,685,489	1,193,711	1,691,628	1,203,631
	Germany.....	256,992	214,876	193,937	137,759
	Belgium......	50,002	37,597	115,538	90,158
	Holland......	108,206	87,842	87,478	67,912
	Newfoundland	40,279	39,207	20,942	17,813
	United States.	....	....	52	42
	B. W. Indies..	....	....	500	725
		2,140,968	1,573,233	2,110,075	1,518,040

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL—Con.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1892.		1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Rye......Bush.	Great Britain..	13,941	12,079	29,675	14,890
	Germany......	10,958	9,500	....	....
	Holland......	9,017	8,100	....	....
	Newfoundland.	5	5	....	....
	Belgium. .. .	....	....	8,720	6,104
		33,921	29,684	38,395	20,994
Flour.....Brls.	Great Britain..	129,547	572,710	153,975	665,267
	Belgium.	30	100	....	....
	Newfoundland.	106,505	500,236	156,281	668,340
	Germany......	179	894	320	1,836
	B. W. Indies...	20	90	....	....
	United States..	....	....	451	1,856
	St. Pierre......	....	....	150	498
		236,281	1,074,030	311,177	1,337,797
Oatmeal. ... "	Great Britain..	55,470	254,817	48,615	179,552
	Newfoundland.	1,866	9,364	2,569	9,687
	United States..	2	6	1	4
	Germany	....	....	164	656
		57,338	264,187	51,349	189,899
Potatoes..Bush.	Great Britain..	3,600	1,808	....	....
	United States..	814	208	506	213
	Newfoundland.	120	60	1,000	545
		4,534	2,076	1,506	758
Hay......Tons	Great Britain..	21,020	237,304	58,749	667,212
	United States..	137	1,337	336	3,660
	Germany......	1,111	16,338	2,785	28,453
	Belgium..	82	1,132	154	2,015
	Newfoundland.	2,187	22,409	2,503	26,689
	B. W. Indies...	24	210	4	48
	France........	....	....	5,286	59,896
	St. Pierre......	....	....	10	120
		24,561	278,730	69,827	788,093
Apples ...Brls.	Great Britain..	436,941	957,679	60,171	185,534
	Newfoundland.	10,855	30,571	1,881	5,949
	United States..	991	2,503	32	84
	Other countries	7	13	....	....
	France........	....	....	3	14
	Germany ...	....	....	14	55
		448,794	990,766	62,101	191,636
	Total value..	....	30,837,997	....	27,391,463

he following table gives the total imports for home con- and imports from Great Britain and the United States ada of agricultural produce in 1893 :—

	IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.					
es.	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
...No.	1,762	78,225	53	896	1,706	77,255
... “	1,629	20,437	1	40	1,628	20,397
.. “	37,994	91,406	....	....	37,994	91,406
...	....	525	....	....	....	522
als....	....	15,919	....	1,919	....	12,523
..Lbs.	2,132	149	....	....	1,787	140
.. “	3,865,946	272,780	3,600	318	3,860,146	272,297
ns “	670,155	76,008	5,085	851	664,950	75,143
.. “	2,316,881	91,594	11,640	789	2,304,741	90,780
her “	1,694,300	163,013	31,061	3,961	1,631,656	154,836
.. “	147,630	12,672	960	86	146,518	12,570
.. “	612,749	33,978	26,591	1,775	585,658	32,182
....	....	1,947,886	....	93,888	....	1,731,053
. Lbs.	10,503,645	1,651,440	3,021,673	571,869	4,114,476	570,384
.. “	224,384	46,637	1,123	280	223,061	46,331
.. “	116,106	20,964	18,550	3,942	89,437	15,761
.....	....	12,297	....	1,208	....	10,341
..Doz.	72,977	13,194	111	40	58,519	12,122
.Bush.	9,069	8,160	12	17	9,057	8,143
“	2,138	1,365	520	432	1,618	933
. “	44,264	19,886	309	482	43,951	19,401
. “	11,032	16,112	1,245	1,719	9,649	14,092
. “	13,752	21,742	166	248	12,757	20,890
. “	302	221	....	....	302	221
“	2,031,375	981,588	....	....	2,031,375	981,588
.Brls.	65,495	158,819	3	21	65,492	158,798
..Lbs.	216,204	6,915	83,361	2,699	132,843	4,216
t.Brls.	34,507	127,005	2,105	10,867	32,398	116,119
ed, &c.	....	29,915	....	4	....	29,611
.Bush.	53,296	37,571	28	30	53,258	37,537
.Tons.	1,494	14,151	....	....	1,494	14,151
Lbs.	559,289	163,374	89,213	30,673	350,334	94,530
.Bush.	11,713	12,637	22	132	11,488	11,979
r “	....	462,605	....	28,064	....	404,679
d Cwt	198,800	1,150,134	83,098	474,581	96,802	575,985
plants, ...	....	105,626	....	3,331	....	100,860
v. Lbs.	13,073,185	1,717,635	928	551	12,753,477	1,616,335
d Lbs	16,623	1,337	81	10	16,542	1,327
en and e. Brls.	11,146	35,165	....	....	11,138	35,109
..Qts.	437	35	....	....	437	35
.. “	53,850	11,464	....	....	53,850	11,464
..Lbs.	995,670	70,207	296,872	31,979	697,548	38,146
.. “	1,091,365	61,982	....	....	1,091,085	61,971
.Bush.	5,715	20,286	....	....	5,715	20,286
ds, lbs	721,635	65,067	36	4	721,471	65,058
ticles .	....	848,491	....	128,823	....	687,075
......	....	10,698,619	....	1,396,529	....	8,356,582

489. The following table gives a statement of exports from Canada in 1893 of agricultural produce, showing total exports and exports to Great Britain and the United States :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.					
	Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Horses ....No.	13,219	1,461,157	1,946	274,310	10,606	1,123,339
Cattle .... "	107,224	7,745,083	99,904	7,402,208	402	11,032
Sheep .... "	360,509	1,247,855	14,821	133,222	337,718	1,088,814
Swine .... "	14,800	146,090	1,614	14,704	12,903	130,093
Other animals and poultry	....	61,127	....	5,304	....	52,114
Mutton ...... Lbs.	89,957	7,671	....	....	44,452	5,606
Pork.......... "	903,022	81,953	398,174	46,689	5,292	323
Bacon .... "	17,288,311	1,830,368	17,274,676	1,828,555	2,132	288
Hams .... "	1,216,036	140,150	1,142,162	132,091	468	48
Beef .... "	356,106	21,279	3,705	394	2,456	153
Meats, canned "	10,115,626	1,005,087	10,077,846	1,001,314	75	4
Lard......... "	709,624	66,773	698,517	65,861	90	8
Tallow .... "	39,934	2,283	35,034	1,956	50	3
Hides, horns and skins..........	....	392,368	....	5,307	....	385,246
Wool ....Lbs.	1,168,834	228,311	....	....	1,167,360	228,030
Butter .... "	7,036,013	1,296,814	6,076,757	1,118,614	41,323	7,539
Cheese .... "	133,946,365	13,407,470	133,559,110	13,360,237	163,664	23,578
Poultry	....	20,840	....	3,119	....	13,982
Eggs ....Doz.	6,805,432	868,007	4,104,632	538,944	2,664,942	324,355
Wheat .....Bush.	9,271,885	7,060,033	8,617,967	6,666,382	454,633	246,568
Barley.... . "	2,040,648	944,355	550,695	278,515	1,431,398	638,271
Oats......... "	7,273,906	2,553,910	6,261,258	2,137,145	63,300	22,223
Pease. ... "	3,414,346	2,578,632	2,509,102	1,795,758	462,686	427,136
Beans....... "	276,313	355,682	....	....	273,354	351,058
Buckwheat.. "	594,604	277,681	68,272	32,547	156,301	67,376
Rye .... "	59,121	39,243	37,617	24,436	10,541	5,302
Corn .... "	2,790	2,308	....	....	28	26
Cornmeal....Brls.	1,073	3,938	301	1,504	....	....
Oatmeal..... "	156,387	625,977	124,212	503,294	30,534	115,962
Flour, wheat. "	410,185	1,741,028	204,687	851,026	2,412	7,030
Bran ....Cwt.	255,022	180,766	98,818	87,506	145,182	83,016
Flax .... "	34,868	124,082	....	....	34,868	124,082
Potatoes....Bush.	1,112,838	421,958	5,876	2,645	800,225	259,176
Hay ....Tons.	151,881	1,452,872	50,892	515,461	94,282	854,958
Hops ....Lbs.	319,503	48,244	302,259	44,629	14,987	3,134
Seeds, clover and grass..........	....	221,917	....	136,151	....	78,116
Apples, dried. Lbs.	3,476,837	199,699	650,859	41,501	531,774	23,241
" green and ripe Brls.	1,187,665	2,731,223	946,063	2,247,482	228,302	447,249
Berries, all kinds .	....	96,219	....	80	....	96,104
Fruits, canned or preserved	....	47,057	....	36,727	....	10,236
Fruits, all other ..	....	25,760	....	238	....	24,646
All other articles. .	....	539,636	....	69,681	....	418,802
Total	....	52,302,906	....	41,405,537	....	7,698,267

490. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities, there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

491. The following table gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in 1889, 1890 and 1891, without reference to the countries from whence they came :—

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889-90-91-92.

Articles.		Quantity.			
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Horses	No.	13,832	19,286	21,672	20,994
Cattle	"	555,222	642,596	507,407	502,237
Sheep	"	677,958	358,458	344,504	79,048
Mutton	Lbs.	137,206,496	194,300,736	193,543,504	198,058,336
Pork	"	43,310,400	33,611,872	39,683,392	40,371,632
Bacon and hams	"	502,220,096	560,001,792	528,081,344	575,065,120
Beef, salted	"	29.396,416	30,769,312	27,749,008	30,844,128
" fresh	"	155,204,234	207,724,416	215,097,232	232,919,344
Meats, all other	"	81,151,504	85,151,360	92,349,040	98,746,144
Lard	"	133,577,248	142,602,432	117,743,808	138,773,712
Tallow and stearine	"	139,331,472	154,962,416	153,574,512	154,076,048
Butter	"	215,918,304	227,104,304	239,187,984	244,497,008
Cheese	"	213,695,888	240,196,880	228,628,400	250,075,504
*Poultry and game	$	2,302,872	2,422,904	2,223,964	2,839,359
Eggs	Doz.	94,325,030	102,912,460	106,283,140	111,394,190
Wheat	Bush.	109,296,855	112,885,136	123,784,195	121,150,025
Barley	"	40,602,125	38,915,305	40,753,295	33,313,798
Oats	"	52,674,809	41,924,848	54,683,651	51,590,474
Pease	"	3,164,334	3,439,311	4,516,178	4,669,452
Flour	Brls.	8,216,366	8,833,068	9,364,881	12,379,365
Potatoes	Bush.	3,480,262	3,621,520	5,959,961	5,615,561
Onions	"	3,854,453	3,871,195	4,281,046	4,420,276
Apples	"	3,612,316	2,574,957	3,147,373	4,514,700
Flax seed	"	18,155,960	15,465,320	17,600,896	15,217,216
Flax, dressed and undressed	Lbs.	177,791,264	177,167,088	164,991,120	164,425,072
Wool	"	696,011,487	629,236,209	715,470,708	738,251,203

*Value only

492. The decrease in the shipment of cattle to Great Britain in 1893 is doubtless due to the scheduling of Canadian cattle on the 4th November, 1892, the order coming into effect on the following 21st.

This order remained in force during the whole season of 1893, and has not been removed yet (June, 1894), notwithstanding the strong protests against its continuance made by shippers here and by graziers in England and Scotland. A most elaborate report on the subject, prepared by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, was forwarded to the British Government. The following is a digest of this report :—

The case on behalf of Canada for the cessation of the scheduling by the United Kingdom of Canadian cattle, enforcing their slaughter on landing, instead of their introduction into the country, on the ground of a few assorted cases of pleuro-pneumonia, may be found in the following summary of a report by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada to the Governor in Council :—

The Secretary of the Imperial Board of Agriculture, in a letter dated July 20th, 1893, stated that special examinations under the order of April 17th, 1893, were applied to 67 cargoes, comprising 30,561 head of cattle. The veterinary inspector of the Board found that the lungs of one animal from the ss. "Brazilian," and of two animals from the ss. "Lake Winnipeg," presented the appearance of pleuro-pneumonia. In six other cases forwarded by the local officers of the board, the inspector found pneumonia and tuberculosis, but not pleuro-pneumonia.

Professor Brown, Director of the Veterinary Branch of the Board, after a microscopic examination, held the disease to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia, "differing only in unimportant characters from the European type of the disease," and claimed that the history of this pleuro-pneumonia of North America proved it to be as contagious and fatal as the pleuro-pneumonia of Europe.

A later case from the ss. "Hurona," in October, 1893, was held to be of the same nature.

The Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, in a report to the Council dated January 24, 1894, showed that this proved too much, as a disease so "contagious and fatal" must have spread through Canada and could not be concealed, whereas neither the veterinary officers of the department, nor private veterinary surgeons could find a trace of the disease, either in the localities from which the cattle came, or in other parts of the Dominion. In the case of the animal from the "Hurona," it was for weeks with over seven hundred and fifty others on board ship, and was previously for months with twenty others on Howe Island, without any spread of the disease.

Mr. Hunting, a competent veterinary surgeon, engaged by Sir Charles Tupper, held that the disease was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and combatted Professor Brown's theory of a peculiar

North American type, differing from that of Europe, Australia and Asia.

Professor McEachran and Professor Adami, of McGill University and Jesus College, Cambridge, examined a portion of the lungs of the "Hurona" animal. In their reports they pointed out in detail the difference between the disease found and contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Professor McEachren characterized it as a "transit" disease, only found after the exposure of the animals to long voyages, and unknown in Canadian heards.

The Minister of Agriculture added information that had been requested by the Imperial authorities, as to the laws and regulations in regard to the importation and quarantine of cattle, showing that the system in force was a perfect safeguard against the introduction of disease.

The Minister pointed out that the Imperial veterinary officials have supervised the slaughter of 13,557 Canadian cattle since the scheduling in 1892 without finding any spread of contagion or cases of old disease. He also pointed out that from 1880, the date of the present quarantine system, to November, 1892, 909,828 head of cattle had been imported from Canada, had mingled freely with British herds, many as "stockers" being kept and fattened on British farms without any outbreak of disease or spread of contagion

The conclusions of the Minister were that there was an irreconcilable conflict of professional opinion between the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture and the advisers of the High Commissioner for Canada ; that it was not established that there was an American type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia differing from that of the rest of the world ; that the assertion of contagiousness was not sustained by any facts ; that no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia could be found in Canada ; that the history of the particular animals in question, the conditions of the locality of origin, their long transit by rail and steamer, with close herding, fully agreed with the reports after examination by Professors McEachran and Adami, and established the non-contagious nature of the disease ; and that the reports of Imperial veterinary authorities, of the veterinary advisers of the High Commissioner, and the facts connected with the cases in question were consistent with the definition "non-contagious transit pneumonia."

The Minister submitted that for these reasons there was no cause for continuing the Dominion of Canada in the schedule of countries whence free importation of cattle is prohibited. He recommended the communication of the report to Lord Ripon, the Secretary for the Colonies.

493. The following table gives a comparison of the of agricultural products and stock from Canada and th States :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS F	
	Canada.	Un
	$	
Horses	1,461,157	
Cattle	7,745,083	*
Sheep	1,247,855	
Swine	146,090	
Other animals and poultry	61,127	
Mutton	7,671	
Pork	81,953	
Bacon	1,830,368	
Hams	140,150	
Beef	21,279	
Meats, canned	1,005,087	
Lard	66,773	
Tallow	2,283	
Hides, horns and skins	392,368	
Wool	228,311	
Butter	1,296,814	
Cheese	13,407,470	
Poultry	20,840	
Eggs	868,007	
Wheat	7,060,033	
Barley	944,355	
Oats	2,553,910	
Pease	2,578,632	}
Beans	355,682	
Buckwheat	277,681	Not
Rye	39,243	
Corn	2,308	
Cornmeal	3,938	
Oatmeal	625,977	
Flour, wheat	1,741,028	
Bran	180,766	Not
Flax	124,082	
Potatoes	421,958	
Hay	1,452,872	
Hops	48,244	
Seeds, clover and grass	221,917	
Apples, dried	199,699	
" green or ripe	2,731,223	
Berries, all kinds	96,219	
Fruits, canned or preserved	47,057	
" all other	25,760	
All other articles	539,636	†
Total	52,302,906	3

* Included in all other fruits. † $22,891,899 tobacco leaf included.

494. Cattle quarantine in Canada is carried out under the provisions of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," chapter 69, Revised Statutes of Canada, and the administration is made in conformity with regulations established by Orders in Council, passed in accordance therewith.

Cattle quarantines are established in all the provinces and along the international frontier west of Manitoba, at points which are the travelled trails. These points are watched in such a way as to render smuggling difficult, if not impossible, and every assistance is rendered the veterinary quarantine officers by the Mounted Police Force and the Customs officers.

495. Neat cattle are prohibited from entering the old provinces of Canada at any point east of the frontier between Manitoba and Ontario, except for breeding purposes only, and no animals, except for breeding purposes, are brought in at any seaboard port of the Dominion.

Neat cattle are prohibited from crossing the frontier between the United States and the old provinces mentioned, except at Point Edward, at the foot of Lake Huron, Ontario.

All neat cattle are subject to a quarantine of 90 days, and all animals brought into the quarantines for detention are strictly isolated from the animals of the country, and each separate importation is isolated by itself, while in quarantine.

In Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, owing to the special conditions of those great areas, and the needs of the settlers, neat cattle, for stock purposes, are allowed to enter at the quarantine stations subject to a quarantine of 90 days.

496. Swine, except for breeding purposes, are prohibited from crossing the United States frontier for importation into Canada, except at Point Edward, where such animals are detained for a quarantine of 21 days.

497. Sheep are subject to a quarantine of 15 days on the Atlantic seaboard, and are allowed to cross the United States frontier, if found healthy on inspection; if not so found, entry is prohibited.

498. Horses and mules—entry prohibited, except free from contagious disease.

499. Duly qualified veterinary surgeons act as quarantine inspectors at the several cattle quarantine stations, under direction

of the Minister of Agriculture, with two superior officers, Professor D. McEachran, of McGill University, as Chief Inspector for the province of Quebec, Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia; the other, Professor Andrew Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Chief Inspector for the province of Ontario.

500. The establishment of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion of Canada was authorized by Act of Parliament in 1886. They are five in number and contain in all about 3,100 acres of land. There is a Central Experimental Farm located at the capital, Ottawa, and there are four branch farms in the other provinces. The Central Farm has been established near the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec and serves the purposes of both these important provinces. One of the branch farms is located at Nappan, Nova Scotia, near the dividing line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and serves for the three Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Another has been established at Brandon, Manitoba, for the province of Manitoba. A third at Indian Head in the provisional territory of Assiniboia, as an aid to agriculture in the North-west Territories, while the fourth is located at Agassiz, British Columbia, where it serves a like purpose for that province.

501. At all these farms many experiments are in progress in all branches of agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, and many problems of great importance to farmers have already been solved. In selecting the sites for these farms, due regard has been had to the great variations in climate in different parts of the Dominion, and they have been so placed as to render efficient help to the farmers in the more thickly-settled districts, and at the same time to cover the most varied conditions which influence agriculture in Canada.

502. The Central Farm has about 500 acres of land and a complete outfit of buildings, with residences for the chief officers. There are buildings for cattle, horses, swine and poultry. There is also a dairy with all modern appliances for experimental work, a seed-testing and propagating house with a building affording facilities for the distribution of large quantities of promising seed grain for test by farmers in different parts of the country. A chemical laboratory has also been established and thoroughly ped with apparatus, where, under an efficient staff, analyses

are conducted of soils, fodder plants, grasses, roots, &c., of natural fertilizers, such as muds, mucks and marls from many parts of the Dominion. Waters for drinking purposes are also tested for purity, and many other useful lines of work undertaken bearing on agricultural pursuits.

503. The chief officers are a director, whose headquarters are at Ottawa, who supervises and directs the work on all the farms, and makes personal inspection of the branch farms at least once a year; an agriculturist, who conducts experiments with cattle and swine, also in dairying and with various agricultural crops. He also fills the important position of Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. There is also a horticulturist, who has charge of the extensive orchards and fruit plantations at Ottawa, and who carries on experimental work with the growing of fruits and vegetables and with the best method of treatment for the various diseases to which they are subject. A botanist and entomologist, who, with the aid of an assistant, investigates the subjects of injurious insects, noxious weeds and plant diseases occurring throughout Canada. This officer also visits localities affected with special insect invasions or parasitic diseases and suggests measures for their destruction or mitigation. Experiments are also being conducted in bee-keeping. In addition, there is a poultry manager, who takes charge of the poultry department, and a farm foreman, who directs the labour on the farm and takes general charge of the field crops. The production of new varieties of cereals and other crops, the ornamentation of the grounds, and the forestry plantations are departments in charge of the director and his assistant, the foreman of forestry. During the past five years about 700 new varieties of cereals have been produced at the Experimental Farms by cross-fertilizing and hybridizing. All those of less promise are from time to time rejected. There are, however, still 404 varieties under test—227 of wheat, 79 of barley, 15 of oats and 83 of pease. Nearly 20 acres of land are occupied by forest belts, composed mainly of useful timber trees, to test their relative growth for timber purposes. About 600 varieties of trees and shrubs are being tested in the ornamental clumps and groups in different parts of the grounds. With the aid of a suitable office staff a large correspondence is carried on with farmers, who are everywhere encouraged to write to the officers of the farm for information and advice whenever required.

504. At the branch farms much of the work is so arranged as to cover those questions which are of the most immediate import-

ance to the farmers residing in the several provinces. Each farm is furnished with suitable buildings and supplied with the best breeds of dairy cattle and some of those best suited for beef. Useful experiments are conducted with these, also in raising swine and poultry. Many tests are made with the most promising varieties of grain fodder-crops, roots, vegetables, forest trees, &c. Experiments are also conducted as to the best methods of preparing the soil for crops of various sorts, in the draining of land, in determining the best time for sowing, and also the most practical methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil.

505. A large proportion of those varieties of grain grown on the several farms which prove to be the best and most productive, is distributed by mail in small bags containing 3 pounds each, to farmers in all parts of the Dominion who ask for them. These sample bags of grain, when sown and properly cared for, usually produce from one to three bushels, and at the end of the second year the crop will generally furnish the farmer with a sufficient quantity of seed to sow a considerable acreage. This distribution is carried on at all the farms, but the larger part is sent out from the Central Farm. In 1893, 21,377 samples were mailed to 11,831 applicants. The surplus stock of promising varieties of grain grown at all the farms, beyond what is required for the sample bags, is sold to farmers in quantities of from 1 to 2 bushels to each applicant.

506. During the past three years more than 5,000 packages of seedling forest trees and cuttings, and about five tons of tree seeds have been sent out in small bags by mail, free of charge, to farmers in different parts of the North-west who have applied for them, and thus a general interest in tree-growing has been awakened. An annual report is published, containing particulars of the most important work done at each farm, and this report is sent to every farmer in the Dominion who asks for it. The number distributed annually is about 150,000 copies. Occasional bulletins on special subjects of importance are also issued from time to time, all of which are read with interest by a large proportion of the most intelligent farmers in the country.

507. The Dairying Service of the Department of Agriculture was begun in 1890, when a Dairy Commissioner was appointed to act in affiliation with the Central Experimental Farm. The good work of developing the agricultural resources of Canada through the dairying branch of farming has made steady and

rapid progress during the year. The extension of dairy farming is particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that by means of it the coarse grains and fodders are consumed largely upon the farms where they are grown. The elements of fertility, which are necessary to the continued growth of good crops, are thus left on the farms in the form of manure. A continuous and general selling of the crude, bulky and primitive products of griculture tends to deplete the soil of the substances which are equired to enable it to carry profitable crops. The production f fine food-products of concentrated quality and value, such as utter, cheese, pork, and beef, affords scope for the exercise of telligent labour with profit, and at the same time protects the nd against exhaustion.

It is a fortunate encouragement to those who are extending eir operations in dairying, that the prices for dairy products ave been maintained at fairly satisfactory figures during the ear. At no time up to the present has the exchange value of airy products in Canada been so high as during 1893; that is say, during 1893 a tub of fine butter or a box of fine cheese ould be exchanged for more clothing or dry goods, groceries, rniture, or farm machinery, than a tub of butter or a box of neese of similar quality could be exchanged for at any former eriod in the history of Canada.

The enlargement in the quantity of dairy products has been ainly in the article of cheese. The value of Canadian cheese xported during the year ending June 30th, 1893, was an increase f 40 per cent over the value of the cheese exported in the year 890. The demand in Great Britain for it has been steady; and he general excellence of quality and the total absence of adul-eration have gained a continuously improving reputation with he consumers in Great Britain. It is expected that "The Dairy roducts Act, 1893," will protect the good name which has been won and conserve it from injury by misrepresentation.

508. Notwithstanding the great increase in the quantity of heese which has been exported, the price has not fallen as low s the average of the past few years. The following figures from he Montreal Gazette may be taken as correct. They show the uotations by public cable report from Liverpool, and the prices uoted in Montreal, the prices in Liverpool being given in shil-ngs and pence and those in Montreal in cents, conversion from ne to the other being readily made at the rate of $4.86⅔ to the ound sterling :—

PRICE OF CHEESE IN SHILLINGS AND PENCE PER 112 LBS. AT LIVERPOOL.

—	1893.		1892.		1891.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	54 6	50 0	58 0	51 0	59 0	51 0
June	50 0	45 0	53 0	44 6	49 0	43 6
July	47 6	45 0	45 0	43 0	44 0	42 6
August	47 6	45 0	47 0	45 0	46 0	44 0
September	49 6	47 6	49 0	46 0	46 0	45 6
October	55 0	49 6	52 0	49 0	50 0	46 0
November	55 0	54 0	53 0	52 0	55 0	50 6

PRICE OF CHEESE IN CENTS PER POUND AT MONTREAL.

—	1893.		1892.		1891.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
May	10	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10½	9¼
June	9⅝	9	10	8⅞	9¼	8⅝
July	9⅜	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9	8½
August	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	9⅛	9⅞	8⅝
September	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	9½	10⅛	9⅝
October	11¼	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	9¾
November	11	10⅝	10¾	10¼	11	10½

509. The lectures delivered by the Dairy Commissioner and his assistants have given information on the whole practice of dairying, from the cultivation of the soil, the growing of fodder crops, and the management of cattle, to the marketing of the finished products. Special instructions and demonstrations have been given to cheese makers and butter makers in nearly all parts of the Dominion.

During the year of the Dairy Commissioner's report, ending June 30th, 1893, no less than 375 meetings were attended and addressed by the Dairy Commissioner and his assistants. Particular directions and instructions were given from time to time to cheese-makers and butter-makers in nearly all parts of the Dominion, by means of bulletins and by personal visits.

510. Since the establishment of the Dominon Dairy Stations in 1891, a very great impetus has been given to the movement in favour of dairying in the Maritime Provinces; and what promises to be a most profitable departure from the old lines of dairying in Ontario and Quebec has been inaugurated by manufacturing butter during the winter in the same factories where cheese-making has been carried on during the months of summer.

Two winter-dairying stations only were established under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner in 1891; at the present time, seven of these butter-making stations are being conducted by the Dairying Service of the department. As a result of the influence of this part of the work, some 18 cheese factories (mostly in Ontario) have been fitted up by the proprietors for the manufacture of butter during the winter. This method of dairying furnishes an additional and valuable source of revenue to farmers.

The use of fodder corn, in the weather-dried condition and in the form of ensilage, is becoming more general. By means of it, as a feed for milch cows, a supply of rich wholesome milk can be obtained during the winter season at a minimum of cost. Many other advantages, besides the direct revenue from sales of butter, result to the farming interests from winter dairying. Not the least of these is the gain in the number and quality of cattle and swine which can be reared and fattened upon farms where a liberal supply of skim milk and buttermilk is available for feeding.

511. A few paragraphs will give an outline of the principal work which is being carried on in the different provinces.

In the province of Ontario, winter butter-making is being carried on at Chesterville, Wellman's Corners, Woodstock, Mount Elgin and London. The farmers are furnishing supplies of milk larger than last year, and this branch of dairying may be considered as fairly well started in Ontario.

The following summary of the business at Mount Elgin during the winter of 1892-93 is illustrative of what was done at the other winter-dairy stations:—

The station was in operation from November 25th to April 1st.

Milk was furnished by 95 patrons.

The quantity of milk received at the station was 497,274 pounds.

The quantity of butter manufactured was 23,798 pounds.

The quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter was 20·89 pounds.

The average net price realized for butter was 22·84 cents per pound.

The net value for the patrons was 94·96 cents per 100 pounds milk.

512. In the province of Quebec, the Assistant Dairy Commissioner held meetings throughout the year. During most of the summer he was accompanied by an expert cheese-maker from the Dairy Commissioner's staff.

The combined experimental dairy station and dairy school at St. Hyacinthe, which was erected by the Dairy Association of the province of Quebec, has been continued under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. The Dairy Association for the province of Quebec contributes a sum of $1,000 per annum towards its maintenance. During the winter season of 1892-93, 214 students attended the school and took the short course of instruction in cheese-making and butter-making. Applications to the full capacity of the school, have been received for the season of 1893-94.

513. In the province of New Brunswick, an experimental dairy station was conducted at Kingsclear for the manufacture of butter during the summer. The cream only was collected from the farmers. The manufacturing of butter during the winter is being continued in the cheese factory premises at Sussex, N.B. The whole milk is received from the farmers, and the skim-milk is returned to them after the cream has been separated by a centrifugal cream separator.

514. In the province of Nova Scotia, an experimental dairy station has been established on the experimental farm at Nappan, N.S. The buildings were erected by capital furnished by persons in the neighbourhood, and the Department of Agriculture put in the apparatus for cheese-making and butter-making. Cheese was manufactured during the summer and butter is being made since the end of October.

The following is a summary of the business of the Nappan Dairy Station, which illustrates the revenue to the farmers from manufacturing butter and cheese :—

The station was in operation from July 3 to December 28.
Milk was furnished by 48 patrons.
Cheese was made from July 3 until October 27.
Butter was made from October 27 until December 28.
The quantity of milk received was 403,159 pounds.

The quantity of milk made into cheese was 335,115 pounds.

The quantity of cheese made was 30,954 pounds.

The quantity of milk required to make one pound of cheese was 10·8 pounds.

The average net price received for cheese was 10·87 cents per pound.

The quantity of milk made into butter was 68,044 pounds.

The quantity of butter made was 2,949 pounds.

The quantity of milk required to make one pound of butter was 23·03 pounds.

The average net price received for butter was 24·23 cents per pound.

The milk was paid for according to its per cent of butter-fat, during October, November and December.

The net value to the patrons per 100 pounds of milk in July was 72·00 cents.

The net value to the patrons per 100 pounds of milk in August was 73·18 cents.

The net value to the patrons per 100 pounds of milk in September was 78·50 cents.

The net value to the patrons per 100 pounds of milk in October was 79·00 cents.

The net value to the patrons per 100 pounds of milk in November and December was 85·50 cents.

The average value to the patrons per 100 pounds of milk for the season was 76·79 cents.

515. In the province of Prince Edward Island there was only one small cheese factory in operation in 1891. A branch experimental dairy station was established at New Perth in 1892. During the winter of 1892-93 and the spring of 1893, nine new cheese factories were erected and equipped by joint stock companies of farmers. The Dairy Commissioner was authorized to manage these factories for the farmers at a charge of 1¼ cents per pound of cheese, where the farmers delivered the milk at the factories. Unfortunately, one of the factories was burned before it passed under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner. The farmers who owned two of the old cheese factories made application to receive similar terms to those accorded to the patrons of the new factories. This was granted, and eleven factories were in operation during the summer, under the direction of the Dairying Service of the department. The net proceeds from the sales of cheese, after deducting the charge for manufacturing, are to be paid to the farmers who supplied milk. Over $45,806 worth of cheese was

manufactured during the summer of 1893, besides what was purchased by the patrons of the factories for their own use. The growth of Indian corn fodder for cattle-feeding has now become a general practice in the sections where cheese factories are located. A large number of small fields have been sown with winter rye for feeding in the early summer.

516. The following summary of the business at Murray Harbour North, during the summer of 1893, is illustrative of what was done at the other dairy stations where cheese was made :—

The factory was opened on June 19, and closed October 13.

Milk was furnished by 157 patrons.

The quantity of milk received was 476,527 pounds.

The quantity of cheese manufactured was 44,363 pounds.

The quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese was 10·74 pounds.

The average price received for cheese was 10·56 cents per pound.

The net value of the milk to patrons was 73·218 cents per 100 pounds.

On the whole, the dairying movement in the Maritime Provinces has already resulted in yielding an increased revenue to the farmers, and has put new hope into their estimate of what the future of farming has in store for them in that part of Canada.

517. In the province of Manitoba, an expert cheese-maker from the Dairy Commissioner's staff visited the cheese factories to give instruction in that branch of the work. This was in accordance with a request which was made the Department of Agriculture on behalf of the Dairymen's Association of the province of Manitoba.

518. In the North-west Territories, an expert butter-maker was placed during part of the summer at Wolseley, to act as instructor in butter making to all who visited the station. One of the Dairy Commissioner's Assistants stayed at Moose Jaw while a local company took the necessary steps for the erection and equipment of a butter factory. Owing to the late date at which the creamery was completed and to the fact that some of the expected patrons were not ready to furnish as much milk as was looked for, the opening of the creamery was postponed for the present season. More attention is being given every year to the methods of mixed and dairy farming, with the result that the farmers have more numerous sources of revenue than formerly.

519. The province of British Columbia contains many valleys which are admirably adapted for dairy farming; but owing to the extra labours imposed on the Dairying Service in managing the exhibitions of Canadian cheese and butter at the World's Columbian Exposition during the year, it was not practicable to extend help to the dairy interests of that province, except through correspondence and the distribution of bulletins and reports.

520. The holding of the World's Columbian Exposition afforded an opportunity for putting Canadian cheese and butter on exhibition with similar products from the United States of America and other countries. The record of the success of the Canadian exhibits in winning awards is unparalleled.

In the competition held in June, there were 162 lots of cheese from Canada; of these 129 were scored high enough to entitle them to an award of a diploma and medal. In the competition of October, 687 lots of cheese were from Canada, and 607 of them were found to be scored at or above the minimum number of points to entitle to a diploma and medal. In the two exhibits (June and October), out of a total number of 849 entries of cheese from Canada, no less than 736 lots were found by the judges to be worthy of medals and diplomas. In the June and October competitions respectively, 31 and 130 exhibits of cheese from Canada were scored higher than the highest award to the cheese from any other country in the same classes. In the June and October competitions, out of 207 exhibits of butter, 40 lots were scored high enough to entitle them to awards of a diploma and medal.

521. Before the close of the year 1892, the Dairy Commissioner visited Great Britain, to supervise the sale of some of the products from the Experimental Dairy Stations, to investigate the newer needs and preferences of the British markets, and to address meetings to direct the attention of the public to the excellence of Canadian food products. Many of the great English and Scotch daily newspapers, as well as the leading trade journals, published extended reports and critical commendatory editorial articles upon the educational work which the Canadian Department of Agriculture has been carrying on for the benefit of the farmers. These have proven of great service and benefit to the agricultural interests of the country. Full particulars of the progress of the work in dairying will be found in the Dairy Commissioner's report. A copy will be mailed to all dairymen, farmers and others who apply for it.

CHAPTER IX.

DXXII. Extensive Fisheries. –DXXIII. Fresh water Fisheries.—DXXIV. Sea Fisheries.—DXXV. Yield since Confederation.—DXXVI. Commercial Value.—DXXVII. Fishermen, Vessels and Gear.—DXXVIII. Government Protection.—DXXIX. Protective Fleet.—DXXX. Public Expenditure.—DXXXI. *Modus vivendi* Licenses.—DXXXII. Lobster Hatchery. —DXXXIII. Fish Hatcheries.—DXXXIV. Oyster Planting.—DXXXV. Hudson's Bay.—DXXXVI. The Great Lakes.—DXXXVII. Fishing Fleet on Lakes and Gear.—DXXXVIII. Catch of Fish.—DXXXIX. Comparison with United States.—DXL. British Columbia.—DXLI. The Bounty. DXLII. Development by Provinces.—DXLV. Value of Yield and Exports. —DXLVIII. Value of Kinds of Fish.—DLI. Distribution of Fry.—DLII. Marine Scientific Stations.—DLIII. The Fur Sealing Fleet.

522. The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, embracing a sea-coast line of immense extent in addition to inland seas, innumerable lakes and a great number of rivers. The coast line of British Columbia alone is 7,181 miles, or more than double the coast line of Great Britain and Ireland. The eastern sea-coast line, extending over the fishery area of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,600 miles.

523. While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than 15,000 square miles, abounding with fish life, the fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles. Manitoba and the North-west Territories also contain large sheets of water well stocked with the most excellent fish.

524. The most important deep-sea fishery grounds on the Atlantic are off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Islands; around the Magdalen Islands, the Baie des Chaleurs, the Island of Anticosti and the Labrador Coast.

525. Between the years 1869 and 1893, the principal commercial fisheries yielded as follows :—

Cod	$94,949,417
Herring	46,111,052
Lobsters	42,178,370
Mackerel	35,216,567
Salmon	34,778,635
Haddock	11,765,832

526. The commercial value of the fisheries was nearly $21,000,000 in 1893, an increase of $1,745,490 on the yield of 1892. This does not include the value, probably amounting to two millions, of the large quantity of salmon and other fish consumed by the Indians of British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

527. Engaged in the fishing industry of Canada there are nearly 68,000 men using vessels, boats, nets and other gear, valued at $8,781,557.

528. In order to ensure the development of this industry, the Government of Canada enforces efficient measures of protection. These consist of laws and regulations carried out (1) by a large staff of officers stationed at every place where fishing is carried on ; (2) by armed cruisers, employed on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes ; (3) by the establishment of close seasons, intended to protect the fish at the most critical period of their existence—the spawning season ; (4) by a system of leases and licenses, through which the Government is enabled to regulate fishing in accordance with local requirements ; (5) by fish-breeding establishments, fourteen hatcheries being now established in various sections of the country ; (6) by a fishing bounty of about $160,000 a year ; (7) by prizes awarded for the best models of fishing vessels, with a view to encourage a superior and safe class of deep-sea fishing schooners ; (8) by Fishing Intelligence Bureaux, inaugurated in 1889, by means of which the movements of bait and of fish can be daily ascertained and reported by telegraph communication, at the principal stations. Fifty-five of these bureaux were in operation in 1893.

529. For the purpose of protecting the sea-coast and inland fisheries, the Government employs six steamers and two fast-sailing schooners, and about 400 permanent officers, and 200 temporary guardians engaged at certain periods of the year, chiefly when the fish are spawning.

530. The expenditure by the Government in connection with the fisheries, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1893, with four previous years, is given below :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$	$
Fishery officers	83,684	65,873	71,306	72,124	72,315
Fish-breeding..	41,315	39,127	39,196	43,958	47,322
Fisheries protection service.	69,694	64,435	83,050	93,397	106,805
Fishery bounty	149,991	150,000	166,967	156,892	159,752
Miscellaneous	10,912	9,314	13,383	17,449	*100,602
Total	355,596	328,749	374,202	383,822	486,796

* Among Miscellaneous were the following items :—
Columbian Exposition, $6,652 ; Behring Sea, $74,026 ; Collection of data respecting fur seals, $1,937.

531. The modus vivendi clause of the Draft Treaty of 1888 has been deemed to be in force since March, 1889. Under it, the Dominion Government have granted American fishing vessels licenses to fish in Canadian waters under certain restrictions. In 1889, 78 licenses were granted, the charge being $9,589 ; in 1890, 119, costing $14,461 ; in 1891, 98, costing $11,098 ; in 1892, 108, costing $13,410, and in 1893, 71, costing $9,131.

532. A lobster hatchery was established at Bayview, Pictou County, N.S., in 1891. The report of the officer in charge for 1893 states that during the season 153,600,000 young lobsters were distributed along the coast, from the Straits of Canso, and in Prince Edward Island. About 80,000,000 of lobsters were captured during the season of 1893 to fill the 13,674,713 cans, and 7,347 tons were shipped alive or fresh.

533. In addition to the lobster-hatchery, 12 fish-hatcheries were in active operation during 1893. From these there were distributed 104,714,000 fry of salmon, trout, whitefish and salmon-trout. These were planted in many of the rivers and lakes in the Atlantic provinces, in the great lakes of Ontario and in the waters of British Columbia.

534. The work of establishing and restocking oyster beds at Shediac, N.B., and Tracadie, N.S., has been undertaken by the Government and placed under the superintendence of an expert

from England. Preliminary work was done in 1892. In 1893 several hundred barrels of oysters were planted.

535. The fisheries of Hudson's Bay are considerable, but they are not included in the statements of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

536. The fisheries of the great lakes are the most extensive lake fisheries of the world. In these waters are found the whitefish, salmon-trout, herring, sturgeon, bass, pickerel, &c.

537. The latest statistics published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries show that 76 tugs and schooners and 1,012 boats, manned by 2,629 men, were employed on the great lakes during the season of 1893; 1,718,726 fathoms of gill-nets, and 19,995 fathoms of seines, 340 pound-nets and 200 hoop-nets were used, the whole representing an invested capital of over $660,000. This amount does not include the value of freezers, ice-houses, fish-cans, piers and wharfs. The value of fish caught was nearly $1,700,000.

538. The total quantity of fish caught during the 11 years, 1883 to 1892, amounts to 265,500,000 pounds, valued at $16,000,000.

The principal kinds of fish caught in the period named were:

Herring	90,000,000	pounds.
Whitefish..	58,000,000	"
Salmon-trout...	56,000,000	"

The returns for 1885 and 1889 have been compared with the census returns of the United States, with the following results:—

YIELD AND VALUE OF FISH CAUGHT IN THE GREAT LAKES—SUPERIOR, HURON AND ST. CLAIR, ERIE AND ONTARIO.

—	1885.		1889.	
	Canada.	U. States.	Canada.	U. States.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Whitefish	3,760,100	9,661,018	6,814,957	9,802,517
Trout	5,288,204	6,155,367	5,030,095	5,621,273
Herring	11,853,400	22,556,285	11,478,503	44,092,334
Sturgeon	1,426,685	5,740,964	848,627	2,186,372
Pickerel and pike	1,927,874	....	2,413,790	17,614,363
All other fish	2,626,970	32,209,414	2,612,387	11,759,765
Total	26,883,233	76,323,048	29,198,359	91,076,624

Thus, 103,206,281 pounds (51,603 tons) of fish were taken out of these lakes in 1885, and 120,274,983 pounds (60,137 tons) four years after.

The value for 1885 was :

Canadian take..	$1,242,529
United States take..	1,813,078

The value for 1889 was :

Canadian take..	1,816,462
United States take..	1,827,248

The number of fishermen, &c., engaged was :

Canadian, 1885..	2,415
United States, 1885..	6,916
Canadian, 1889..	2,725
United States, 1889..	4,803

539. In 1885 the Canadian fish had a value of $92.43 per to, and the American of $47.50.

In 1889 the Canadian fish had a value of $124.20 per ton, and the American $40.52.

The 2,415 Canadian fishermen averaged $514 per head in 1885 and the Americans $260.

In 1889 the Canadian received $667, and the American $380.

There appears to be a difference in favour of the American side in quantity of fish taken, and in favour of the Canadian side in quality. The value of the figures is in showing that the restrictions imposed by the Canadian Government are beneficial, because the fish are non-migrating.

540. The fisheries of British Columbia are probably the richest in the world. They have been developing rapidly of late years.

In 1876 the value of the catch was given at $104,697 ; in 1880 it was $713,335 ; in 1885, $1,078,038 ; in 1890, $3,481,432, and in 1893, $4,447,083.

During eleven years, 1883-93, the value of the salmon caught was $18,934,783. The catch of 1893 was the greatest in value of any year, the value being $3,150,609, and the average value of the previous ten years $1,578,417.

The fish caught include sturgeon, halibut, herring, oulachons, trout, rock codfish, skill, tousqua, &c.

541. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage sea-fishing and the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution of $150,000 annually among fishermen and vessels.

of 1891, chapter 42, the amount was increased to $160,000.
ounty is paid on the basis of $3 a ton to vessels, $3 per
boat fishermen, and $1 per boat to the owners. The
of vessels which received bounty in 1892 was 668, with
ge of 25,748 tons, showing a decrease of 37 vessels and
ns, as compared with 1891. The number of boats on
ounty was paid was 13,774, and the number of boat fish-
vho received bounty was 23,812, being a decrease of 3,927
nd 9,695 fishermen, as compared with the previous year.
al number of fishermen in vessels and boats to whom
was paid in 1892 was 29,064, as against 38,859 in 1891.
be seen, there was a large decrease in the number of
filed. This decrease occurs chiefly in applications for
unty, and is due to the stringent regulations adopted re-
the collection of claims. The increased bounty given to
$3 per ton, instead of as formerly $1.50, has resulted in
ition of a number of new vessels to the fishery fleet, but
ils of the season of 1893 are not yet to hand. The four
ollowing give the number of vessels, boats and men in
erent provinces receiving bounties. The total bounties
ce 1882 amount to $1,728,147, distributed as follows :—

AR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
....	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
....	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
....	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
....	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
s........	1,075,821 47	185,161 28	124,877 03	342,287 49	1,728,147 27

NUMBER OF VESSELS, TONNAGE AND NUMBER OF MEN ENTITLED TO BOUNTY IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.			P. E. Island.			Quebec.			Total.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,186
1883	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,9 9	6,135
1888	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
Totals	6,505	282,206	59,025	1,480	25,199	5,476	297	10,048	1,883	525	18,295	3,599	8,807	335,746	69,983

NUMBER OF BOATS AMONG WHICH BOUNTY WAS DISTRIBUTED, AND NUMBER OF MEN ENGAGED IN BOAT FISHING RECEIVING BOUNTY.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883.....	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,196	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884.....	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885.....	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886.....	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887.....	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1.088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888. ..	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889.....	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,033	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890.....	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891.....	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892.....	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
Totals.	82,386	151,926	17,703	39,472	12,064	30,593	44,565	84,331	156,718	306,322

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN RECEIVING BOUNTY IN EACH YEAR.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882............	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883............	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884............	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885............	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886............	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887............	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888............	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889............	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890............	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891............	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892............	16,918	2,108	2,186	7.852	29,064
Totals......	210,951	44,948	32,476	87,930	376,305

542. The development of the fisheries is seen in the follo statement, showing by provinces the value of the vessels, b nets, weirs, lobster-traps, smoke and fish-houses, piers wharfs, sailing and steam smacks :—

PROVINCES.	1893.	1883.	Incr
	$	$	
Nova Scotia	3,206,782	2,490,965	71
New Brunswick.....	1,489,035	730,343	7
Prince Edward Island	644,518	126,314	51
Quebec	746,236	733,571	1
Ontario	663,912	271,089	3
British Columbia	1,910,477	768,245	1,1
Manitoba	120,567	....	1
Total	8,781,557	5,120,527	3,6

This is a total increase of 71·5 per cent during the period. the same time the fishermen have increased from 62,225 to 6 and the vessels and boats from 27,023 to 32,702, and their from $2,806,231 to $3,201,482. The value of the nets ha creased from $1,243,366 in 1883 to $1,637,707, or over 3 cent.

543. The yield of the fisheries in 1893 was very nearly five as much as it was in 1869, but the exports were not quite times as much as in 1868, showing that a very much l quantity proportionately is now taken for home consum owing, presumably, to greater facilities of transportation large increase in interprovincial trade. The proportion o ports to total value in 1869 was 74 per cent, and in 1893 4 cent.

544. Though the table shows that there has been a cons able increase during the period, yet that increase would have much larger, but for the decline in the catch of some of the cipal kinds of fish. In the catch of mackerel, for instance,

has been a most alarming decrease, as the following figures show :—

YEAR.	Total Catch.	Annual Average.	No. 1 Quality.	Annual Average.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1850-59........................	1,864,915	185,491	682,637	68,263
1863-72	2,454,265	245,426	1,007,345	100,734
1880-89	1,618,603	161,860	198,322	19,822

The catch of mackerel, which in 1892 showed a decrease of over half a million dollars, showed a further decrease of a quarter of a million in 1893. This decline is general in all the Maritime Provinces, the Magdalen Islands being the only locality giving an increase.

545. The following table gives the value of the yearly yield of the fisheries by provinces since Confederation, and the amount of the exports :—

VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, WITH VALUE OF THE EXPORTS, 1869-1893.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total of Canada.	Value of Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1869	190,293	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,576	....	....	....	4,376,526	3,242,710
1870	264,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433	....	....	....	6,577,391	3,608,549
1871	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033	....	....	....	7,573,199	3,994,275
1872	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,459	....	....	....	9,570,116	4,386,214
1873	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661	....	....	207,595	10,754,997	4,779,277
1874	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792	....	....	288,863	11,681,886	5,292,368
1875	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654	....	....	298,927	10,350,385	5,380,527
1876	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389	30,590	104,697	494,967	11,147,590	5,500,989
1877	438,223	2,560,147	5,527,[illegible]58	2,133,237	24,023	583,433	763,036	12,029,957	5,874,360
1878	348,122	2,664,055	6,131.600	2,305,790	....	925,767	840,344	13,215.678	6,853,975
1879	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722	....	631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254	6,928,871
1880	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447	....	713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979	6,579,656
1881	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904	....	1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162	6,867,715
1882	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339	....	1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092	7,682,079
1883	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675	....	1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192	8,809,118
1884	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454	....	1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404	8,591,654
1885	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,005,431	....	1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973	7,960,001
1886	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288	6,843,388
1887	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103	6,875,810
1888	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,864	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510	7,793,183
1889	1,963,123	1,876,194	6,346,722	3,0[illegible]7,039	167,679	3,348,068	886,431	17,655,256	7,212,208
1890	2,009,637	1,615,120	6,636,445	2,699,055	232,104	3,481,432	1,041,109	17,714,902	8,461,906
1891	1,806,390	2,008,879	7,011,300	3,571,051	332,969	3,008,755	1,238,734	18,978,078	9,715,401
1892	2,042,198	2,236,732	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,088,254	2,849,484	1,179,857	18,941,171	9,675,398
1893	1,694,931	2,218,905	6,407,280	3,746,121	1,042,093	4,443,963	1,133,368	20,686,661	8,743,050
Total	23,306,897	47,604,685	161,712,463	68,024,781	3,414,453	32,923,077	21,969,394	358,855,750	171,000,192

he following are summary comparative statements of yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh d also the value of the same by provinces, in 1892 and

TIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1892-1893.

INDS OF FISH.		1892.		1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
	Cwt.	880,184	4,050,468	829,978	4,019,193
kled	Brls.	300,223	1,351,005	316,746	1,425,812
ked	Lbs.	14,975,675	301,596	5,437,620	109,448
en, fresh	"	9,748,240	383,030	13,854,974	317,631
eserved, in cans	"	12,524,498	1,753,429	13,674,713	1,914,458
shell, alive, &c.	Tons.	6,012½	238,400	7,347¼	570,110
led	Brls.	3,132	40,660	6,804	63,360
h	Lbs.	5,430,749	791,601	7,149,123	890,694
erved, in cans.	"	11,514,622	1,382,535	29,233,317	2,926,502
ked	"	140,258	28,052	150,710	10,888
eserved, in cans	"	136,330	16,360	2,172,097	191,234
ckled	Brls.	95,044	1,330,618	67,912	904,832
	Cwt.	167,578	586,525	133,234	466,319
	"	116,711	350,133	107,518	322,554
	"	74,294	222,882	80,527	241,581
	Lbs.	6,933,819	692,042	6,504,639	650,464
	Brls.	1,907	19,070	815	8,150
	Lbs.	23,776,763	1,498,523	21,390,289	1,298,744
	"	4,719,193	235,959	8,283,481	414,174
	Hhds.	....	118,213	100,879	205,518
erved.	Cans	....	....	250,000	12,500
	Brls.	55,953	167,659	51,080	156,440
	Lbs.	84,117	42,059	90,539	45,269
and sounds	Brls.	1,299	12,990	925½	9,255
	"	37,684	168,179	47,281	212,714
d	"	9,989	99,892	7,708	77,077
	"	4,891	48,910	8,259	82,590
	Lbs.	906,753	54,251	941,150	56,203
	"	3,430,809	275,207	2,840,619	215,367
	"	1,628,435	90,541	1,860,477	105,795
	"	541,250	32,475	505,495	30,330
	"	805,560	48,333	1,131,091	79,201
	"	3,893,190	188,574	3,848,304	157,410
	"	9,682,570	224,254	8,737,605	209,688
	"	100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
rost fish	"	857,000	24,100	1,611,428	77,071
	"	200,000	10,010	405,450	20,272
	Brls.	9,794	39,176	10,936	43,744
	Lbs.	372,300	19,045	298,300	17,934
		....	18,634	....	68,658
s in B. C.	No.	46,362	602,706	70,332	843,984
	"	25,671	30,414	26,349	30,859
ns	"	14	2,100	15	1,875
	"	316	1,318	251	1,004
	Galls.	836,699	359,904	804,820	321,927

YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.		1892.		1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valu
			$		$
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls.	....	185,885	44,458	162,1
Mixed fish, B. C		....	50,046	....	22,
Fish used as bait	Brls.	243,744	313,125	224,430	294,2
Fish used as manure	"	138,324	69,164	147,732	73,
Guano	Tons.	2,774	37,475	1,511	26,
Crabs	No.	....	30,000	....	18,0
Home consumption not included in returns		....	296,644	....	256,1
Totals		....	18,941,171	....	20,686,
Increase		....	....	....	1,745,

547. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of th Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal fish in 1893, as compared with the catch of 1892:—

VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIE IN 1893, COMPARED WITH 1892.

Fish	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$
[illegible]	4,028,448	....	35,010
Herring	1,852,891	....	182,740
Salmon	3,890,644	1,647,796	....
Lobsters	2,484,568	492,739	....
Mackerel	1,096,066	....	250,91
[illegible]	874,842	241,722	....
Whitefish	1,298,744	....	199,77
Trout	658,614	....	52,49
Haddock	446,320	....	140,20
[illegible]	321,927	....	37,97
[illegible]	367,823	17,690	....
[illegible]	414,174	178,215	....
[illegible]	241,581	18,699	59,84
[illegible]	215,367	....	59,84
[illegible]	212,714	44,535	....
[illegible]	218,018	99,805	....
[illegible]	156,440	....	11,21
[illegible]	157,410	....	31,16
[illegible]	780,025	131,936	....

548. The following table gives the number and value of boats, nets, &c., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several provinces in 1893, according to returns furnished by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily to be estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of capital invested in 1893 reached the sum of $8,781,557. There were 1,104 vessels, of a total tonnage of 40,096 tons, employing 8,899 men. The boats numbered 31,508, with 58,854 men.

PROVINCES.	VESSELS & BOATS.		NO. OF MEN.	NETS.		OTHER FISHING MATERIAL.
	No.	Value.		Fathoms.	Value.	
		$			$	$
Nova Scotia..........	14,338	1,518,654	23,847	2,353,910	581,540	1,106,588
New Brunswick......	6,204	286,077	11,305	528,817	325,688	877,270
P. E. Island	1,276	79,808	3,522	80,936	38,772	525,938
Quebec	6,563	229,332	11,565	256,083	163,407	353,497
British Columbia......	2,691	692,460	13,932	329,320	258,467	959,550
Ontario..............	1,088	289,696	2,629	1,738,721	254,721	119,525
Manitoba............	452	105,455	953	119,015	15,112	Not given.
Total............	32,612	3,201,482	67,753	5,406,802	1,637,707	*3,942,368

*Including freezers, and ice-houses, &c.

549. The following table gives the value of vessels, boats, nets, weirs, lobster-traps, smoke and fish-houses, piers and wharfs, sailing and steam smacks connected with the fisheries of the Dominion, by provinces :—

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P.E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	TOTAL.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1883....	2,490,965	730,343	126,314	733,571	271,089	768,245	....	5,120,527
1884....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1885....	3,010,000	1,075,879	493,143	930,358	378,274	809,805	....	6,697,459
1886....	2,936,425	331,075	494,230	793,410	386,710	872,445	....	6,814,295
1887....	2,940,061	1,311,173	479,075	781,156	469,920	767,455	....	6,748,840
1888....	3,229,845	988,007	379,890	670,521	558,620	1,036,132	....	6,863,005
1889....	2,849,777	1,227,300	293,369	532,307	551,626	1,315,772	....	6,770,151
1890....	3,243,310	1,184,745	348,320	521,544	563,443	1,511,279	....	7,372,641
1891....	2,726,232	1,432,880	376,288	532,350	584,167	1,679,520	44,749	7,376,186
1892....	2,595,908	1,403,650	540,726	528,615	712,804	1,806,352	59,780	7,647,835
1893....	3,206,782	1,489,035	644,518	746,236	663,942	1,910,477	120,567	8,781,557

550. The following table of the value of the principal k fish in 1893 shows their distribution among the several pr The value of seal-skins, amounting to $843,984, is incl "all other fish," in British Columbia :—

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL K OF FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1893.

SEA FISHERIES.

FISH.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Quebec.	Pr wa
	$	$	$	$	
Salmon	110,255	492,362	3,150,799	136,635	
Mackerel	582,309	193,403	...	115,862	
Herring	560,730	696,846	25,270	132,461	
Cod	2,459,016	329,517	...	1,108,161	
Haddock	405,962	47,092	...	10,227	
Lobsters	1,314,683	558,592	...	167,679	
Hake	174,630	123,342	...	450	
Pollack	200,571	41,010	...	...	...
Halibut	109,633	20,386	68,695	16,111	
Smelts	18,310	355,468	4,000	11,576	
Sardines	...	203,738	...	14,280	...
Oysters	10,464	49,095	8,000	...	
Total	5,946,563	3,110,851	3,256,764	1,713,442	:
All other	460,717	635,270	1,187,199	505,463	
Grand total	6,407,280	3,746,121	4,443,963	2,218,905	:

FRESH WATER FISHERIES.

FISH.	Ontario.	M Te
	$	
Whitefish	459,661	
Salmon trout	577,618	...
Herring	253,068	...
Total	1,290,347	
All other	404,584	
Grand total	1,694,931	:

551. The following statement shows the number of fry uted from the several fish-hatcheries of the Dominion t respective provinces, during the years 1868-1893 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	British Columbia.	Totals.
1868-1873	1,070,000	....	....	....	....	....	1,070,000
1874	350,000	100,000	60,000	....	....	....	510,000
1875	650,000	770,000	150,000	....	....	....	1,570,000
1876	8,700,000	500,000	60,000	395,000	....	....	9,655,000
1877	9,300,000	2,831,000	320,000	1,000,000	....	....	13,451,000
1878	22,605,000	2,372,000	665,000	1,400,000	....	....	27,042,000
1879	14,602,700	4,317,000	1,025,000	1,740,000	....	....	21,684,700
1880	15,423,000	3,385,000	975,600	730,000	500,000	....	21,013,600
1881	19,300,000	1,774,000	820,000	680,000	375,000	....	22,949,000
1882	48,841,000	3,565,000	1,228,000	1,165,000	1,060,000	....	55,859,000
1883	78,053,000	2,065,000	997,600	1,459,000	1,210,000	....	83,784,600
1884	45,800,000	2,884,000	1,606,000	1,853,000	1,000,000	....	53,143,000
1885	73,700,000	1,970,000	1,055,000	1,442,000	1,000,000	1,800,000	81,067,000
1886	63,451,000	4,983,000	3,126,000	2,139,000	400,000	2,625,000	76,724,000
1887	61,630,000	3,705,000	3,379,000	5,645,000	500,000	4,414,000	79,273,000
1888	64,076,000	6,845,000	5,432,000	5,949,000	....	5,807,000	88,109,000
1889	26,846,500	6,130,000	5,420,000	5,884,500	....	4,419,000	47,700,000
1890	65,469,000	7,777,000	4,514,000	5,813,000	....	6,640,000	90,213,000
1891	98,850,500	7,100,000	4,668,000	3,550,000	....	3,603,800	108,772,300
1892	54,232,500	5,229,000	3,688,000	3,310,000	....	6,000,000	72,459,500
1893	84,043,000	7,453,000	4,274,000	3,180,000	....	5,764,000	104,714,000
Totals	847,993,200	75,755,000	42,463,200	47,334,500	6,145,000	41,072,800	1,060,763,700

In addition to the 847,993,200 fry distributed from the hatcheries in Ontario, there are large numbers of semi-hatched ova of various kinds annually transferred from the Newcastle establishment to the Eastern Province Hatcheries, as well as a large quantity of eyed eggs from the Sandwich nursery to other hatcheries. The Selkirk Hatchery in Manitoba laid down many millions of whitefish eggs the past autumn.

552. The report of the department for 1893 contains a paper on "A Marine Scientific Station for Canada." In this paper Professor Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, advocates the establishment of an institution devoted to the accurate investigation of fishery problems, the elucidation and final settlement of perplexing questions which have baffled practical men, the collection of exact observations on the food, habits and life-history of fishes, and the accumulation, in this way, of useful scientific knowledge, in order to promote the prosperity of our coast and inland fisheries. Such a station would do much to place in the possession of the department information on the comparative efficiency, destructiveness and wastefulness of various methods of fishing. The investigation of the resources of the various areas along the lengthy coast of the Dominion, the thorough examination of extensive regions of the sea-bottom and the determination of fishes and special products peculiar to these various regions, are calculated to put into the fisherman's hands precisely the information which will be most valuable to him. The introduction of the European sole is one of the first experiments which would suggest itself. No doubt, many sandy areas on the coast of Canada are well adapted for the experiment, and the English sole is now one of the most valuable of good fishes.

There is every probability that the thorough and systematic investigation of the fauna of our Atlantic coast, carried on from such a marine station, would lead to the discovery of fishes of economic value at present existing in our waters, though unrecognized and unappreciated.

Methods of preserving and transporting fish, improved means of drying, salting, canning and refrigeration could be thoroughly tested.

553. The sealing fleet of Canada pursued its avocation at a disadvantage during the season of 1893, in consequence of the continued closure of Behring Sea on the American side, pending the result of arbitration. The total catch amounted to 70,092 seals, of which number 28,809 were caught off the British Col-

umbian coast, 29,270 off the Japan coast and 12,013 on the Russian side of Behring Sea. The fleet consisted of 55 vessels of 384,200 tons, manned by 847 whites and 432 Indians. The complement of boats accompanying the vessels numbered 250, and of canoes, 204.

The value of the catch is given at $874,842, an increase over that of the catch of 1892 of $241,723. The progress of this industry has been gradual but steady. Prior to 1878, very few seals were killed by Canadian sealers. Hunting was not then carried on farther out than 20 miles from the shore. In 1883 the number of seals killed by Canadians was 9,195.

The total reported catch of fur-seals in the season of 1893, from all sources in the North Pacific Ocean, was 142,112, divided as follows :—

Total British Columbia catch..	70,092
" catch of American vessels landed at San Francisco and Puget Sound.. ..	50,221
Total catch of American vessels landed at Hakodate, Japan..	21,799
Grand total..	142,112

The Canadian catch was, therefore, nearly one-half of the whole.

CHAPTER X.

DLIV. Minerals Classified.—DLXV. Statistics of Geological Survey.—DLXVIII. Increase of Metallic Products in 1892.—DLXXX. Increase of Non-metallic Minerals.—DLXXXIII. Mineral Products in 1893.—DLXXXVIII. Geological Survey Returns of Mineral Production.—DXC. Exports of Mineral Products.—DXCI. Countries Receiving the Exports.—DXCII. Ontario Commission.—DXCIII. Mining Districts.—DXCIV. Coal Areas.—DXCV. Nova Scotia.—DC. Manitoba.—DCI. Rocky Mountains.—DCIII. Pacific Coast.—DCIX. Production of Coal by Provinces.—DCXII. Vancouver Island Collieries.—DCXVI. Output of Nova Scotian and British Columbian Coal.—DCXVIII. Exports of Coal.—DCXX. Output of Territories.—DCXXII. Imports of Coal.—DCXXV. Consumption of Coal.—DCXXVI. The World's Production of Coal.—DCXXVII. Iron Ores.—DCXXX. Iron Furnaces.—DCXXXI. Bounties.—DCXXXII. Production of Iron.—DCXXXIII. Export of Iron Ore.—DCXXXIV. Exports of Iron Goods.—DCXXXV. Imports of Iron Goods.—DCXXXVI. Iron Duties.—DCXXXVIII. Imports from Great Britain and United States.—DCXLIII. The World's Production of Iron.—DCXLVII. Gold in Nova Scotia.—DCXLIX. In British Columbia.—DCLIII. Gold Production of Canada.—DCLV. The World's Production of Precious Metals.—DCLVI. Coinage of the World.—DCLXII. Copper.—DCLXVI. Nickel.—DCLXVII. Petroleum.—DCLXXVIII. Natural Gas.—DCLXXX. Salt.—DCLXXXVII. Silver.—DCLXXXVIII. Phosphate.—DCXCIII. Asbestus.—DCXCVI. Gypsum.—DCXCVIII. Building Stone.—DCXCIX. Minor Minerals.

554. The mineral wealth of Canada is so great that an American authority said: "To particularize the undeveloped wealth of this northern land would require volumes." As might be expected from her vast areas and her varied geological formations, Canada is marvellously rich in minerals, the chief of which of economic importance, according to information derived from the report of the Geological Survey, are classed as follows :—

1. Metals and their ores.
2. Minerals used in certain manufactures.
3. Minerals used in agriculture.
4. Minerals used as pigments.
5. Combustible and carbonaceous materials.
6. Refractory minerals.

7. Minerals applicable to building.
8. Minerals for grinding and polishing.
9. Minerals applicable to the fine arts and jewellery.
10. Minerals applicable to miscellaneous purposes.

555. In the first class are native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog-iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphide of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, sulphide of bismuth, nickeliferous pyrrholite.

556. Among materials applicable to certain chemical manufactures and their products are: iron pyrites, pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese, &c.

557. Among mineral manures are: gypsum, shell-marl.

558. Among mineral pigments and detergents are: iron ochres, barytes or heavy spar, soap-clay, &c.

559. Minerals used in the production of heat and light are: anthracite and bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat, &c.

560. Refractory minerals are: plumbago, soapstone, potstone, mica, asbestus, fire-clays, sandstone, and pottery clays.

561. Minerals applicable to common and decorative construction are: limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granites and syenite, gneiss, labradorite rock, marbles, serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime, and brick-clays.

562. Materials for grinding and polishing are: stone for making whetstones, hones, bath-brick, tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

563. Among minerals applicable to the fine arts and jewellery are lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amber, and Canadian precious stones.

564. Among miscellaneous materials are: sands for glass-making, moulding sand, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone, salt, brines and mineral waters.

565. The mineral statistics of Canada, published by the Geological Survey, afford abundant material for thought. We have now seven years' records. We started in 1886 with a gross value of $12,000,000 as the contribution of mineral products to the wealth of Canada. In 1892, these products of old mother earth, yielded up by her on the demand of the mining community, were given a value of $19,500,000. Of the $12,000,000, $2,000,000 represented the value of metallic products, and $9,100,000 represented the value of non-metallic products, leaving $881,800 to represent the estimated value of products unspecified or not reported. Thus, in 1886 the metallic products represented 16·8 per cent of the whole; the non-metallic products, 75·8, and "estimated," 7·4 per cent.

566. In 1892 the metallic represented $5,807,049, or 30 per cent; non-metallic, $13,223,267, or 68 per cent, and "estimated," 2 per cent.

567. The metallic products in 1892, instead of being one-sixth of the whole, as in 1886, were close upon one-third. The non-metallic, instead of being over three-fourths, fell considerable on its way to one-half, and "estimated" was, as it should be, comparatively small and unimportant.

568. The first point is that the gain during seven years has been in the metallic products. Examining this group, we find that copper has increased from an average product during 1886-91 (six years) of 5,680,105 pounds to 7,042, 195 pounds in 1892. This is a satisfactory gain, though the returns show that the output reported for 1892 was short of that for 1891 by 1,886,726 pounds. The price, too, was 1 3-10 cents per pound less than the average of the previous six years.

569. Lead also showed a good increase, the output for 1892 being given at 1,205,420 pounds, against an average for six years of 349,213 pounds, and an increase of more than 100 per cent over the output of 1891.

570. Iron ore showed a fair increase, being for 1892, 103,248 tons, against a six years' average of 75,732 tons, and against 68,-

979 tons, the production of 1891. This was an increase over the six years' average of nearly 37 per cent. The increase of 1892 over 1891 was 34,269 tons, or nearly 50 per cent.

571. The bounty on pig-iron given by the Federal Government undoubtedly has had the effect of stimulating that manufacture, and consequently of increasing the production of iron ore.

572. According to the returns upon which the bounty on pig-iron is paid, during five years (1888-92), the quantity of pig-iron made has been 123,176 tons. According to the Geological Survey, the quantity of iron ore raised during that period has been 411,506 tons. During the same period there have been exported 74,462 tons of ore, leaving 337,000 tons of ore for the manufacture of 124,000 tons of pig-iron, or 2·71 tons of ore for one ton of pig. In the United States, according to Mr. John Birkinbine, of the United States Geological Survey, the average for 1892 is 2·67 tons of crude ore for one ton of pig.

573. Nickel showed an increased production in 1892, as compared with the previous two years, whose average was 3,031,184 pounds, against 6,057,462 pounds in 1892.

574. The development of lead, copper and nickel is due to the development of the Sudbury deposits, and that is owing to the demand which has sprung up for nickel for use in the manufacture of nickel steel.

575. The other metallic products showed no growth. Gold fell from a six years' average of 65,340 ounces to 49,985 ounces in 1892. Silver fell from 354,000 worth a year during the six years, to $264,510 in 1892. And platinum fell from $5,920 a year to $3,500.

576. Antimony, which by our Geological Survey is regarded as a non-metallic product, and by the United States Survey as a metallic product, has been falling off rapidly, so that, while in 1886 there was a return of 665 tons produced, in 1892 the return was "nil," caused, it is said, by the Nova Scotia mine, which was the chief source, being the subject of a law-suit.

577. The conditions of our general growth are fair. The year 1892 showed an increase of $2,800,000 over the average yearly value during six previous years, an increase of over 90 per cent.

578. Compared, however, with the United States, the growth of our development seems small indeed. Of metallic products they had $302,307,000, or $4.48 yearly per inhabitant, while Canada had $1.30 a year per inhabitant, and would have had much less had it not been for the development of the Sudbury deposits. Notwithstanding all one hears about the finding of gold here and the opening of gold mines there, and the introduction of machinery on which the duty has been remitted, the output of gold diminishes steadily year after year. In 1886 there were 76,879 ounces exported; in 1888, 61,310 ounces; in 1891, 51,303 ounces, and in 1892, 49,985 ounces. This does not seem to be according to the "eternal fitness of things." The geologists tell us there is gold galore in the country; the newspapers announce great rushes of miners to the Selkirks, or transfers of gold claims and the like; yet after the year's clearing up, behold! the result is fewer ounces than the preceding year. Now, gold is a mineral for which there is always a sale at a fixed rate. Fashion does not increase or diminish the demand, nor does it send the price up or down in unison with its freaks. Why, then, is it that the tendency of the production in Canada is constantly downwards?

579. The same question may be asked respecting silver.

580. When we turn to non-metallic mineral products, we find a total increase in 1892, as compared with the average of the six preceding years, of $1,885,000, though a decrease of $1,125,000, as compared with 1891.

581. Examining details, we find that asbestus showed a decrease of nearly 300 tons in 1892, as compared with the six years' average; that coal showed an increase of 527,600 tons over the six years' average, but a decrease of over 300,000 tons, as compared with 1891; that coke showed an increase of 8,000 tons, in comparison with the six years' average, but a slight decrease, in comparison with 1891; gypsum showed an increase over the average of 36,000 tons; mica showed an extraordinary development, having reached a value of $100,923 in 1892, against an average yearly value during six years of $43,000. On the other hand, phosphates, which had an annual average of 25,000 tons in the six years, dropped in 1892 to 11,932 tons. Petroleum increased from a yearly average of 690,709 barrels to 779,753 barrels, the production of 1892. The production of salt decreased in 1892 by 5,000 tons, as compared with the previous six years' average.

Altogether, under the sub-head of non-metallic products, the increase in 1892 was $1,225,000 over the average of the preceding six years, and amounted to $8,152,500, or to $1.67 per head of the population The corresponding articles were produced in the United States at the rate (for 1892) of $3 per head. Here again there is no comparison between the two countries. The comparison ought to exist, because among the articles are asbestus, coal, grindstones and mica, articles of which we have an abundance in Canada. The next group contains baryta, ochres, mineral waters, petroleum, phosphates, pyrites, salt, soap-stone. Canada obtains over $1,500,000 worth of these from mother earth. The United States obtain $44,800,000 a year of them. That is, Canada gets the equivalent of 32 cents per head of its population, and the United States get 71 cents per head.

582. Other articles, such as cement, building stone, lime, &c., are given in the United States list as equalling $164,000,000. The corresponding list for Canada gives a value of over $3,500,000, equal to 95 cents per head, against $2.60 per head for the United States.

583. The returns of 1893 show that the total output of mineral products was $19,350,712, a decrease of $150,000 compared with 1892, but as pig iron was included in the returns of 1892, and not in those of 1893, the decrease is apparent rather than real. Including pig iron, valued at $790,283, the output of 1893 for purposes of comparison was $20,140,995—an increase of $640,995 over 1892.

584. The metallic products of 1893 represent $4,582,166, a decrease of $1,224,883, compared with the output of the preceding year; the non-metallic, $14,492,003, an increase of $1,257,736, which would be $790,283 more if pig iron were included.

585. The decrease in metallic products is altogether due to the decrease in the output of nickel, which fell off by 2,064,500 pounds in quantity, and by $1,436,988 in value.

586. Copper increased by 1,067,661 pounds; gold by 1,624 ounces; iron ore by 21,454 tons; lead by 929,603 tons, and silver by 109,949 ounces.

587. In non-metallic products the increase was very generally distributed. Asbestus shows an increase of 431 tons; coal of 428,000 tons; coke of 4,943 tons; feldspar of 400 tons; lime-

stone for flux, of 4,830 tons; manganese of 113 tons; petroleum of 18,700 barrels, and salt of 16,838 tons. Gypsum, fire-clay, grindstones, mica and phosphates show a decrease. Natural gas appears for the first time, the gross amount received from the sales being $366,233.

588. The following is the statement of the mineral production of Canada, published by the Geological Survey. The figures for each year are subject to revision :—

PRODUCT		1892.		1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Asbestus	Tons.	6,042	388,462	6,473	313,806
*Bricks	1,000	199,266	1,247,715	205,000	1,275,000
*Building stone	Cub. yds.	219,097	608,381	220,000	610,000
Cement	Brls.	102,408	120,063	134,645	201,583
Coal	Tons.	*3,290,897	7,181,610	3,719,170	8,422,259
Coke	"	56,135	160,249	61,078	161,790
Copper	Lbs.	7,042,195	821,589	8,109,856	875,864
Feldspar	Tons.	175	525	575	4,525
Fire clay	"	....	9,567	540	700
Flagstone	Sq. ft.	13,700	1,869	40,800	3,487
Gold	Oz.	49,985	900,483	51,609	927,244
Granite	Tons.	18,202	64,951	22,521	94,393
Graphite	"	167	3,763	....	....
Grindstones	"	5,179	50,350	4,600	38,379
Gypsum	"	226,568	225,260	192,568	196,150
Iron ore	"	103,248	254,206	*a*124,702	298,018
Lead (fine contained in ore)	Lbs.	1,205,420	49,422	2,135,023	80,996
*Lime	Bush.	2,260,640	411,270	2,400,000	440,000
Limestone for iron flux	Tons.	22,967	21,492	27,797	27,519
Manganese	"	115	10,250	228	14,458
Marble	"	340	3,600	590	5,100
Mica	Lbs.	....	100,923	....	69,622
Mineral paint	Tons.	695	6,910	....	....
Mineral water	Galls.	640,380	75,348	725,096	108,347
Moulding sand	Tons.	175	700	....	*1,000
Natural gas		....	....	....	366,233
Nickel	Lbs.	6,057,482	3,513,339	3,992,982	2,076,351
Ochres	Tons.	....	....	1,070	17,710
Petroleum (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.)		779,753	982,489	798,406	834,334
Phosphate	Tons.	11,932	157,424	8,198	70,942
Pig iron	"	42,443	637,421	*a*	....
Platinum	Oz.	....	3,500	....	1,800
*Potters' ware		....	*230,044	....	180,467
Precious stones		....	1,000	....	1,500
Pyrites	Tons.	59,770	179,310	58,542	175,626
Roofing cement	"	800	1,200	951	5,441
Salt	"	45,486	162,041	62,324	195,926
Sands and gravel (exports)	"	298,364	85,635	329,116	121,795

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*Incomplete. (*a.*) Of the reported quantity of iron ore 124,053 tons were converted into pig iron, producing 55,947 tons, valued at the furnaces at $790,283.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1892 AND 1893—*Concluded.*

PRODUCTS.	1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Sewer pipes	...	367,660	...	194,462
Silver Oz.	305,026	264,510	414,975	321,423
Slate Tons.	5,180	69,070	7,112	90,825
Soapstone "	1,374	6,240	717	1,920
Terra cotta	...	97,239	...	55,704
*Tiles 1,000	15,689	190,857	16,000	191,000
Zinc Lbs.	...	...	11,763	470
Estimated value of mineral products not returned	...	458,684	...	276,543
Total	...	19,500,000	...	19,350,712

*Incomplete.

589. It would appear from the foregoing table that mineral production in Canada is, at present, not increasing to any great extent, the value having remained practically stationary for the last three years, that in 1890 having been $19,331,688.

590. The values of the principal articles of mineral production exported in the last four years, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, were :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, DOMESTIC.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Asbestus	444,159	513,909	514,412	396,718
Coal	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,467	3,114,558
Copper	244,337	505,196	216,603	395,819
Gold	657,022	554,126	316,177	247,868
Gypsum	193,899	184,977	194,304	178,979
Iron ore	31,366	32,582	36,935	26,114
Iron and steel	294,728	257,471	243,857	316,454
Mica	26,932	22,312	68,466	96,900
Nickel	...	240,499	617,639	427,557
Phosphates	401,827	422,200	380,462	132,475
Silver	201,615	238,367	193,441	65,406
Stone and marble	91,998	68,308	60,209	49,308
Other articles	394,519	348,558	303,391	432,868
Total	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363	5,881,024

591. The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were:—

COUNTRIES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
United States	4,319,382	4,896,913	5 045,694	5,034,429
Great Britain	756,302	959,199	806,055	367,141
British possessions	256,585	246,218	319,593	312,515
Germany	20,532	23,516	30,320	39,156
Japan	7,639	4,964	4,596	16,443
St. Pierre	20,295	20,010	35,673	19,872
Mexico	2,373	18,818	3,175	1,115
Other countries	47,230	135,332	96,257	90,353
Total	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363	5,881,024

It will be seen that almost everything goes either to the United States or the United Kingdom, the proportions having, in the years named, been respectively 79 per cent, 77 per cent, 80 per cent and 86 per cent, and 13 per cent, 15 per cent, 14 per cent and 6 per cent.

592. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a commission to inquire into the mineral resources of that province and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario:—In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district, copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison, rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James's Bay, prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior, localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an

argentiferous region of great richness. Beyond this district, to the north-west are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermilion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will be developed, in time, an iron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Woods, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil deposits of western Ontario, which are of great value.

593. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario, and some parts of the North-west Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, and, during 1892, the Canadian Pacific Railway completed a line to the Souris coal fields, which are now being developed; iron ore is also said to abound in the lake districts, but has not yet been worked; and a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, but none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

594. The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 97,200 square miles, not including areas known, but as yet undeveloped in the far north.

595. There are first, the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 2nd, those of the North-west Territories; 3rd, those of the Rocky Mountains, and 4th, those of British Columbia. 1st. The coal areas of Nova Scotia cover about 635 square miles. They are divided into the Cape Breton, the Pictou and the Cumberland basins, all in Nova Scotia; New Brunswick containing, so far as known, no seams of sufficient magnitude to be worked successfully in competition with the Cumberland mines.

596. The workable thickness of the coal is very great, in Cape Breton a total of 25 to 60 feet, in Pictou at least 70 feet, and in Cumberland at least 30 feet. If the workable area is reduced one-quarter, say from 406,400 acres to 300,000 acres, and the average thickness of the workable area put at 25 feet, on the basis of 1,000 tons of coal an acre for every foot of coal, the amount of coal in the measures of Nova Scotia is 7,000,000,000 tons.

597. The following average analysis from a paper on Canadian coals read at the Montreal meeting of the British Association, will give a fair idea of the coals from the three districts :—

—	Cape Breton.	Pictou.	Cumberland.
Moisture	0·75	1·19	1·46
Volatile combustible	37·26	29·10	33·69
Fixed carbon	58·74	60·63	59·35
Ash	3·25	9·34	5·50

598. There is a wonderful similarity between these coals, as shown by these analyses, and some notable coals mined in the United States. The Pictou analysis, except that it is high in ash, does not differ much from the Connellsville coal ; the Cape Breton is very much like the Pittsburg, and the Cumberland like the Westmoreland.

559. The coal fields of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton are all practically on tide water. Heretofore the shipment of coal by sea in winter has been almost impossible, resulting in loss from depreciation and in increased cost of handling and shipping. In the broad scheme of improvements undertaken in Cape Breton by the Dominion Coal Company (Ltd.) a very important feature is the construction of a railway from Sydney to Louisburg. This will give the coal of the Sydney fields a harbour the year round, and make easy the distribution of coal during the winter season.

600. There are no coal measures from New Brunswick westward until the province of Manitoba is reached. The coal areas of Manitoba are roughly estimated at 15,000 square miles. They yield lignites only, often of a very good quality. Analysis gives the following result :—

Water	15·40
Volatile combustible	37·97
Fixed carbon	41·21
Ash	5·36

601. Analysis of the coal found in the area (50,000 square miles) extending along the base of the Rocky Mountains, from

the international boundary to the vicinity of the Peace River—a distance of 500 miles—gives the following result :—

—	Belly River.	Bow River.	Peace River.
Water	6·52	12·37	2·10
Volatile combustible	31·03	32·33	21·54
Fixed carbon	56·54	46·39	71·63
Ash	5·91	8·91	4·73

602. The third coal area is that in the Rocky Mountains. Though small, as measured by miles, it contains much coal of the best quality. Several seams of anthracite of excellent quality have been found.

603. The fourth area is that of the Pacific coast. Dr. George M. Dawson gives the following estimate of its extent :—

	Square Miles.
Nanaimo coal basin (coals) approximately correct	200
Comox coal basin (coals) rough approximation	700
Queen Charlotte's Island very rough approximation	800
Tertiary lignite-bearing rocks in different parts of British Columbia south of the 54th parallel of latitude (very rough approximation)	12,000

604. In quality the Vancouver Island bituminous coals are found to be superior for all practical purposes to any coals on the Pacific coast. They rank in San Francisco with the West Hartley coals.

605. In the Comox district the productive measures show ten seams of coal with a total of 29 feet 3 inches, the thickest seam being 10 feet.

606. The character of the coal is evidenced by the following analysis :—

—	Slow Coking.	Fast Coking
Water	1·47	1·47
Volatile combustible	28·19	32·69
Fixed carbon	64·05	59·55
Ash	6·29	6·29

607. Anthracite in 3-feet and 6-feet seams, comparing favourably with that from Pennsylvania, has been found in Queen Charlotte's Island.

608. Samples analysed give the following results :— ,

—	Sample 1.	Sample 2
Water	1·60	7·89
Volatile combustible	5·02	4·77
Fixed carbon	83·09	85·76
Ash	8·76	6·69
Sulphur	1·53	0·89

609. The following table gives the production of coal in Canada, by provinces, during the last three years, the figures in each year, however, being subject to revision :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

Provinces.	TONS OF 2,000 LBS.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Nova Scotia	2,290,158	2,175,913	*1,884,638
British Columbia	1,152,588	925,495	1,095,689
North-west Territories New Brunswick	165,086	189,489	738,843
Total	3,607,832	3,290,897	3,719,170

* 9 months only.

610. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, for the nine months ended 30th September, 1893 :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1893.

Counties.	Coal raised.	Sold for.		Total sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from the Province.	
	†Tons.	†Tons.	†Tons.	†Tons.
Cumberland	403,482	97,560	255,841	353,401
Pictou	375,045	214,413	124,750	339,163
Cape Breton	903,571	155,480	637,282	792,762
Other counties	615	475	123	598
Total	1,682,713	467,928	1,017,996	1,485,924

† Long tons of 2,240 lbs.

611. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal in Nova Scotia for four years :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1890, 1891 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Coal Raised.	Sold For		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from the Province.	
	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.
1890	1,984,001	601,956	1,184,155	1,786,111
1891	2,044,784	639,737	1,210,208	1,849,945
1892	1,942,780	623,978	1,128,956	1,752,934
1893†	1,682,713	467,928	1,017,996	1,485,924

* Long tons of 2,240 lbs. † For 9 months ended 30th September.

612. In British Columbia the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and Comox, and are four in number. Shafts are being sunk and prospecting carried on on Tumbo Island, between Victoria and the mainland, and also at Kamloops, on the mainland, but the output at present is nil.

613. The total output in 1893 was 1,095,689 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with 826,335 tons in 1892, an increase of 269,354 tons.

614. The following are details of the production and distribution of British Columbian coal :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1893.

COLLIERIES.	Coal Raised.	°Home Consumption.	Sold for Export.
	‡Tons.	‡Tons.	‡Tons.
Nanaimo	525,628	....	379,765
Wellington	377,814	....	330,658
East Wellington	30,769	....	22,705
Union	161,198	....	128,049
North Thompson	280	....	....
Total	1,095,689	232,793	861,187

° Including coal used in the collieries. ‡ Tons of 2,000 lbs.

615. The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any United States coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,047 ; Nanaimo, 1,335, and Seattle, 1,330.

The next table shows the production of coal in the pro-
of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, in each year since
-

RODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1893.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.
	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
	874,905	110,000	984,905
	794,803	139,000	933,803
	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
	1,989,263	548,017	2,537,280
	1,967,032	649,409	2,616,441
	2,222,081	759,517	2,981,598
	2,290,158	1,152,588	3,442,746
	2,175,913	925,495	3,101,408
	1,884,638	1,095,689	2,980,327
otal	29,934,104	8,516,781	38,450,885

of 2,000 lbs. † For 9 months only.

The development and the direction of the development of
l trade of Nova Scotia is shown in the next table.
73 the total sales amounted to 881,106 tons, distributed as
:—Sales within the province, 215,295 tons; sales to
ouring provinces, 337,977 tons; to countries outside of the
ion, 327,834 tons. In 1883 the total sales were 1,297,523
which 471,327 tons were within the province, 688,111 to
ouring provinces, and 138,085 tons to outside countries. In
e last full year of which there is a record, the total sales
752,934 tons, of which Nova Scotia took 623,978 tons,
ghbouring provinces 1,112,224 tons, and outside countries
tons. Thus, in twenty years the total sales have increased
er cent; the amount consumed within the province has
ed 190 per cent, and the purchases of neighbouring pro-
have increased nearly 230 per cent.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL SALES (IN TONS OF 2,240 LBS.) DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1868-1893.

Year.	Sales.				Analysis of Sales to Neighbouring Provinces.			
	Total.	To Neighbouring provinces.	To Other Countries.	For Home Consumption.	To Quebec.	To New Brunswick.	To Prince Edward Island.	To Newfoundland
1868....	453,624	102,814	233,179	117,631	....	....	....	....
1869....	511,795	129,148	266,220	116,427	....	....	....	....
1870....	568,277	172,978	265,147	130,152	....	....	....	....
1871....	596,419	166,578	278,209	149,632	....	....	....	....
1872....	785,914	280,553	300,055	205,306	....	....	....	....
1873....	881,106	337,977	327,834	215,295	187,059	68,217	26,840	55,861
1874 ..	749,127	338,754	195,408	114,965	162,269	78,841	41,948	55,696
1875....	706,795	381,711	112,454	212,630	189,754	85,968	43,641	62,348
1876...	634,207	317,843	90,706	225,658	117,303	101,890	46,908	51,742
1877....	687,065	294,447	136,828	255,790	95,118	104,818	45,169	49,342
1878....	693,511	303,728	109,661	279,172	83,710	115,245	43,412	61,361
1879....	688,624	341,391	69,113	278,120	154,118	84,731	44,891	57,651
1880....	954,659	453,301	148,445	352,913	239,091	97,817	46,767	69,626
1881..	1,035,014	503,641	148,960	382,413	268,628	123,526	49,313	62,174
1882....	1,250,179	666,476	124,751	458,952	383,031	153,617	50,096	79,732
1883....	1,297,523	688,111	138,085	471,327	410,605	167,740	48,088	61,678
1884....	1,261,650	691,817	76,783	493,050	396,782	158,420	50,399	86,216
1885....	1,254,510	769,643	40,215	454,652	493,917	148,634	52,770	74,322
1886 ..	1,373,666	835,324	78,105	460,237	538,762	175,918	49,168	71,476
1887... .	1,519,684	970,037	80,183	469,464	650,858	186,511	50,615	82,053
1888...	1,576,692	1,033,025	33,762	509,905	678,321	214,630	56,349	83,725
1889 . .	1,555,107	969,453	35,229	550,425	631,796	195,174	54,940	87,543
1890....	1,786,111	1,128,583	55,572	601,956	751,931	224,776	55,843	96,033
1891....	1,849,945	1,180,691	29,517	639,737	775,286	229,315	67,473	108,617
1892....	1,752,934	1,112,224	16,732	623,978	746,037	214,550	56,638	94,999
1893*...	1,485,924	1,001,644	16,352	467,928	719,805	195,579	42,419	43,841

* For the year ending 30th September.

618. The following table shows the export of Canadian coal since Confederation :—

EXPORTS OF COAL, PRODUCE OF CANADA, FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1868-1893.

Year.	Exports of Coal.		Year.	Exports of Coal.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	Tons	$		Tons.	$
1868	265,335	640,708	1881	420,055	1,123,091
1869	440,308	763,262	1882	421,311	1,078,704
1870	286,707	588,799	1883	444,142	1,158,705
1871	318,287	662,451	1884	451,631	1,201,172
1872	295,522	578,691	1885	479,706	1,468,166
1873	404,757	951,886	1886	493,508	1,416,160
1874	418,357	1,343,739	1887	527,004	1,522,272
1875	288,176	937,923	1888	563,341	1,730,466
1876	277,832	977,188	1889	645,515	2,232,154
1877	249,536	855,968	1890	715,364	2,447,936
1878	340,127	1,210,689	1891	833,684	2,916,465
1879	315,793	937,268	1892	945,125	3,195,467
1880	344,694	1,013,899	1893	908,232	3,114.558

619. With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not available (the average annual quantity is said to be about 6,000 chaldrons, say 8,640 tons), and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-west, the above tables, to all intent, represent the coal production of Canada during the period named.

620. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-west during the last seven years :—

1887	74,152
1888	115,124
1889	97,364
1890	128,953
1891	*165,086
1892	*131,000
1893	†213,015
Total	924,694

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* Alberta Railway and Coal Co. only.

† Of this amount 65,000 tons is anthracite.

621. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1868 to 1893, inclusive :—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1868–93.

Year ended 30th June	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1868	252,760	....	12,575	265,335
1869	431,968	....	8,175	440,143
1870	281,149	....	5,425	286,574
1871	311,116	....	6,992	318,108
1872	292,747	26,761	2,469	321,977
1873	364,899	33,786	6,013	404,698
1874	360,184	50,671	6,627	417,482
1875	222,856	59,355	5,616	287,827
1876	170,517	101,908	5,147	277,572
1877	140,210	102,830	6,237	249,277
1878	185,443	145,542	9,130	340,115
1879	134,017	173,789	7,803	315,609
1880	132,796	204,525	7.206	344,527
1881	190,551	214,243	14,794	419,588
1882	196,905	210,556	13,465	420,926
1883	216,805	193,485	17,670	427,960
1884	213,144	218,856	10,744	442,744
1885	201,949	275,621	1,099	478,669
1886	232,991	258,671	555	492,217
1887	190,788	325,034	156	515,978
1888	198,913	350,048	1,202	550,163
1889	176,186	452,625	....	628,811
1890	205,630	500,534	710	706,874
1891	173,105	647,508	37	820,650
1892	210,934	695,560	1,761	908,255
1893	189,685	669,792	5,582	865,059
Total	5,878,248	5,911,700	157,190	11,947,138

622. The following table gives the imports of coal by Canada since Confederation :—

IMPORTS OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL (FOR HOME CONSUMPTION) INTO CANADA DURING THE YEAR, FROM 1868 TO 1893.

Year	COAL, ANTHRACITE.				COAL, BITUMINOUS.			
	Dutiable.		Free.		Dutiable.		Free.	
	Qty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1868†	....	....	*356,836	1,377,583	....	....	....	....
1869.	....	....	*389,485	1,398,908	....	....	....	....
1870.	*114,272	375,086	*279,780	1,010,159	....	....	....	....
1871.	*244,265	918,288	*121,808	433,812	....	....	....	....
1872.	....	....	*485,118	2,016,822	....	....	....	....
1873.	....	....	*574,308	2,558,723	....	....	....	....
1874.	....	....	*804,827	2,805,353	....	....	....	....
1875.	....	....	*652,435	3,076,088	....	....	....	....
1876.	....	....	*793,880	3,320,060	....	....	....	....
1877.	....	....	420,010	1,793,407	....	....	513,970	1,706,154
1878.	....	....	406,971	1,476,026	....	....	456,090	1,493,169
1879.	93,895	254,255	322,528	1,252,703	117,970	292,387	355,347	1,127,877
1880.	516,729	1,509,960	....	....	457,049	1,220,716	....	....
1881.	572,092	2,325,937	....	....	587,024	1,741,568	....	....
1882.	638,273	2,666,356	....	....	636,374	1,992,081	....	....
1883.	754,891	3,344,936	....	....	911,629	2,996,198	....	....
1884.	868,000	3,831,283	....	....	1,118,615	3,613,470	....	....
1885.	910,324	3,909,844	....	....	1,011,875	3,197,539	....	....
1886.	995,425	4,028,050	....	....	930,949	2,591,554	....	....
1887.	949,782	3,798,342	150,383	624,720	1,149,792	3,126,225	....	....
1888.	....	....	2,137,304	5,290,412	1,231,234	3,451,661	....	....
1889.	....	....	1,286,105	5,193,025	1,248,540	3,255,171	....	....
1890.	....	....	‡1,201,335	4,595,727	1,409,282	3,528,959	....	....
1891.	....	....	‡1,399,067	5,224,452	1,598,855	4,060,896	....	....
1892.	....	....	‡1,479,106	5,640,346	1,615,220	4,099,221	....	....
1893.	....	....	‡1,500,550	6,355,285	1,603,154	3,967,764	....	....

* Coal and coke, all kinds. † Imports of coal into Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia only. ‡ Anthracite coal dust included.

623. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last six years, the figures being taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns. It must not be forgotten that these figures are made up from the import entries only of each province, and that they do not pretend to represent provincial consumption.

IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—1888-1893.

PROVINCES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	2,888,874	1,986,504	2,109,770	2,441,874	2,557,767	2,531,173
Quebec	401,031	457,985	400,781	449,542	426,363	452,473
Nova Scotia	25,298	27,982	30,033	33,174	27,314	33,687
New Brunswick	47,208	53,967	53,099	54,866	55,974	54,447
Manitoba	2,220	5,256	14,245	16,012	23,940	27,253
British Columbia.	936	774	855	1,099	1,446	3,232
P. E. Island	3,132	2,195	1,934	2,243	1,522	1,420
N. W. Territories	......	....	....	159	....	19
Total	3,368,699	2,534,663	2,610,617	2,998,969	3,094,326	3,103,704

624. The quantity of coke and coal dust imported for domestic use in 1893 was 151,406 tons, valued at $207,751.

625. Taking the figures of 1892 for Nova Scotia as the basis, the consumption of coal within the Dominion in 1893 amounted to 5,250,000 tons, of which 2,150,000 tons were home production. Canada, therefore, supplies herself from her own resources to the extent of 41 per cent. The development of the use of coal is seen in the following comparative statement :—

CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN CANADA.

1873	1,398,403 tons.
1883	3,086,000 "
1893	5,259,000 "

626. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures :—

COUNTRY.	Year.	Quantity.
		Tons.
Great Britain	1892	181,786,871
United States	1892	179,329,071
Germany	1892	94,252,278
France	1892	26,548,860
Austria-Hungary	1889	25,326,417
Belgium	1892	19,591,908
Russia	1889	6,118,550
Australasia	1891	5,046,677
Canada	1893	3,719,170
Spain	1891	1,286,000
Italy	1891	289,286
den	1890	2,343,895
r countries	....	12,000,000
Total	....	557,638,983

627. The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographically and geologically. From Vancouver Island in the west to Cape Breton Island in the east, they occur at varied intervals. Sir William Fairbairn, in "Iron, its History, Properties and Processes of Manufacture," says : "In the Mineral and Geological Department of the Exhibition of 1862, were exhibited striking specimen of iron ore from the colonies, among which was the remarkable collection from Canada, consisting of oxide, red hematite and bog ores. The thickness of some of the beds from which the specimens were taken is worthy of notice. In Nova Scotia some of the richest ores yet discovered occur in boundless abundance. The iron manufactured from them is of the very best quality, and is equal to the finest Swedish metal." In the same province the iron ore, the coal and the flux lie in close contiguity to each other, and are within a comparatively short distance from fine ship harbours, making that province one of the best regions in the world for the seat of iron and steel ship-building on a large scale.

628. Magnetic ores occur abundantly throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby has been worked for years. A very fine and valuable ore exists as a large deposit in North Crosby. The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore. In the region west of Lake Superior, the province of Ontario has a country rich in iron ore. In the province of Quebec there are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore. In the county of Beauce a bed of granular iron ore, about two-thirds magnetic, with a vein 45 feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

629. Hematite iron ores are found in all parts of Canada. One of the most valuable deposits in Quebec province is near Hull—opposite Ottawa—a specular ore, assaying from 64 to 68 per cent of metallic iron. In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found near Woodstock. Limonite and bog ores are widely distributed.

630. In 1892 there were seven furnaces in blast—two at Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, P.Q., one at Radnor Forges, P.Q., and two in Pictou county, N.S.

631. For the purpose of stimulating the iron industry, the Dominion Parliament, in 1883, authorized the payment of a bounty of $1.50 a ton upon all pig-iron manufactured in Canada. This bounty was continued until 1st July, 1889, when the rate was

made $1 a ton. A further change was made on 1st July, 1892, when the rate was increased to $2 a ton until 1st July, 1897. Following are the amounts which have been paid under this parliamentary authorization :—

Year.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.	Year.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.
	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
1884.	44,090	1 50	1889.	37,234	1 00
1885.	38,655	1 50	1890.	25,697	1 00
1886.	39,270	1 50	1891.	20,153	1 00
1887.	59,576	1 50	1892.	30,294	1 00
1888.	33,314	1 50	1893.	93,896	2 00

632. The total production of iron ore in Canada in 1890 was 76,511 tons, valued at the mines at $155,380. In 1891 the quantity produced was 68,979 tons, valued at $152,005 ; in 1892, 103,248 tons, valued at $254,206 ; in 1893, 124,702 tons, valued at $298,018. In Nova Scotia the quantity produced in 1891 was 57,311 tons ; in 1892, 75,000 tons, and for the nine months ended 30th September, 1893, 66,837 tons. The quantity of pig-iron made in 1890 was 21,772 tons, valued at $331,688 ; in 1891, 23,891 tons, valued at $368,901 ; in 1892, 42,443 tons, valued at $637,421, and in 1893, 55,947 tons, valued at $790,283.

633. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867 :—

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1868.	25,312	54,723	1881	44,677	114,850
1869.	27,848	60,298	1882.	43,835	135,463
1870.	15,232	34,927	1883.	44,944	138,775
1871.	26,825	58,068	1884.	25,308	66,549
1872.	26,165	64,904	1885.	54,367	132,074
1873.	47,200	112,336	1886.	7,542	23,039
1874.	44,278	97,740	1887.	23,387	71,944
1875.	32,443	75,917	1888.	13,544	39,945
1876.	14,286	30,702	1889.	24,752	60,289
1877.	7,755	14,854	1890.	13,811	31,366
1878.	5,421	13,405	1891.	14,648	32,582
1879.	3,562	7,530	1892.	7,707	*36,935
1880.	50,524	76,474	1893.	7,811	26,114
			Total	653,184	1,611,803

* This value is apparently incorrectly given in the Trade and Navigation returns.

634. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods, manufactured in Canada, during the last four years, respectively was :—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Scrap iron.	26,172	12,285	3,546	3,543
Iron stoves	2,609	4,030	2,562	3,447
" castings	9,638	4,407	6,583	9,148
" and hardware	84,109	64,803	74,953	83,342
Steel and manufactures of	28,385	33,968	59,087	64,690
Sewing machines and machinery	143,815	137,960	97,031	151,954
Totals	294,728	257,461	243,762	316,124

635. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, in 1892, was $12,625,422, and the duty collected on the same 2,792,088, while the figures for 1893 were, value, $13,199,523 ; duty $2,878,369.

636. Still further to aid in the development of the iron and steel industries, the Dominion Parliament adopted, in 1887, a Customs tariff designed to accomplish that end.

637. The total imports of iron and steel during the five years, 1882-86, immediately preceding the iron tariff, were $75,251,232, and during the five years, 1889-93, they were $70,972,717, a decrease during the last period of $4,278,515. Analysis, according to the degree of labour required in the manufacture of these imports, can be made by dividing them into classes :—

1st. Interchangeable mechanism, the manufacture of which requires the highest skill and workmanship. (This class includes sewing machines, firearms, locomotive engines and agricultural implements.)

2nd. Hardware, cutlery and edged tools.

3rd. Machinery.

4th. Castings and forgings.

5th. Rails and railway supplies.

6th. Other forms of iron and steel.

7th. Pig-iron.

Classes 6 and 7 include (1st) pig-iron, the basis of the iron and steel industries, and (2nd) other forms of iron and steel in the making of which skilled labour enters to a limited extent. They constitute the raw material entering into the manufacture of iron and steel articles by Canadian workmen, and are (in addition to pig-iron) bar iron, rolled or hammered, boiler plate, steel bloom ends, rolled iron for horse-shoe nails, steel for skates, files or saws, wrought scrap iron, &c., and parts of articles in other respects manufactured in Canada.

638. Taking the above division and applying it to our imports from Great Britain and the United States, from which two countries came, in the two periods under consideration, 98 per cent and 95 per cent, respectively, of the whole import, we obtain the following results :—

Interchangeable mechanism—		
Imports from G. B. and U. S.,	1882-86	$ 5,369,861
" "	1889-93	2,857,637
Decrease		$ 2,512,224
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools—		
Imports from G. B. and U. S.,	1882-86	$13,094,440
" "	1889-93	11,915,967
Decrease		$ 1,178,473
Machinery—		
Imports from G. B. and U. S.,	1882-86	$10,130,588
" "	1889-93	8,393,159
Decrease		$ 1,737,429
Castings and forgings—		
Imports from G. B. and U. S.,	1882-86	$ 3,214,366
" "	1889-93	1,676,382
Decrease		$ 1,537,984
Rails and railway supplies—		
Imports from G. B. and U. S.,	1882-86	$15,733,927
" "	1889-93	12,194,419
Decrease		$ 3,539,508
Other forms of iron and steel—		
Imports from G. B. and U. S.,	1882-86	$22,719,719
" "	1889-93	28,225,739
Increase		$ 5,506,020
Pig iron, and probably including scrap—		
Imports from G. B. and U. S.,	1882-86	$ 4,045,587
" "	1889-93	4,738,946
Increase		$ 693,359

The decreases in imports are all in the groups the several articles composing which require the higher skill in manufacturing. e increases in imports are all in those groups which require r skill. The imports of raw material and of partially manufactured articles (classes 6 and 7) have increased $6,199,479, and the imports of the finished manufactured articles have decreased ten and a half million dollars. In the same time the manufacture of pig iron in Canada has amounted to 160,326 tons (bounty paid).

639. The following table shows the imports from Great Britain and the United States separately :—

	5 Year Periods.	
	1882-86.	1889-93.
Interchangeable mechanism—		
Imports from G. B	$ 620,305	$ 309,745
" U. S	4,749,556	2,547,892
Proportion— G. B	11·5 p.c.	10·8 p.c.
" U. S	88·5 "	89·2 "
Hardware, cutlery, edged tools—		
Imports from G. B	$ 4,759,913	$ 3,096,052
" U. S	8,434,503	6,698,444
Proportion— G. B	36·0 p.c.	31·6 p.c.
" U. S	64·0 "	68·4 "
Machinery—		
Imports from G. B	$ 2,475,474	$ 1,490,846
" U. S	7,355,114	6,902,313
Proportion— G. B	25·4 p.c.	17·8 p.c.
" U. S	74·6 "	82·2 "
Castings and forgings—		
Imports from G. B	$ 1,433,952	$ 696,483
" U. S	1,780,414	979,899
Proportion— G. B	44·6 p.c.	39·2 p.c.
" U. S	55·4 "	60·8 "
Railway supplies and rails—		
Imports from G. B	$12,629,781	$10,899,048
" U. S	3,104,146	1,295,371
Proportion— G. B	80·2 p.c.	80·9 p.c.
" U. S	9·8 "	9·1 "
Other forms of iron and steel—		
Imports from G. B	$19,757,893	$20,403,933
" U. S	2,961,816	7,821,806
Proportion— G. B	87·0 p.c.	72·3 p.c.
" U. S	13·0 "	27·7 "
Pig iron—		
Imports from G. B	$ 2,747,947	$ 2,822,265
" U. S	1,297,640	1,916,681
Proportion— G. B	67·9 p.c.	60·0 p.c.
" U. S	32·1 "	40·0 "

With one exception, all the classes have been imported in a decreased proportion from Great Britain, as compared with the United States.

Taking totals and from all countries, we have :

Total imports, home consumption,	1882-86........ ..	$75,251,232
" "	1889-93...	70,972,717
Imports from Great Britain,	1882-86.........	44,125,291
" "	1889-93.........	39,718,373
" United States,	1882-86.........	29,683,187
" "	1889-93	28,162,406
" Other countries,	1882-86...... ...	1,442,754
" "	1889-93....	3,091,938
Proportion from Great Britain,	1882-86.	58·6 p.c.
" "	1889-93.........	56·0 "
" United States,	1882-86.........	39·4 "
" "	1889-93.........	39·6 "
" Other countries,	1882-86.	2·0 "
" "	1889-93...... ..	4·4 "

It is thus apparent that Great Britain has lost an average of $881,373 a year ; the United States have lost an average of $304,160 a year, and other countries have gained an average of $329,837.

640. Taking the last year of the old tariff (1886) and the latest year of the new (1893), examination shows that Great Britain's goods were tariffed in Canada to the extent of 10·9 per cent in 1886, and in 1893 to the extent of 15·2 per cent. In 1886 the United States goods were tariffed to the extent of 22·7 per cent, and in 1893, 26·2. It is thus seen that the United States goods were tariffed in 1886 11·8 per cent higher than those of Great Britain, and in 1893 11·0 per cent higher, showing that on the whole the tariff has not caused a discrimination against Great Britain.

641. With respect to the proportion of free and dutiable goods, the returns for 1886 show that the free were 37·3 per cent, and dutiable 62·7. In 1893 the free were 39 per cent, and dutiable 61, showing an increase in free goods. In 1886 the imports from Great Britain were : Free, 39·4 per cent, and 60·6 dutiable. In 1893 there were free 42·4, and dutiable 57·6 per cent. In 1886 the imports from the United States were 9·3 free, and 90·70 duiable. In 1893 there were 11·8 and 88·2, respectively. The increase in the free goods from the United States is due to the fact that all mining machinery was practically upon the free list in 1893.

642. Other countries have, to a considerable extent, increased their exports to Canada, as the following statement shows :—

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

	1886.	1893.
Interchangeable mechanism	$ 15,109	$ 24,559
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools	149,734	205,690
Machinery	5,452	64,557
Castings and forgings	2,504	413
Rails and railway supplies	45,388	54,549
Other forms of iron and steel	131,563	275,229
Pig iron	2,067	359
Total	$351,817	$625,355

643. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1893. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

COUNTRIES.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain	6,750,000	3,679,043
United States	7,124,502	3,123,524
Germany and Luxemburg	4,826,819	2,161,821
France	2,032,567	803,063
Belgium	768,321	221,296
Austria-Hungary	925,308	499,600
Russia	912,290	375,625
Sweden	490,913	172,774
Spain	179,433	63,011
Italy	11,930	107,676
Other countries (estimated)	80,000	5,000
Total.	26,003,780	12,290,892

644. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 61 per cent of the total quantity of pig iron, and 65 per cent of the total quantity of steel, produced in the world. Great Britain no longer maintains her supremacy as the largest manufacturer of iron and steel, the United States having wonderfully increased their production during the last fifteen years. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45 per cent and 36 per cent of the total production of iron and steel respectively, and the United States 16 per

cent and 24 per cent respectively, while in 1893 Great Britain produced 26 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, and the United States 27 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.

645. The world's production of pig-iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to 26,000,000 tons in 1893, an increase of over 86 per cent, and the production of steel, which was 3,021,093 tons in 1878, has increased in a much greater ratio.

646. The total production of basic steel in 1893 was as follows :—

COUNTRIES.	Metric Tons.
Germany and Luxemburg	2,308,937
England	363,800
France	332,407
Austria-Hungary	320,063
United States Russia Belgium	262,408
Total	3,587,615

This is an increase of 10·7 per cent over the figures of 1892. A feature of considerable economic importance in this process is the large proportion of phosphate of lime contained in the slag. In 1893 about 863,000 tons were ground and sold as a fertilizer.

647. Gold is found in many parts of Canada. Practically, however, its production is limited to the provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In the latter province in 1893 there were 26 mines, yielding 14,030 ounces of gold from 28,040 tons of quartz crushed. From 1862 to 1892 (both years included) the yield has been 550,064 ounces from 762,286 tons of stone crushed, which is equal to an average of 14 dwt. 10 grains per ton of 2,000 pounds. During this period the highest yield was 1 oz. 2 dwt. per ton, and the lowest 10 dwt. 21 grains.

648. The gold-bearing quartz lodes of Nova Scotia occur in the Cambrian or Cambro-silurian measures, and belong chiefly to the class of "bedded" lodes, from which by far the greater bulk of the gold produced has come. The regular lodes vary

from 2 inches to 30 inches in width; the average width may be taken to be from 6 to 12 inches. The richness of these lodes varies, running from $3 to $16 a ton. The general average for twenty-nine years is about $14.50 a ton. There are 35 localities in the province in which workable deposits of gold have been found, and from three thousand to four thousand persons are dependent to a great extent or entirely upon the industry. The area of he gold measures in Nova Scotia has been estimated variously from five thousand to seven thousand square miles, or from one-fifth to one-third of the area of the province; yet the actual area, from which the gold thus far obtained has been won, is less than 40 square miles. Taking the total value of the gold as $10,000,000, in round numbers, each square mile of surface upon which paying gold lodes have been found has yielded over $8,000 a year for each year since the discovery of gold in the province.

649. In British Columbia, the value of the estimated yield of gold for 1893 is $353,355. While the amount produced by placer mining is somewhat less than that obtained in 1892, the total yield is greater, owing to the returns of some of the quartz claims in the Yale and West Kootenay districts having been taken into account. The anticipations formed in 1892 of an increased output from hydraulic workings have not been realized, owing to the development work on the majority of the claims not having reached the stage where results could be expected, whilst in other cases operations have been hindered by an insufficient supply of water. This branch of placer mining is yearly attracting greater attention throughout the province, and the amount of capital already invested and to be laid out during the coming season, more particularly in working the bench lands in the vicinity of the Fraser River and its tributaries, is very considerable.*

650. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1851, but was little sought till 1857, when four or five Canadians and half-breeds crossed over the Thompson River and succeeded in finding workable placers at Nicomen, on that river. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced $54,014,854, as nearly as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away by private individuals, the actual amount is larger.

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*Report of Minister of Mines, B.C., February, 1894.

651. The production of gold in Canada in the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 was as follows :—

PROVINCES.	VALUE.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$
British Columbia	429,811	399,525	379,535
Nova Scotia	456,125	389,961	395,070
North-west Territories, including Yukon district, Quebec	39,550	110,997	152,639
Total	925,486	900,483	927,244

652. The yield in 1890 was valued at $1,149,776, therefore, as compared with that year, there was a decrease of $224,290 in 1891, and of $249,293 in 1892, and an increase of $26,761 in 1893.

653. The value of the gold production in the two principal gold-producing provinces since 1862 is shown below :—

YEAR.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	$	$	$
1862	4,246,266	141,871	4,660,585
1863		272,448	
1864	3,735,850	390,349	4,126,199
1865	3,491,205	496,357	3,987,562
1866	2,662,106	491,491	3,153,597
1867	2,480,868	532,563	3,013,431
1868	2,372,972	400,555	2,773,527
1869	1,774,978	348,427	2,123,405
1870	1,336,956	387,392	1,724,348
1871	1,799,440	374,972	2,174,412
1872	1,610,972	255,349	1,86[illegible],321
1873	1,305,749	231,122	1,53[illegible],871
1874	1,844,618	178,244	2,02[illegible],862
1875	2,474,904	218,629	2,69[illegible],533
1876	1,786,648	233,585	2,02[illegible],233
1877	1,608,182	329,205	1,93[illegible],387
1878	1,275,204	245,253	1,52[illegible],457
1879	1,290,058	268,328	1,55[illegible],386
1880	1,013,827	257,823	1,27[illegible],650
1881	1,046,737	209,755	1,25[illegible],492
1882	954,085	275,090	1,22[illegible],175
1883	794,252	301,207	1,09[illegible],459
1884	736,165	313,554	1,04[illegible],719
1885	713,738	432,971	1,14[illegible],709
1886	903,651	455,564	1,35[illegible],215
1887	694,559	413,631	1,10[illegible],190
1888	616,731	436,939	1,05[illegible],670
1889	588,923	510,029	1,09[illegible],952
1890	494,436	474,990	96[illegible],426
1891	429,811	456,125	88[illegible],936
1892	399,525	411,060	81[illegible],585
1893	379,535	395,070	774,605
Total	46,862,951	11,139,948	58,002,899

654. The production of gold in the province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but no figures were available until 1877, since which date the value of the quantity produced has amounted to $250,000.

655. The following table gives the world's production of the precious metals :—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Countries.	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
United States	32,845,000	70,465,000	33,175,000	75,416,500	33,000,000	74,989,900
Australasia	29,808,000	10,731,300	31,399,000	12,929,300	33,870,800	17,375,700
Mexico	767,000	50,356,000	1,000,000	53,000,000	1,147,500	59,000,000
European Countries—						
Russia	23,458,000	624,300	24,162,500	576,200	24,806,200	407,200
Germany	....	7,567,500	....	7,756,600	....	7,681,000
Austria-Hungary	1,398,500	2,103,500	1,399,600	2,161,900	1,503,300	767,200
Sweden	58,500	173,700	73,100	152,000	58,500	2,200,000
Norway	....	230,200	....	235,400	....	186,800
Italy	140,300	420,200	94,300	1,146,400	91,400	656,300
Spain	....	2,140,400	....	2,140,400	....	685,500
Turkey	7,000	55,000	7,000	55,000	7,000	55,000
France	123,000	2,955,600	133,000	2,955,600	139,600	4,280,700
Great Britain	3,000	377,200	67,000	255,600	51,200	219,000
Canada	1,666,000	518,000	925,486	407,183	900,483	264,510
South American Countries—						
Argentine Republic	82,000	610,100	82,000	620,000	82,000	620,000
Colombia	3,600,000	830,000	3,472,000	1,298,000	3,472,000	1,298,000
Bolivia	67,000	12,514,200	67,000	15,488,000	67,000	15,488,000
Chili	1,436,600	3,063,000	1,436,600	2,942,000	1,436,600	2,942,000
Brazil	445,300	....	438,000	....	438,000	....
Venezuela	1,670,000	....	1,000,000	....	806,100	....
British Guiana	1,125,000	....	1,800,000	....	1,800,000	....
Dutch "	444,200	....	542,000	....	542,000	....
French "	548,000	....	998,200	....	998,200	....
Peru	69,000	2,734,300	75,000	3,112,000	75,000	3,112,000
Uruguay	93,500	....	93,500	....	93,500	....
Central American States	150,000	2,000,000	163,500	2,000,000	163,500	2,000,000
Japan	507,700	1,765,000	508,400	1,798,800	511,700	2,285,200
China	1,330,000	....	5,255,900	....	5,000,000	....
Africa	10,256,100	....	14,570,900	....	23,706,600	....
India, British	2,000,000	....	2,495,000	....	3,318,300	....
Korea	750,000	....	750,000	....	750,000	....
Total	118,848,700	172,234,500	126,183,986	186,446,883	138,836,483	196,316,210

U. S. Treasury Report, 1893—Director of Mint.

656. The following table gives the coinage of the world :—

COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
United States	20,467,182	39,202,908	29,292,005	27,518,857	34,787,223	12,641,078
Mexico	284,859	24,081,192	280,565	24,493,071	275,203	26,782,721
Great Britain	37,375,479	8,332,232	32,720,633	5,141,594	67,682,503	3,790,673
Australasia	25,702,600	....	26,389,044	....	30,784,262	....
India	....	57,931,323	117,411	32,670,498	....	52,258,747
France	3,976,340	....	3,362,450	....	871,225	....
Germany	23,835,512	....	14,086,800	1,139,252	8,863,874	1,237,864
Russia	21,726,239	1,614,422	2,110,981	2,690,902	555,909	2,920,484
Austria-Hungary	2,818,750	3,857,118	2,885,561	3,356,394	*9,482,927	*777,410
Italy	263,329	1,091	126,708	....	130,105	22,997
Spain	9,049,569	1,479,152	....	12,242,000	9,381,062	8,917,860
Japan	1,194,050	7,296,645	1,083,725	8,523,904	1,319,525	12,307,062
Portugal	407,160	540,000	169,560	7,277,040	....	3,075,840
Netherlands	....	199,000	....	367,000	245	1,567,800
Norway	....	120,600	....	134,000	....	120,600
Sweden	833,432	253,867	....	22,000	....	78,996
Denmark	547,931	....	....	121,750	....	242,207
Switzerland	482,500	279,850	386,000	144,750	386,000	183,350
Turkey	44,840	....	3,342,000	432,400	140,672	883,464
Egypt	....	....	....	322,468	....	649,555
Hong Kong	....	1,175,000	....	1,500,000	....	1,100,000
China	....	....	....	2,854,137	....	3,500,000
Indo China	....	6,416	....	....	....	57,900
Tunis	149,100	....	2,663,400	675,500	3,231,905	471,131
Canada	....	155,000	....	200,000	....	298,000
Newfoundland	....	38,000	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	141,898	....	....	....	138,091
Brazil	86,093	821,996	126,279	499,941	....	....
Bolivia	....	888,000	....	1,684,500	....	....
Peru	....	2,687,119	....	3,169,799	....	2,614,948
Colombia	....	....	....	....	....	2,378,272
Ecuador	....	42,000	....	....	....	60,000
Hayti	....	300,000	....	....	....	....
British W. Indies	....	....	....	23,000	....	....
British Africa	....	28,951	....	....	....	....
German E. Africa	....	73,136	....	81,125	....	364,814
S. Africa Republic	....	....	75,000	....	24,697	49,519
Straits Settlement	....	170,000	....	336,000	....	....
Monaco	....	....	386,000	....	....	....
Morocco	....	....	....	240,000	....	858,808
San Domingo	....	....	....	183,350	....	....
Great Comoro	....	1,978	....	....	....	....
French Colonies	....	6,436	....	....	....	....
Eritrea (Italian Colony)	....	567,814	....	189,135	....	....
Bulgaria	....	....	....	....	....	2,509,198
Ceylon	....	....	....	....	....	236,850
Zanzibar	....	....	....	60,000	....	....
Total	149,244,965	152,293,144	119,534,122	138,294,367	167,917,337	143,096,239

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igary only.

657. The preceding tables, taken from the report for 1893 of the Director of the United States Mint, give the production and coinage of gold and silver in the different countries of the world in the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. They have been retained in the Year Book for 1893, having been given a place in previous years. It should, however, be mentioned that very great doubts have been expressed respecting the accuracy of this statement of the production of gold and silver, and especially of the silver. Returns to Alexander Delmar, London, show that, instead of the world's production of silver being 196,316,000 in 1892, as given by the United States Director of Mint, it was really only $86,605,000.

658. The following table has been prepared from Mr. Delmar's returns :—

PRECIOUS METALS, PRODUCT OF THE WORLD, 1892 AND 1893.

(Bradstreets, Feb. 10, 1894.)

COUNTRIES.	1892.		1893.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	$	$	$	$
United States	23,116.667	27,869,789	24,333,333	24,333,333
Australia	31,438,667	10,901,333	31,928,333	10,112,933
South Africa	22,575,878	....	27,361,617	....
Russian Empire	23,575,900	594,123	26,251,637	649,992
Chili, Peru and Bolivia	1,535,920	14,125,987	1,706,253	14,653,971
Mexico	284,155	20,705,233	295,163	18,515,574
Guiana, Venezuela	....	....	....	....
Colombia and the Isthmus	6,750,067	2,162,747	7,397,333	2,328,797
Canada	900,333	266,693	900,333	267,667
Germany and Austria	....	3,948,813	....	3,278,917
British India	2,976,453	....	3,893,333	....
Japan	494,453	1,178,707	661,867	1,265,333
Other countries	3,192,533	4,852,067	2,920,000	4,185,333
	116,841,026	86,605,492	127,646,202	79,591,850

These returns show an increase in the value of the gold and decrease in that of the silver produced in 1893, as compared with the previous year.

659. A striking feature of the year is the advance of South Africa to the front rank of gold producers. The United States

and Russia have both been surpassed in auriferous productiveness, the two British colonies of Australia and South Africa having front rank.

660. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1892 the Director of the United States Mint gave it at $138,861,000, "revised" by his successor to $146,297,600, and another authority* at $127,646,000. The total monetary stock of gold in the world is estimated at about $3,901,900,000; and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about $64,200,000.

661. The gold produce of Australasia in 1891 was 1,642,473 ounces (Victorian Year Book, 1891-92, part II., p. 334), which, if valued at £4 per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of $31,973,475. The gold produce in the United States in 1892 was 1,597,098 ounces, valued at $33,014,981. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian colonies from 1851(the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1891 has been 88,922,904 ounces, which may be valued at $1,731,032,531, and according to the Director of the Mint, the total coining value of the gold produce of the United States since 1792 has been $1,937,881,769. From 1792 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at $24,536,769.

662. Copper occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper and the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shores of Lake Huron, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years. On Lake Superior, the native copper which has been so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, exists in large quantities along the Canadian shore. In Quebec and the other eastern provinces deposits of copper have been found. In British Columbia masses of native copper have been found in various parts of the province. The largest deposits are found in the neighbourhood of Sudbury, in Ontario.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN CANADA.

1890	6,013,671	pounds, valued at	$ 902,050
1891	9,529,076	" "	1,238,780
1892	7,042,195	" "	821,589
1893	8,109,856	" "	875,864

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* Hazell's Annual, 1894.

663. The following table gives the exports of copper during the period of Confederation :—

Year ended 30th June	Copper, fine.		Copper Ore.		Year ended 30th June	Copper, fine.		Copper Ore.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$		Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1868	135	17,922	5,440	376,298	1881	......	....	19,802	150,412
1869	395	34,110	9,513	482,520	1882	......	....	44,744	139,245
1870	225	21,062	5,227	250,159	1883	......	....	4,402	150,479
1871	......	....	3,123	120,121	1884	......	....	1,677	214,044
1872	......	....	4,461	103,990	1885	......	....	1,257	246,230
1873	......	....	2,588	166,525	1886	......	....	5,224	291,397
1874	......	....	3,148	135,077	1887	......	....	5,267	181,545
1875	145	39,314	2,300	103,697	1888	509	50,900	1,509	95,585
1876	......	....	2,230	352,035	1889	76	7,602	1,267½	195,182
1877	......	....	1,313	264,442	1890	1,138	133,251	1,406	111,086
1878	......	....	654	119,629	1891	2,418	236,027	3,079	269,169
1879	......	....	98	19,762	1892	1,899	185,848	340	30,755
1880	......	....	5,883	150,799	1893	3,589	391,969	70	3,850

664. The exports of copper in 1893 were nearly equally divided between Ontario and Quebec, those of Ontario being 3,938,000 pounds, and those of Quebec 3,239,000 pounds.

665. The following table gives the estimated production of copper in the world in 1893 :—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

COUNTRY.	Quantity.
	Long Tons.
United States	154,017
Spain and Portugal	56,170
Chili	22,565
Germany	17,960
Japan	18,000
Australia	6,500
Cape Colony	5,950
Canada	3,620
Mexico	7,315
Total	292,097

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased ; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development.

666. In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, though the first discoveries were very much exaggerated, about twenty promising deposits have been discovered in the district, and there is no doubt that this ore is present in large quantities. Operations at present are principally carried on by four companies, viz. :—The Canadian Copper Company, H. H. Vivian & Co., the Dominion Mineral Company and the Drury Nickel Company. The ore, which contains on the average about 2·25 per cent of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper-nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows :—Copper, 26·91 ; nickel, 14·14 ; iron, 31·335 ; sulphur, 26·95, and cobalt, ·935. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1891, was 4,626,627 pounds, which at 60 cents per pound was worth $2,775,976 ; in 1892 the quantity was 6,057,482 pounds, valued at 58 cents per pound, or $3,513,339, and in 1893, 3,992,982 pounds, valued at 52 cents per pound, or $2,076,351. The world's annual consumption of nickel has been estimated at about 800 tons, and, previous to these discoveries, the supply came almost entirely from the French colony of New Caledonia. The consumption of nickel, however, is likely to be very materially increased by the use of it in alloy with steel, to increase the strength and quality of the latter. Experiments have been made in France and Germany, which have all been successful, and some very important experiments have also been made at Annapolis, U.S., more particularly with reference to the use of nickel steel for cannon and armour plate, which seem to have successfully established the superiority of nickel steel for these purposes. Further tests made at Pittsburg showed that the elasticity and tensile strength of nickel steel were almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler-plate steel, and the new metal seems likely to be used, not only for armour plate, but for hulls and engines of ships, and indeed for all purposes where a high grade of steel is now used. It is also said to be much freer from both corrosion and fouling, for hulls of ships. As a result of the experiments,

the United States Government have decided to make use of nickel steel armour plates, and the contract for their manufacture has been awarded, so that the prospects for this industry round Sudbury are very promising.

667. Petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-west Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, but it is in the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been and is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea being the argest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth rom 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 9th of February, 1862, and before October in the same year here were no less than thirty-five flowing wells. As there was o accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there as a great waste, and it is calculated by one authority that be-ween the dates mentioned no less than 5,000,000 barrels of oil oated off upon the water of a neighbouring creek. Means were ken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact par-culars are available, the annual output for some years has been out 600,000 barrels.

668. There were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890, mploying about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 500 wells pumped.

669. Exact figures of the total production of oil cannot be ob-ined, but, as far as returns are available, it would appear that in 891 the amount was 755,298 barrels, valued at 1,004,546; in 892, 779,753 barrels, valued at $982,489, and in 1893, 798,406 arrels, valued at $834,334.

670. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of anadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do ot give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil, used s such, is not included :—

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1893.

YEAR.	Refined Oils.	Crude equivalent calculated.
	Imp. galls.	Imp. galls.
1881	6,406,783	12,813,566
1882	5,910,787	13,134,993
1883	6,970,550	15,490,111
1884	7,656,011	19,140,027
1885	7,661,617	19,154,042
1886	8,149,472	21,445,979
1887	8,243,962	21,694,637
1888	9,545,895	25,120,776
1889	9,462,834	24,902,195
1890	10,121,210	26,634,763
1891	10,270,827	27,028,492
1892	10,238,426	26,943,227
1893	10,683,806	28,115,278

671. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refineries in 1890 and 1891 was as follows. No later figures are available :—

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	$	Galls.	$
Illuminating oils	11,129,277	1,264,677	10,427,040	1,170,241
Benzine and naphtha	636,247	37,026	603,971	36,790
Paraffine oils	446,888	64,713	622,287	75,772
Gas oils	4,246,447	84,752	3,373,720	89,267
Lubricating oils and tar	2,877,388	130,349	2,500,000	101,752
Total gallons	19,336,247	1,581,517	17,527,018	1,473,822
Paraffine wax (lbs.)	913,730	56,903	74,611	60,687
Total value	....	1,638,420	....	1,534,509

672. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolea Oil Exchange in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 was 86¾ cents, 78 cents, $1.02¾ cents, 92 $\frac{2}{14}$, $1.18 and $1.33¼ per barrel respectively. The price of refined petroleum has in a few years undergone a considerable diminution, as the following figures published by the Washington Bureau of Statistics will

show:—"The average price per gallon of refined petroleum at 70 degrees Abel (trial test), at New York, was 8·14 cents in 1883; 8·28 cents in 1884; 7·86 cents in 1885; 7·07 cents in 1886; 6·75 cents in 1887; 7·50 cents in 1888; 7·19 cents in 1889; 7·33 cents in 1890; 6·83 cents in 1891; 6·09 cents in 1892, and 5·25 cents in 1893."

673. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum since 1868:—

FISCAL YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	FISCAL YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	$		Galls.	$
1868	46,282	9,341	1881	2,456	631
1869	690,553	127,319	1882	662	136
1870	4,748,557	966,461	1883	1,422	368
1871	5,753,678	1,052,879	1884	327,563	7,546
1872	7,897,054	1,341,099	1885	954,966	27,303
1873	9,355,325	1,819,183	1886	260,449	30,957
1874	1,276,641	298,417	1887	310,667	11,151
1875	9,844	1,592	1888	455,501	66,834
1876	14,804	3,363	1889	110,470	18,681
1877	3,926,139	900,542	1890	358,804	15,812
1878	73,590	9,423	1891	436,516	18,726
1879	797,079	97,049	1892	440,906	18,217
1880	10,611	1,049	1893	178,101	6,814

674. The following table gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882, showing the total quantity of oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption:—

YEAR.	Canadian Oil.	American Oil.	Total.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1882	5,910,787	3,026,186	8,936,973
1883	6,970,550	3,088,414	10,058,964
1884	7,656,011	3,148,920	10,804,931
1885	7,661,617	3,813,379	11,474,996
1886	8,149,472	3,803,724	11,953,196
1887	8,243,962	4,309,397	12,553,359
1888	9,545 895	4,493,924	14,039,819
1889	9,462,834	4,723,698	14,186,532
1890	10,121,210	5,075,650	15,196,860
1891	10,270,827	5,321,524	15,592,351
1892	10,238,426	5,793,636	16,032,062
1893	10,683,806	6,249,946	16,933,752

675. Petroleum is found in several other countries of the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then to the end of 1893, has amounted to 607,369,164 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the states of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 486,000,000 barrels of that quantity. The total production in the United States in 1893 was 48,416,666 barrels, being a decrease of 2,092,470 barrels, as compared with 1892. In 1888 the exports amounted to 456,427,221 gallons; in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons; in 1890, 523,295,090 gallons; in 1891, 571,119,805 gallons; in 1892, 564,896,658 gallons, and in 1893, 642,239,816 gallons.

676. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commenced in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of years before. The Baku oil fields, at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipments of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1891, have been :—

	Galls.
1883	145,180,705
1884	262,621,710
1885	300,149,775
1886	377,006,120
1887	389,816,630
1888	609,428,571
1889	806,399,999
1890	842,741.074
1891	898,915,749

677. Production by countries is given as follows :—

	Brls.
United States, 1893	48,416,666
Russia, Baku, 1893	33,104,126
" elsewhere, 1890	251,543
Austria-Hungary, 1890	816,000
Canada, 1893	798,406
Peru, 1890	350,000
India, 1891	146,107
Germany, 1892	103,323
France, 1891	70,000
Japan, 1890	48,027
Argentine, 1891	21,000
Italy, 1891	8,085
Great Britain	1,526
Other countries	200,000

678. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which gas was utilized in the following August. Since then

umerous wells have been sunk, but the two most productive gas elds, so far discovered are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland, the daily flow of gas in the latter county being 30,895,000 cubic feet. A pipe line connection has been made from these wells with the city of Buffalo. In Essex County, one well has a daily flow of 7,000,000 cubic feet, which gas is utilized in lighting the streets of Kingsville. Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the North-west Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas in Ontario in January, 1891, was 50,000,000 cubic feet. The gross amount received from sales of natural gas in 1893 was nearly $367,000.

679. Natural gas has been found in considerable quantities in the United States, and has been very largely utilized. It is not easy for many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but measured by the displacement of fuel and the amount actually received from the sale of gas, it appears that in 1893 the value of the natural gas consumed in the United States was $14,346,250. There has been a falling off since 1888, in which year—the high water mark year—the value was $22,629,825, the decrease in 1893 being nearly 37 per cent.

680. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in the province of Ontario the census returns showing 19 establishments in Ontario out of the 20 reported for the Dominion. The salt beds of western Ontario cover an area of about 2,000 square miles, embracing the counties of Lambton and Huron, and portions of Bruce, Middlesex and Kent, and perhaps the whole of Essex. They were first discovered in 1865 at Goderich in boring for petroleum, and since that time wells have been sunk at Clinton, Seaforth, Brussels, Blyth, Wingham, Kincardine, Port Franks, Exeter, Courtright, Parkhill, Windsor and other places. In Kincardine the upper bed is reached at about 900 feet from the surface ; in Goderich at 1,000 feet, in Courtright at 1,600 feet. A well drilled at Windsor in November, 1892, struck salt at a little over 1,127 feet. The thickness of the bed is 40 feet. The beds are usually three in number, with an aggregate thickness of about 100 feet, and the salt is of the best quality. The capital invested in salt works, according to the census of 1891, was about $400,000, and 250 hands were employed.

681. The well referred to above as having been drilled at Windsor is worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Subsequently the company drilled a second well, finding salt at a depth of 1,127 feet. In each case the company drilled through

40 feet of rock salt, then encountered rock 23 to 30 feet thick, then a second layer of salt 23 feet thick, then rock 5 feet thick, then 38 feet of salt. The rock salt is beautifully white in colour, and very free from impurities, particularly from lime, and as a result the company is able to turn out a very pure salt. These works have a capacity of about 600 barrels a day.

682. The total production in 1890 was 43,754 tons, of the value of $198,897. This was an increase, as compared with 1889, of 10,922 tons in quantity and of $70,350 in value. In 1891 the production was 45,021 tons, valued at $161,179, an increase of 1,267 tons, but a decrease in value of $37,718. In 1892 the production was 45,486 tons, valued at $162,041, and in 1893, 62,324 tons, valued at $195,926, an increase of 17,838 in the number of tons and of $33,885 in value.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-1893.

YEAR.	Tons.	Value.
		$
1886	62,359	227,197
1887	60,173	166,394
1888	59,070	185,460
1889	32,832	128,547
1890	43,754	198,897
1891	45,021	161,179
1892	45,486	162,041
1893	62,324	195,926

683. The exports of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manufactured in Ontario, have been since 1876 as follows :—

YEAR Ended 30th June.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	$
1876	870,437	2,566	42	873,045	90,931
1877	785,973	3,626	....	789,599	82,323
1878	655,131	2 661	....	657,792	53,585
1879	551,145	3,496	70	554,711	48,667
1880	488,676	2,423	50	491,149	45,903
1881	248,638	4,917	....	253,555	39,566
1882	378,968	2,508	....	381,476	36,418
1883	197,159	26	....	197,185	17,511
1884	181,742	....	....	181,742	17,408
1885	107,523	....	....	107,523	12,326
1886	384,283	210	....	384,493	26,749
1887	106,295	....	348	106,643	9,463
1888	131,010	....	570	131,580	10,044
1889	12,818	208	150	13,176	3,750
1890	5,830	25	216	6,071	1,522
1891	5,540	166	....	5,706	1,429
	3,040	210	....	3,250	763
	4,010	....	....	4,010	955

684. The imports of salt have been as follows :—

IMPORTS OF SALT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA, 1868—1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	DUTIABLE.			FREE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	$	Tons.	$
1868	......	......	......	68,549	492,068
1869	......	......	......	50,197	442,571
1870	*185	2,265	330	95,163	540,557
1871	†2,090	17,882	3,732	81,462	304,137
1872	......	......	......	71,357	312,251
1873	......	......	......	56,633	287,388
1874	......	......	......	80,495	463,275
1875	......	......	......	71,822	316,439
1876	......	......	......	85,555	352,083
1877	......	......	......	86,862	348,020
1878	......	......	......	76,681	324,704
1879	105	1,451	230	87,143	400,924
1880	363	3,916	730	106,357	400,167
1881	1,294	6,355	2,254	115,820	488,278
1882	1,840	12,318	4,151	83,092	311,489
1883	6,068	36,223	13,904	123,374	386,144
1884	6,385	38,949	15,052	112,695	321,243
1885	5,199	31,726	12,263	85,786	255,719
1886	6,183	39,181	14,402	90,103	255,359
1887	5,206	35,670	12,655	101,521	285,455
1888	5,255	32,136	15,042	92,083	220,975
1889	5,595	38,968	15,563	90,424	253,009
1890	7,568	57,549	20,537	79,245	252,291
1891	7,570	59,311	21,056	97,746	321,239
1892	9,324	65,963	13,065	100,916	314,995
1893	10,689	79,838	15,306	95,788	281,462

*From April 7th. †To April 1st, 1871.

685. The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was 8,005,565 barrels, valued at $4,195,412 ; in 1890, 8,776,991 barrels, valued at $4,752,286 ; in 1891, 9,987,945, valued at $4,716,121 ; and in 1892, 11,698,890 barrels, valued at $5,654,915.

686. The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400,687 ounces, valued at $420,722. In 1891 it was 415,493 ounces, valued at $407,183, in 1892 305,026 ounces, valued at $264,510, and in 1893 414,975 ounces, valued at $321,423. The argentiferous provinces are those of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the silver produce of Quebec being calculated, as usual, from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines.

687. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1873 to 1893, exclusive of the production of the Capelton mines :—

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1871	......	595,261	1883	100	14,200
1872	......	1,087,839	1884	37	12,920
1873	......	1,379,380	1885	31	7,539
1874	346	407,835	1886	81	25,134
1875	......	443,443	1887	40	24,937
1876	691	584,371	1888	543½	299,420
1877	190	122,695	1889	216½	168,265
1878	......	103,681	1890	238	201,615
1879	......	637,000	1891	309	238,367
1880	......	149,146	1892	325	193,441
1881	......	34,494	1893	418	65,496
1882	......	15,110			

688. Phosphate or apatite, in its purest form, contains 92·26 per cent of phosphate of lime, equivalent to 42·26 per cent of phosphoric acid. The total quantity of this mineral mined in Canada during 1890 was 31,753 tons, valued at $361,045, which was an increase over 1889 of 765 tons in quantity, and of $44,383 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the results of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa county, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two districts in the following proportions :—Ottawa county mines, 27,172 tons ; and Ontario mines, 4,581 tons. In 1891 the quantity produced was 23,588 tons, valued at $161,693 ; in 1892, 11,932 tons, valued at $157,424 ; and in 1893, 8,198 tons, valued at $70,942.

689. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the position of this industry during the last sixteen years. The quantity exported in 1893 was 11,890 tons, valued at $132,475, being a decrease as compared with 1892, of 5,353 tons in quantity, and in value of $248,000. The exports almost all go to Great Britain. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario, but shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the province of Quebec.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 1878-1893.

Year ended 30th June.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1878	39	887	3,662	63,725	3,701	64,612
1879	1,497	20,836	10,430	195,459	11,927	216,295
1880	1,182	11,492	6,792	108,390	7,974	119,882
1881	2,124	25,629	13,477	213,864	15,601	239,493
1882	2,080	28,976	15,101	298,691	17,181	327,667
1883	220	2,400	14,258	300,316	14,478	302,716
1884	20	160	21,451	453,162	21,471	453,322
1885	745	8,980	18,239	353,308	18,984	362,288
1886	532	6,817	25,442	425,134	25,974	431,951
1887	733	6,223	22,070	390,226	22,803	396,449
1888	1,100	13,011	20,749	384,482	21,849	397,493
1889	3,190	36,381	19,968	328,202	23,158	364,583
1890	3,192	34,182	26,521	367,565	*29,715	*401,827
1891	1,825	22,350	22,432	399,850	24,257	422,200
1892	1,324	11,857	15,919	368,605	17,243	380,462
1893	2,663	18,188	9,227	114,287	11,890	132,475
Total	22,466	248,369	265,738	4,765,266	288,206	5,013,715

* Includes 2 tons from New Brunswick, valued at $80.

690. The world's production of phosphates in 1891 aggregated as follows :—

	Tons of 2,240 pounds.
France	400,000
West Indies	50,000
Belgium	200,000
Canada	20,000
Germany	40,000
England (Coprolites)	20,000
Russia, Norway, &c.	100,000
United States	757,000
Total	1,587,000

691. The world's consumption is given below :—

	Tons.
United Kingdom	300,000
Germany	250,000
France	150,000
France (in the raw state)	200,000
Belgium and Holland	75,000
United States	517,000
Other countries	55,000
Total	1,547,000

692. It will be seen that the demand and the supply are nearly balanced. In these circumstances, only the most easily an cheaply provided phosphates have a living chance in the competition. There is, however, a great future for phosphates. Th United States are using only one-quarter of the quantity of fertilizers which should be employed to keep pace with the annua extraction of plant food from the soil. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Angers, in his report for 1893, refers to this matter in the following terms :—

"I am informed that comparatively little or nothing has been done during the past year as regards the phosphate industry of this country, the low prices ruling in the home market and the cheap rate of production which has enabled the Florida supply of the raw material to be laid down in Europe materially tending to injure if not destroy the Canadian trade. In this connection there is a point deserving of much consideration and to which I desire to call marked attention, viz., the amount of phosphoric acid that is taken out of the soil by a cereal crop, the shipment of the greater part of which abroad takes this phosphoric acid with it out of the country instead of returning it to the soil whence it is taken. Professor H. W. Wiley points out the fact that 19 lbs. per acre of phosphoric acid are absorbed by grain, and 12½ lbs. per acre are absorbed annually by the grass crop. This constituent element of the proper plant food, one of the chief essentials to all vegetable and animal life, must be restored to the soil unless the latter is to become entirely exhausted ; and the agriculturist should understand that his farm is not a bank on which he can draw at pleasure, but a laboratory which will only do its work well when the needed supply of material is forthcoming. Exhaustion of this nature can only be remedied by reintroducing artificially the material that has been abstracted. If a thorough knowledge of the need of phosphate for the soil prevailed, and practical application of such knowledge were more general it would materially help to develop the phosphate industry of this country, and would lead to the manufacture of fertilizers on a large scale, while an extensive home market tending to a lower price for the manufactured article, instead of exportation of the raw material, would be the result. I am informed that the cereals and the grass crop of Canada extract from the soil annually an average of 235 million pounds of phosphoric acid, equal to 117,972 tons of 2,000 pounds each. Supposing one-half only of this to be returned to the soil in the stable manure, there is still left a deficit of 59,000 tons of phosphoric acid. The percentage of phosphoric acid in Canadian apatite is, according to evidence obtained from the leading experts in the trade in England, and given in a report made by Mr. Dyke, of Liverpool, in his appendix to the departmental report for 1885, about 33 per cent. Taking this as a fair average, the requirement for the production of the needed quantity of phosphoric acid to be restored to the soil would be about 177,000 tons (of 2,000 pounds) of apatite. During the past six years the apatite raised averaged 25,500 tons, of which 24,000 tons have been exported; so that we have been supplying ourselves with 500 tons of phosphoric acid against 59,000 tons needed to keep the constituent elements of plant food to the proper standard. What I mainly desire to impress upon the agricultural community is the necessity of bringing up their farms to the normal condition of fertility, and to give at the same time thereby a much needed impetus to the manufacture of fertilizers and the mining of phosphate. To sum up, the whole art of farming consists in supplying the nutritious elements of plants in the form most favourable for absorption and assimilation. As ordinary manure does not always contain the two most important inorganic elements of plant food, phosphoric acid and potash, in sufficient quantity for plant use, the needs of mankind demand the employment of artificial fertilizers along with or as a substitute for farmyard manure. A demand for the materials from which these could be manufactured would at once materially aid the now almost abandoned phosphate mining of this country.

"Inquiries were made of my department, early in the year, regarding the question of rendering natural phosphate soluble in an economical manner through calcination. It was stated that in France and Belgium apatite had been treated in the same way as limestone for the manufacture of lime, the crude material being baked in an oven, then powdered and mixed with soil with which it at once became incorporated.

"I had the subject at once referred to the chemist at the experimental farm, and his report forms an appendix herewith.

"The experiments appear to show that the solubility of this valuable natural fertilizer is not materially increased through calcination. The finely ground phosphate is soluble only to a slight degree in water, and in the soil the process is extremely slow, but further experiments are now in progress with the hope of obtaining results which will be of practical benefit to the agricultural community."

693. There is probably no mining industry in Canada that has shown such marked progress as that of the peculiar mineral

called asbestus. The mineral which is produced in Canada under this head is in reality not asbestus proper, but a form of serpentine called chrysotile. It occurs in veins in certain portions of the great belt of serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In the Laurentian rocks of certain areas the variety actinolite sometimes forms hilly masses of considerable size, which answers well for cements, paints, etc., though not found to answer for the manufacture of millboards and the finer qualities of steam packing.

The Eastern Townships' asbestus is shipped in large quantities to England, Germany, Belgium, Holland and the United States.

694. The true value of the mineral was not at first recognized, and in the first year of mining operations (1878) only 50 tons were disposed of. The mining, though prosecuted now for a dozen years, is practically confined to two small areas about four miles apart. The first, and as yet the most important of these, is a small mound near the Thetford station, which rises about 80 or 90 feet. Employed in this industry are 40 boilers, with a capacity of 1825 horse-power, and about 2,000 men. The value of the plant is estimated at $335,000.

695. The following table made up from returns furnished by the producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments from 1879 to 1887, after which the amount of production is given. It is believed, however, that, in some of the earlier years, the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and, according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway, the aggregate quantity is too high :—

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF ASBESTUS IN CANADA, 1879 TO 1893.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		$	$
1879	300	19,500	1887	4,619	226,976
1880	380	24,700	1888	4,404	255,007
1881	540	35,100	1889	6,113	426,554
1882	810	52,650	1890	9,860	1,260,240
1883	955	68,750	1891	9,000	1,000,000
1884	1,141	75,097	1892	6,042	388,462
1885	2,440	142,441	1893	6,473	313,806
1886	3,458	206,251			
			Total	56,535	4,495,534

696. In the Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine and Danville districts, in the Eastern Townships, there were 16 companies at work, while two companies were at work in Ottawa county. The exports of asbestus in 1892 amounted to 7,316 tons, valued at $514,412, and in 1893 to 5,898 tons, valued at $396,718.

697. Gypsum, the production of which is steadily increasing, is at present worked only in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though deposits of a certain quality have been found in Manitoba and the Territories. From the following table it will be seen that the greater part of the production is exported in a crude state :—

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE GYPSUM, 1886-1893.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1886	162,000	178,742	107,237	114,736
1887	154,008	157,277	148,533	166,514
1888	175,887	179,393	124,515	133,238
1889	213,273	205,108	176,875	189,491
1890	226,509	194,033	175,111	193,899
1891	203,545	192,096	172,496	184,977
1892	226,568	225,260	175,518	194,304
1893	192,568	196,150	176,489	178,979

698. The production of building stone in Canada during the past eight years has, as far as known, been :—

	Cub. yds.	Value.
1886	165,777	$642,509
1887	262,592	552,267
1888	411,570	641,712
1889	341,337	913,691
1890	382,563	964,783
1891	187,685	708,702
1892	219,097	608,301
1893	220,000	610,000

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.

699. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral production in 1891, 1892 and 1893, will be some guide to their annual value.

CHAPTER XI.

DCC. Legal Weights and Measures.—DCCII. Customs Valuations.—DCCIII. Value Imports and Exports.—DCCIV. Exports and Imports by Countries.—DCCV. Aggregate Trade.—DCCVI. Coin and Bullion.—DCCVII. Trade and Duties per Head.—DCCVIII. Increased Total Trade.—DCCX. Import for Home Consumption by Countries.—DCCXIV. Imports for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free.—DCCXV. Duties by Countries.—DCCXVI. Analysis of Imports.—DCCXXII. Comparison with United States.—DCCXXV. Imports of Luxuries.—DCCXXVII. Duties on Luxuries.—DCCXXIX. Imports by Classes.—DCCXXXIII. Dutiable or Free Imports.—DCCXXXV. Duties Collected.—DCCXXXVI. Interprovincial Trade.—DCCXXXVII. Imports Compared as to Quantity and Value.—DCCXLI. Total Imports by Countries.—DCCXLIII. Imports for Home Consumption by Countries.—DCCXLIV. Imports from Great Britain and United States.—DCCXLVI. Imports by Countries, 1872, '82 and '92.—DCCXLVII. Imports by Provinces.—DCCL. Imports of Raw Materials.—DCCLI. Imports Remaining in Warehouse.—DCCLII. Value of Total Exports by Countries.—DCCLIII. Domestic and Foreign Exports.—DCCLVI. Value of Principal Exports.—DCCLVIII. Destination of Exports.—DCCLIX. Exports Classified.—DCCLXI. Great Britain and United States.—DCCLXII. Quantities and Value of Exports.—DCCLXIII. Relative Value of Exports to Great Britain and United States.—DCCLXIV. Aggregate Trade with Great Britain and United States.—DCCLXVI. Exports by Countries in 1892 and 1893 Compared.—DCCLXVII. Value of Exports since Confederation.—DCCLXIX. Proportions of Exports to Countries.—DCCLXXI. Value of Exports in 1892 and 1893 Compared.—DCCLXXIV. Value of Exports for Four Years Compared.—DCCLXXV. Volume of Trade.—DCCLXXVI. Comparison of Exports by Means of Index Numbers. Exports of 1893 Compared with 1883.—DCCLXXIX. Yearly Exports till 1893 Valued at Prices of 1883.—DCCLXXX. Exports of 1883 Valued at Prices of Subsequent Years.—DCCLXXXIII. Prices of Principal Articles of Export for Eleven Years.—DCCLXXXIV. Average Prices of 1873 to 1893.—DCCLXXXVI. Imports and Exports of United Kingdom and British Possessions, with Value per Head.—DCCXC. Imports and Exports of Foreign Countries.—DCCXCII. Trade of United States with British Possessions.—DCCXCIII. Trade of United Kingdom and British Possessions.—DCCXCVIII. Distribution of Trade of United Kingdom.—DCCXCIX. Exports and Imports of Foreign Goods by Canada.—DCCCI. Exciseable Articles.—DCCCII. Spirits.—DCCCV. Malt.—DCCCVI. Tobacco.—DCCCIX. Consumption of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco.—DCCCX. Duties on Alcoholic Liquors and Tobacco.—DCCCXI. Imports and Exports at each Port in Canada.—DCCCXII. Ports at which the Duties Exceeded $500,000.

700. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277·27384 cubic inches) and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4·54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in United States, is equal to 3·785 litres.

701. By Act of 42nd Vic. (1879), c. 16, it was provided : That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows :—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Castor beans	40 lbs.
Indian corn	56 "	Potatoes	60 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	60 "
Pease	60 "	Carrots	60 "
Barley	48 "	Parsnips	60 "
Malt	36 "	Beets	60 "
Oats	34 "	Onions	60 "
Beans	60 "	Bituminous coal	70 "
Flaxseed	50 "	Clover seed	60 "
Hemp	44 "	Timothy	48 "
Blue grass seed	14 "	Buckwheat	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds and the ton of 2,240 pounds were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds, and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

702. Customs valuation upon goods imported subject to duties is made at the fair market value thereof, value of packages included, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty, if any, are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

703. The following tables give the value of the imports and exports and of the aggregate trade in each year since Confederation, also the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, the value of the several branches of trade per head of population, and the amount of duty collected, for the same period.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1893.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Imports, Home Consumption.	Exports, Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	71,985,306	48,504,899	131,027,532
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	67,402,170	52,400,772	130,889.946
1870	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	71,237,603	59,043,590	148,387,829
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	86,947,482	57,630,024	170,266,589
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	107,709,116	65,831,083	194,070,190
1873	128,011,281	89,780,922	38,221,359	127,514,594	76,538,025	217,801,203
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	127,404,169	76,741,997	217,565,510
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	119,618,657	69,709,823	200,957,262
1876	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	94,733,218	72,491,436	174,176,781
1877	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	96,300,483	68,030,546	175,203,355
1878	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	91,199,577	67,989,800	172,405,454
1879	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	80,341,608	62,431,025	153,455,682
1880	86,489,747	87,911,458	*	71,782,349	72,899,697	174,401,205
1881	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	91,611,604	83,944,701	203,621,663
1882	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	112,648,927	94,137,660	221,556,703
1883	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	123,137,019	87,702,431	230,339,826
1884	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	108,180,644	79,833,098	207,803,539
1885	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	102,710,019	79,131,735	198,179,847
1886	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	99,602,694	77,756,704	189,675,875
1887	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	105,639,428	80,960,909	202,408,047
1888	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	102,847,100	81,382,072	201,097,630
1889	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	109,673,447	80,272,456	204,414,098
1890	121,858,241	96,749,149	25,109,092	112,765,584	85,257,586	218,607,390
1891	119,967,638	98,417,296	21,550,342	113,345,124	88,801,066	218,384,934
1892	127,406,068	113,963,375	13,442,693	116,978,943	99,338,913	241,369,443
1893	129,074,268	118,564,352	10,509,916	121,705,030	105,798,257	247,638,620
Total	2,783,667,525	2,262,038,628	521,628,897	2,635,021,895	1.974,560,306	5,045,706,153
Annual average	107,064,136	87,001,485	20,062,650	101,346,996	75,944,627	194,065,621

* Excess of exports, $1,421,711.

The next table gives the total imports from, and exports ada to, the United Kingdom, other British possessions and countries, during the year 1893, with the percentage of al amount in each case :—

L VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1893.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.		EXPORTS TO.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	$		$	
itain	43,305,225	33·55	64,080,493	54·05
tates	65,065,846	50·41	43,923,010	37·05
	3,764,642	2·92	750,461	0·63
	2,846,995	2·21	264,047	0·22
Vest Indies	1,290,329	1·00	1,818,604	1·53
"	2,452,962	1·90	1,327,104	1·12
ritish Possessions	707,534	0·55	328,887	0·27
	1,498,061	1·16	33,802	0·03
merica	381,771	0·29	1,049,656	0·89
	972,052	0·75	307,074	0·26
Possessions	2,204,569	1·71	21,837	0·02
	598,918	0·46	669,040	0·56
dland.	652,280	0·51	2,594,633	2·19
	318,121	0·25	44,355	0·04
	399,707	0·31	282,569	0·24
nd.	262,811	0·20	....	....
	171,637	0·13	....	....
	417,044	0·32	87,387	0·07
	136,247	0·11	7,347	0·00
	173,066	0·13	312	0·01
	55,707	0·04	83,001	0·07
nd Sweden	36,300	0·03	182,088	0·15
ia	217,803	0·17	353,522	0·30
	4,451	0·00	34,558	0·03
	15,466	0·01	22,910	0·02
	63,048	0·05	219,131	0·18
st Indies	1,041,244	0·81	....	....
slands	709	0·00	35,064	0·03
untries	19,723	0·02	43,460	0·04
Total	129,074,268	100·00	118,564,362	100·00

ludes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies.
t elsewhere specified.

The following table gives the aggregate trade of the Do- by countries, on the basis of goods entered for consump- d exported :—

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	107,266,624	89,808,204	2,055,195	1,176,478	502,966	266,188	229,657	229,770
1874	108,083,652	90,524,060	2,569,712	1,022,428	459,027	294,007	236,296	271,043
1875	100,379,969	80,717,803	2,154,065	839,442	390,784	236,790	214,366	260,503
1876	81,457,737	78,003,492	2,394,812	608,355	445,151	199,195	183,199	297,895
1877	81,139,708	77,087,914	1,730,062	404,918	340,757	175,425	242,942	296,860
1878	83,372,719	73,876,437	1,754,394	521,580	325,245	145,941	205,171	266,764
1879	67,288,848	70,904,720	2,247,066	552,999	394,445	161,258	181,933	210,288
1880	80,307,286	62,696,857	1,928,670	532,028	297,245	201,652	623,295	273,837
1881	97,335,3 8	73,570,337	2,294,043	1,019,198	446,337	165,487	234,723	440,944
1882	95,871,802	96,229,763	2,922,931	1,633,118	570,301	201,656	256,841	613,241
1883	99,197,682	97,701,056	2,934,210	1,942,851	749,897	243,192	322,554	324,800
1884	87,154,242	89,333,366	2,160,804	2,171,346	648,569	240,235	322,499	333,977
1885	83,284,482	86,903,935	2,239,890	2,385,344	481,910	227,096	255,712	361,879
1886	82,143,828	81,436,808	2,509,581	2,408,821	432,540	301,927	215,298	309,559
1887	89,534,079	82,767,265	2,415,001	3,672,985	481,289	204,671	245,560	309,920
1888	79,383,705	91,053,913	2,642,557	3,563,106	427,249	230,397	235,816	332,169
1889	80,422,515	94,059,844	2,562,893	3,836,173	420,794	238,106	186,186	414,302
1890	91,743,935	92,814,783	2,894,154	4,286,136	392,294	291,811	244,545	423,309
1891	91,328,384	94,824,352	2,565,877	4,336,232	555,917	191,148	322,808	404,532
1892	106,254,984	92,125,599	2,770,173	6,526,228	489,652	155,479	490,839	846,167
1893	107,228,906	102,144,986	3,096,164	4,576,224	387,861	135,482	661,403	656,427

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Belgium.	New-foundland.	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Switzer-land.	Other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	364,456	4,609,552	1,163,425	1,701,633	1,709,856	120,514	1,099,998	217,304,516
1874	534,153	2,657,547	6,086,529	1,686,508	1,263,728	139,674	927,743	216,756,097
1875	337,674	2,806,055	6,139,910	1,064,593	694,472	116,128	1,153,082	197,505,636
1876	374,880	2,675,477	5,291,433	975,762	971,314	56,168	1,764,483	175,699,653
1877	318,724	2,753,748	5,031,667	656,591	455,755	69,066	1,471,734	172,175,876
1878	805,692	2,767,347	4,397,996	669,804	486,244	61,178	1,366,532	170,523,244
1879	219,461	2,280,823	4,753,099	745,830	505,513	94,781	1,291,709	151,832,863
1880	837,897	2,002,261	6,489,257	1,073,421	931,457	94,225	1,314,429	159,693,807
1881	671,267	2,175,773	6,962,516	1,369,731	1,430,734	141,789	1,644,170	189,902,427
1882	645,568	2,468,432	7,018,956	2,314,779	1,635,717	268,093	2,134,932	214,786,130
1883	611,112	2,953,273	7,494,291	2,954,628	1,750,642	336,040	1,706,595	221,222,823
1884	746,528	2,701,120	6,726,486	2,756,371	1,970,541	242,380	2,078,676	199,587,140
1885	551,645	2,022,073	5,698,057	2,802,042	2,528,369	217,666	1,989,280	191,948,380
1886	517,472	2,139,301	5,266,042	2,111,029	2,495,703	203,085	2,363,014	184,854,008
1887	927,580	2,072,946	4,017,593	2,625,066	2,819,584	219,777	2,841,913	195,155,239
1888	505,800	1,945,426	5,870,149	2,487,240	2,261,155	194,938	2,016,480	193,050,100
1889	595,496	1,791,496	6,138,109	2,813,587	2,048,712	166,905	3,167,496	198,862,814
1890	763,146	1,655,400	5,808,189	2,555,849	2,161,816	316,923	3,162,393	209,514,733
1891	728,120	2,218,911	6,360,926	1,782,950	2,202,102	244,319	3,685,842	211,762,420
1892	573,244	2,503,963	7,638,846	1,905,346	3,300,108	193,033	5,168,657	230,942,318
1893	1,268,551	3,247,903	7,390,377	2,099,356	2,766,712	258,464	4,465,666	240,269,382

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* The value of foreign goods exported from the Dominion during the years previous to 1873 not being specified by countries in the published statements, the aggregate trade with each country for those years cannot, in consequence, be accurately ascertained.

706. The following table gives the movements of coin and bullion to and from Canada :—

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	$	$
1883	1,275,523	631,600
1884	2,207,666	2,184,293
1885	2,954,244	2,026,960
1886	3,610,557	56,531
1887	532,218	5,500
1888	2,175,472	17,594
1889	575,251	1,978,266
1890	1,083,011	2,439,769
1891	1,811,170	817,500
1892	1,818,530	1,502,071
1893	6,534,200	3,824,290
Total	24,577,842	15,485,058
Average per annum	2,234,350	1,407,733

The imports during 1883-93 exceeded the exports by over $238,000,000. The increase in the public debt owing in England was nearly $69,500,000, and the interest paid to the English investors was over $70,000,000. The imports of coin and bullion during the period exceeded the exports by over $9,000,000. It appears, therefore, that the profits on our exports have been large and that these, together with other sources of income outside of Canada, have more than met all demands of outside countries upon us.

ıe following table gives the value of trade and the duties with the proportion per head :—

UE OF TRADE PER HEAD AND DUTY COLLECTED.

	VALUE OF			DUTIES COLLECTED.			
TH	Imports per Head.	Exports per Head.	Total Trade per Head.	Imports.	Exports	Total.	Amount per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.
.....	21 78	17 07	38 86	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
.....	20 63	17 72	38 35	8,284,507	14,102	8,298,909	2 43
.....	21 66	21 29	42 95	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
.....	27 31	21 08	48 39	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
.....	30 86	22 88	53 74	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
.....	34 89	24 48	59 37	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
.....	33 52	23 36	56 88	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
.....	31 66	20 04	51 70	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
.....	23 60	20 50	44 10	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
.....	24 75	18 90	43 65	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
.....	22 82	19 44	42 26	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
.....	19 77	17 24	37 01	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
.....	20 52	20 85	41 37	14,129,053	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
.....	24 29	22 67	46 96	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
.....	27 24	23 30	50 55	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 95
.....	29 84	22 13	51 97	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 23
.....	25 96	20 39	46 34	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 49
.....	24 01	19 67	43 68	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 22
.....	22 77	18 59	41 35	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 24
.....	24 35	19 31	43 67	22,438,368	31,397	22,469,705	4 85
.....	23 67	19 25	42 92	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 74
.....	24 33	18 83	43 16	23,742,316	42,207	23,784,523	5 02
.....	25 45	20 20	45 65	23,021,234	93,674	24,014,908	5 01
.....	24 77	20 32	45 09	23,416,266	64,803	23,481,069	4 84
...	26 00	23 26	49 27	20,550,474	108	20,550,582	4 24
.....	26 01	23 90	49 91	21,161,711	....	21,161,711	4 27

he total trade of the Dominion in 1893 was considerably
an in any previous year since Confederation, the excess
3, the year of the next largest trade, amounting to $17,-
Taken separately, the exports exceeded any previous
$4,600,977, but the imports had been exceeded on one
viz., in 1883. The imports exceeded the average of
x years by $22,010,132, and the exports exceeded the
$31,562,867. The average annual value per head during
ty-six years since Confederation has been : of imports,
of exports, $20.64, and of the total trade, $46.12 ; there-
893, the imports were 53 cents, the exports $3.26, and the
e $3.79, above the average.

709. Only once since Confederation have the imports b exceeded by the exports, viz., in 1880, there having been, with t exception, a continual excess of imports, amounting on an av age to $20,062,650 annually, the excess of 1893 having been $ 552,734 below the average. The effect of an excess of imp or exports upon the welfare of a country, and to what ext such excess may be significant of its condition, are questions u which various opinions are held, and the discussion of wh would not come within the scope of a work of this description

710. The following tables give the value of the imports i Canada for home consumption from the principal countries, each year since Confederation ; and for the purpose of comp son, the years are divided into periods of five, the total of e period being given :—

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	36,663,695	35,764,470	38,595,433	49,286,385	63,089,625	223,399,608
United States	26,315,052	25,477,975	24,728,166	29,134,550	35,639,586	141,295,329
France	1,365,295	1,335,540	1,394,346	1,265,183	1,827,858	7,188,222
Germany	485,943	497,291	469,275	576,332	940,732	2,969,573
Other European countries	66,540	153,791	894,319	1,040,477	1,170,182	3,325,309
British West Indies	928,907	861,525	892,134	838,536	1,126,840	4,647,942
Other "	467,646	531,766	2,454,586	2,055,597	1,320,869	6,830,464
Newfoundland	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other British possessions	938	14,061	18,148	38,822	61,942	133,911
" Foreign countries	1,579,230	1,523,468	522,248	774,168	562,895	4,962,009
British North American provinces	1,634,414	1,242,283	1,268,948	1,937,432	1,968,587	8,051,664
Total	*71,985,306	67,402,170	71,237,603	86,947,482	107,709,116	405,281,677
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	68,492,492	63,076,437	60,347,067	40,734,260	39,572,239	272,222,495
United States	47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	250,207,272
France	2,023,288	2,302,500	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	9,518,695
Germany	1,099,925	956,917	748,423	482,587	370,594	3,658,446
Other European countries	1,399,733	1,311,906	1,181,007	1,335,671	954,021	6,182,338
British West Indies	964,005	919,517	1,023,148	868,846	640,716	4,416,232
Other "	1,204,109	1,388,216	1,171,256	750,747	602,093	5,116,421
Newfoundland	....	1,088,898	904,224	774,586	641,642	3,409,350
Other British possessions	487,110	233,884	10,556	119,600	148,187	999,337
" Foreign countries	2,299,267	1,842,822	1,485,858	1,756,011	647,590	8,031,548
British North American provinces	1,808,987	....	....	....	....	1,808,987
Total	127,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657	94,733,218	96,300,483	565,571,121

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* Including $2,477,646 free goods of which no details are given.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	37,431,180	30,943,703	34,461,224	43,583,808	50,597,341	197,017,256
United States	48,631,739	43,626,027	29,346,948	36,704,112	48,289,052	206,597,878
France	1,385,003	1,532,191	1,115,841	1,631,332	2,097,358	7,761,725
Germany	399,326	440,909	449,791	934,266	1,490,004	3,704,296
Other European countries	964,187	960,351	1,210,101	1,497,550	2,003,895	6,636,084
British West Indies	578,405	650,087	1,208,822	1,888,695	1,848,724	6,174,733
Other "	455,444	602,342	1,736,332	1,926,452	2,174,660	6,895,230
Newfoundland	672,665	651,257	590,829	652,304	493,509	3,060,564
Other British possessions	156,540	92,492	129,404	342,889	483,942	1,205,267
" Foreign countries	525,088	679,630	1,533,057	2,450,196	3,180,442	8,368,413
Total	91,199,577	80,178,989	71,782,349	91,611,604	112,648,927	447,421,446
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain	52,052,465	43,418,015	41,406,777	40,601,199	44,962,233	222,440,689
United States	56,032,333	50,492,826	47,151,201	44,858,039	45,107,066	243,641,465
France	2 316,480	1,769,849	1,975,581	1,975,218	2,073,470	10,070,598
Germany	1,809,154	1,975,771	2,121,269	2,155,523	3,235,449	11,297,166
Other European countries	2,186,137	2,080,170	1,952,312	1,929,326	2,228,436	10,376,381
British West Indies	2,477,575	1,964,734	1,442,324	1,443,102	719,152	8,046,887
Other "	1,891,685	1,642,178	1,720,450	1,701,370	1,223,030	8,178,713
Newfoundland	765,935	780,670	351,105	384,321	354,342	2,636,373
Other British possessions	507,871	638,610	631,468	557,978	774,987	3,110,914
" Foreign countries	3,097,384	3,417,821	3,997,532	3,996,618	4,961,263	19,470,618
Total	123,137,019	108,180,644	102,710,019	99,602,694	105,639,428	539,269,804

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Great Britain	39,298,721	42,317,389	43,390,241	42,047,526	41,348,435	208,402,312
United States	48,481,848	50,537,440	52,291,973	53,685,657	53,137,572	258,134,490
France	2,241,784	2,228,683	2,615,602	2,312,143	2,402,634	11,800,846
Germany	3,364,563	3,692,570	3,778,993	3,804,090	5,583,530	20,223,746
Other European countries	1,814,549	2,245,026	2,585,146	2,579,029	2,262,096	11,485,846
British West Indies	818,393	1,073,841	1,217,467	1,244,185	1,133,982	5,487,868
Other "	2,450,270	2,228,113	1,805,331	1,993,971	2,958,305	11,435,990
Newfoundland	421,599	488,161	469,711	751,003	753,249	2,883,723
Other British possessions	523,957	661,935	713,046	440,374	1,146,466	3,485,778
" Foreign countries	3,428,416	4,200,289	3,898,074	4,487,146	6,252,674	22,266,599
Total	102,847,100	109,673,447	112,765,584	113,345,124	116,978,943	555,610,198

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS, &c.—*Con.*

COUNTRIES.	1893.
	$
Great Britain	43,149,531
United States	58,220,858
France	2,832,117
Germany	3,825,763
Other European countries	2,292,086
British West Indies	1,211,843
Other "	2,439,816
Newfoundland	653,270
Other British possessions	11,896
" Foreign countries	6,167,850
Total	121,705,030

711. Out of the five periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and interprovincial trade scarcely had any existence.

712. The following table shows the proportion of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.	1888 to 1892, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain	55·46	48·13	44·03	41·25	37·51
United States	35·08	44·24	46·18	45·18	46·46
France	1·78	1·68	1·74	1·87	2·12
Germany	0·74	0·65	0·83	2·09	3·64
Other European countries	0·83	1·09	1·48	1·92	2·07
British West Indies	1·15	0·78	1·38	1·49	0·99
Other "	1·70	0·91	1·54	1·52	2·06
Newfoundland	....	0·92	0·68	0·49	0·52
Other British possessions	0·03	0·18	0·27	0·58	0·63
" Foreign countries	1·23	1·42	1·87	3·61	4·00
B.N.A. provinces	2·00	....	....	....	....
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

713. Imports for home consumption from Great Britain have, it appears, steadily declined, while those from the United States increased in the earlier periods, and for the last three remained about the same. The imports from Germany have been steadily increasing, as well as those from France and other European countries. Imports from the British West Indies have fluctuated considerably, and were not as high during the last as they were in the first period.

714. The next statement gives the values of dutiable and free goods imported in each year since Confederation, both as regards total imports and imports for home consumption, together with the percentage of dutiable goods in each case.

IMPORTS OF GOODS, DUTIABLE AND FREE—1868-1893.

(Coin and Bullion not included.)

Year.	IMPORTS.					
	TOTAL.			ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Percentage of Dutiable Goods.	Dutiable	Free.	Percentage of Dutiable Goods.
	$	$		$	$	
1868....	45,250,395	23,314,102	66·	43,655,696	23,434,463	65·
1869....	44,081,563	22,086,373	67·	41,069,342	22,085,599	65·
1870....	48,665,547	21,813,263	69·	45,127,422	21,774,652	67·
1871....	70,295,223	23,064,654	75·	60,094,362	24,120,026	71·
1872....	72,157,423	36,519,355	66·	68,276,157	36,679,210	65·
1873....	74,217,954	50,787,862	59·	71,198,176	53,310,953	57·
1874....	77,070,460	46,919,840	62·	76,232,530	46,918,357	62·
1875..	81,504,477	39,355,717	67·	78,138,511	39,270,057	67·
1876....	58,794,777	32,195,458	65·	60,238,297	32,274,810	65·
1877....	63,986,376	33,167,497	66·	60,916,770	33,209,624	65·
1878....	61,700,190	30,577,874	66·	59,773,039	30,622,812	66·
1879....	57,055,218	23,270,120	71·	55,430,012	23,272,507	70·
1880....	68,895,483	15,712,457	81·	54,182,967	15,717,575	78·
1881....	85,516,908	18,690,657	82·	71,620,725	18,867,604	79·
1882....	93,339,930	24,575,827	79·	85,757,433	25,387,751	77·
1883....	100,827,816	30,150,683	77·	91,588,339	30,273,157	75·
1884....	88,349,492	25,839,885	77·	80,010,498	25,962,480	76·
1885...	79,614,108	26,373,134	75·	73,269,618	26,486,157	73·
1886....	75,536,758	25,277,246	75·	70,658,819	25,333,318	74·
1887....	85,479,400	26,880,618	76·	78,120,679	26,986,531	74·
1888....	77,784,037	30,935,121	72·	69,645,824	31,025,804	69·
1889....	80,059,966	34,589,714	70·	74,475,139	34,623,057	68·
1890...	86,258,633	34,516,597	71·	77,106,286	34,576,287	69·
1891....	81,286,372	36,870,096	69·	74,536,036	36,997,918	67·
1892....	81,190,844	44,396,694	65·	69,160,737	45,999,676	60·
1893...	77,378,091	45,161,977	63·	69,873,571	45,297,259	61·

715. The following table gives the duty collected on imports by countries :—

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1873	7,398,460 17	2,966,119 34	627,831 95	334,415 51	102,711 21	21,245 21	9,320 80	294,569 02
1874	7,867,481 41	3,695,564 03	744,059 10	272,234 68	112,918 73	27,674 63	13,626 76	361,153 47
1875	8,881,997 81	3,860,877 10	604,092 47	173,427 65	113,599 78	28,421 97	8,502 45	394,017 97
1876	6,075,759 82	4,117,223 40	723.368 24	134,282 11	157,287 53	29,302 21	24,629 25	459,887 63
1877	6,377,596 23	4,426,394 79	480,340 56	75,762 93	79,515 38	20,322 20	15,783 10	316,156 00
1878	6.445,985 38	4,794,599 63	400,600 04	79,673 10	87,755 88	13,452 55	19,652 43	308,153 30
1879	5,561,933 02	5,529,150 64	501,747 90	104,211 80	120,385 81	7,976 14	19,474 58	329,634 07
1880	6,737,997 05	4,521,311 08	427,937 89	103,156 82	106,720 56	14,935 79	30,031 12	301,570 50
1881	8,772,949 97	5,657,292 75	597,948 79	215,108 04	167,412 55	25,307 99	40,956 25	372,335 63
1882	10,011,811 00	7,082.722 29	742,774 93	338,691 39	210,766 86	29,105 63	34,283 98	420,607 91
1883	9,897,785 16	8,158,023 35	824,963 17	388,556 85	231,866 95	34,135 50	44,340 03	535,741 81
1884	8,001,370 74	7,420,461 79	645,152 71	554,181 88	192,946 21	34,228 80	32,186 80	493,807 39
1885	7,617,249 45	6,636,405 83	650,515 29	572,947 91	154,680 24	29,345 65	33,380 25	521,318 20
1886	7,817,357 45	6,790,080 76	735,666 52	588,168 44	150,268 47	30,510 74	35,667 84	602,570 19
1887	9,318,920 08	7,299,591 68	699,840 07	1,190,267 30	176,449 17	33,329 81	31,404 53	623,894 26
1888	8,972,739 84	7,131,006 23	796,242 70	1,214,748 15	171,790 38	36,621 03	12,004 78	704,034 95
1889	9,450,242 70	7,413,354 83	854,805 00	1,266,638 56	185,969 33	36,895 32	32,456 70	756,785 84
1890	9,576,965 75	8,220,299 55	957,312 22	1,165,158 67	170,028 06	36,528 91	37,938 11	806,261 40
1891	9,114,271 75	7,799,318 12	932,032 53	1,320,583 23	217,612 94	30,680 47	44,888 99	741,462 43
1892	9,074,200 71	7,814,666 93	931,044 99	783,740 50	186,168 39	27,446 98	35,846 83	697,184 17
1893	9,498,747 08	7,636,075 81	1,058,095 75	857,264 35	180,132 25	27,171 69	30,816 89	815,200 70

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Belgium.	New-foundland.	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Switzer-land.	Other Countries.	Additional Duties under Sec. 8 of Rev. S., c. 32.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1873	94,504 87	97,147 31	831,930 86	182,660 79	157 95	15,994 95	40,660 23	....	13,017,730 17
1874	51,171 82	54,929 33	935,653 11	194,325 88	26,185 10	21,950 85	42,953 77	....	14,421,882 67
1875	42,489 19	12,584 62	926,463 33	124,963 29	83,469 42	20,917 93	85,557 14	....	15,361,382 12
1876	61,407 14	4,890 45	603,819 86	120,843 58	132,042 28	10,274 57	178,096 41	....	12,833,114 48
1877	50,106 26	9,735 83	435,718 43	1,834 11	68,261 35	12,387 96	178,535 96	....	12,548,451 09
1878	45,144 82	4,921 23	341,240 28	6,874 10	113,447 24	9,855 02	124,338 17	....	12,795,693 17
1879	45,107 35	3,230 76	454,872 58	2,591 84	127,283 34	16,597 54	115,349 29	....	12,939,540 66
1880	41,886 44	3,168 48	1,305,495 00	161,936 81	207,920 61	18,764 19	156,016 88	....	14,138,849 22
1881	90,250 84	3,251 22	1,584,622 00	280,009 74	348,466 71	33,740 02	311,133 47	....	18,500,785 97
1882	119,492 16	1,781 73	1,615,945 44	504,255 74	178,499 40	65,780 72	352,318 25	....	21,708,837 43
1883	106,234 50	7,365 17	1,770,682 99	692,562 12	157,516 29	83,492 95	239,042 13	....	23,172,308 97
1884	103,953 96	4,158 34	1,397,926 55	688,702 68	273,708 37	56,966 92	265,210 23	....	20,164,963 37
1885	121,660 61	2,268 61	1,327,363 99	655,708 66	450,153 25	51,863 04	308,698 01	....	19,133,558 99
1886	132,116 62	2,467 99	1,384,327 91	503,735 53	148,098 67	49,052 66	478,033 91	....	19,448,123 70
1887	166,445 16	1,624 70	968,496 12	848,562 83	222,799 93	59,393 20	828,686 99	....	22,469,705 83
1888	117,228 81	3,211 68	1,831,368 64	641,854 29	162,844 61	43,778 82	340,166 62	....	22,209,641 53
1889	122,116 44	1,087 36	1,727,816 27	849,431 97	185,782 89	38,653 78	845,532 61	7,952 63	23,784,523 23
1890	150,349 40	3,386 14	1,223,589 61	559,312 13	216,956 50	79,331 47	804,400 21	7,089 94	24,014,908 07
1891	126,180 23	3,452 92	1,337,754 14	260,102 71	265,198 43	63,161 46	1,215,178 05	9,190 73	23,481,069 13
1892	104,003 88	4,191 49	272,167 34	75,439 20	273,256 10	49,388 45	201,112 48	20,723 09	20,550,581 53
1893	112,081 99	1,494 56	314,148 32	78,592 25	313,798 23	70,418 15	160,133 95	7,538 96	21,161,710 93

716. The following analysis of the imports of Canada during the years given shows that during the year ended June 30, 1893, the total imports for home consumption amounted, less coin and bullion, to $115,171,145. This is $2,378,622 more than the average of the three preceding years, showing an increase of 2·1 per cent. The value of the imports for home consumption for the fiscal year 1892-93 exceeds that of the fiscal year 1891-92 by nearly 3·10 per cent.

Taking the several divisions, we find that in Division A there has been a decrease of $2,072,255 from the average of the previous three years; in Division B an increase of $2,117,777; in Division C, an increase of $862,786; in Division D, an increase of $1,261,251, and in Division E, an increase of $209,064.

717. Analysing the several divisions, we find in Division A that there are decreases in 16 and increases in 9 of the classes comprised in it. The decreases are as follows:—Animals, $205,649; breadstuffs, $628,615; chicory, $1,143; coffee, $1,229; eggs, $59,113; fish, $22,115; fruits, $201,754; honey, $1,893; jellies and jams, $6,477; provisions, $708,840; sauces, $844; spices, $11,006; sugars, $3,742; tallow, $4,711; teas, $259,881; turtles, $111; vegetables, $25,508. In the case of provisions, the total decrease of $708,840 is spread all over the subdivision, with the single exception of fluid beef, which shows an increase of $10,578. Butter shows a decrease of $16,232; cheese, of $1,013; lard, of $127,741; bacon and ham, $133,312; beef salted, $59,081; mutton, $6,249; pork, $365,608; poultry, $2,491. It will be seen that hog products comprise $633,466 of the total decrease in provisions.

718. In Division B there are inceases in 37 articles and decreases in 33. Some of the more important increases are: Broom corn, an increase of $37,638; coal, $1,270,211; cotton waste, $73,271; uncut diamonds, $21,385; drugs and dyes, $43,217; fur skins, $266,700; undressed hemp, $311,076; hides, $113,728; ensilage corn, $18,202; mineral substances, $39,270; cocoa and palm oil, $25,813; pelts, $72,234; rags, $21,207; rennet, $18,757; resin, $15,554; rubber, crude, $430,773; tobacco, $146,972; wool, unmanufactured, $44,213. Some of the more important decreases are: asphaltum, $54,131; cotton wool, $309,103; gutta purcha, $288,008; ivory nuts, $41,437; junk, $14,664; jute butts, $28,028; logs, round and unmanufactured, $182,709; plants and trees, $2,056; silk, raw, $2,374.

719. In Group C there are increases in 74 articles and decreases in 43. Some of the more important increases are : Brass, which shows an increase of over $14,000 ; parts of carriages, with an increase of over $34,000 ; cotton jeans, increase, $20,015 ; cotton yarn, $57,892 ; cotton thread, $61,568 ; fur skins, $99,000 ; drugs, dyes and chemicals, $389,781 ; articles of iron and steel, $98,285 ; jute cloth and yarn, $87,000 ; leather, $136,000 ; grease, $74,000 ; clock springs, $46,904 ; machine card clothing, $11,000 ; noils, $2,000 ; oil-cloth, $12,000 ; paints and colours, $13,552 ; plaits, straw, $11,000 ; rubber, recovered, and rubber thread, $27,688 ; veneers of ivory, $6,800 ; woollen articles, $12,100 ; zinc, in blocks and pig, $16,000. Among the more important decreases are : Bone-black, $7,143 ; copper, $72,160 ; gas coke, $7,954 ; hops, $51,633 ; lead, $62,000 ; lumber and timber, $29,091 ; marble, $6,075 ; metals, $114,881 ; oils, $114,380 ; salt, $14,713 ; raw silk, $8,303 ; spectacles, parts of, $9,414 ; stones, $99,439 ; wood, $2,392 ; oil cake and meal, $9,936.

720. In Class D there are increases in 46 articles and decreases in 58. Among the increases are : Agricultural implements, increased by $59,979 ; boot-laces, $9,817 ; braces or suspenders, $23,186 ; buttons, $17,774 ; copper, manufactures of, $48,631 ; cottons, $380,755 ; earthenware and china, $17,872 ; electric appliances, $379,954 ; flax, hemp and jute manufactures, $152,764 ; gloves and mitts, $19,988 ; gunpowder and other explosives, $18,273 ; hats, caps and bonnets, $76,722 ; ink, writing and printing, $6,327 ; lead and manufactures, $9,740 ; leather manufactures, $26,862 ; optical instruments, $20,022 ; philosophical instruments, $36,279 ; pocket-books, $20,283 ; printing presses, $25,240 ; sand, glass, flint and emery paper, $9,495 ; soaps, $21,581 ; tobacco pipes, $29,683 ; twine, $73,114 ; webbing, elastic and non-elastic, $49,753 ; woollen goods, $422,308.

Among the decreases are : Shoe-blacking and shoemaker's ink, $5,773 ; books, pamphlets and periodicals, $48,936 ; brass manufactures, $34,879 ; bricks and tiles, $12,900 ; clocks, $21,580 ; cordage, $5,636 ; gutta percha and India-rubber manufactures, $108,627 ; iron and steel manufactures, $282,916 ; starch, $10,772 ; stone manufactures, $12,319 ; telephone and telegraph instruments, $184,153 ; tin manufactures, $22,679 ; watches and watch cases, $116,123 ; whips, $14,235 ; wood manufactures, $122,994 ; glass manufactures, $271,849 ; paper of all kinds, $6,188.

721. In Group E there were 21 increases and 18 decreases. The imports of ale, beer and porter decreased by $53,749; crapes of all kinds decreased by $23,494; jewellery, by $109,748; musical instruments, by $47,890; paintings and drawings, by $26,988; ribbons, by $5,602; spirits and wines, by $9,984, and tobacco, by $7,096. Carpets increased by $53,574; cotton fabrics (uncoloured), by $97,772; curtains, by $151,392; fancy goods, by $51,364; feathers, by $7,161; gold and silver manufactures, by $44,547; malt, by $5,359; precious stones, by $3,560; silks, by $114,657.

722. Comparing these results with the United States, we find:

That in Class A, articles of food and animals, the United States imports during four years averaged 33·71 per cent of the whole imports for home consumption, and in Canada the imports in this class averaged 17·90 per cent.

That in Class B the United States imports were 24·04 per cent and the Canadian 21·24 per cent.

In Class C the United States imports were 11·20 per cent and the Canadian 16·51 per cent.

In Class D the United States were 18·22 per cent, and the Canadian 35·38 per cent, and

In Class E United States were 12·82 per cent, and Canadian 8·07 per cent.

It is evident from this analysis:—

(1.) That Canada imports a smaller proportion of articles of food and animals than the United States.

(2.) That the imports of both countries of articles in a crude state, entering into various processes of industry, are, proportionately to the whole import, nearly the same.

(3.) That of articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing, Canada imports over a third more than the United States.

(4.) That in manufactured articles ready for consumption, Canada imports somewhat over two-thirds more than the United States percentage.

(5.) That in articles of luxury and voluntary use Canada imports somewhat under two-thirds of the proportion of the United States.

723. This analysis seems to indicate: (1st) that the United States have not succeeded as well as Canada in provisioning their people; (2nd) that both have to draw between one-fourth and one-fifth of their total imports from outside countries in the form

of articles in a crude state, used in the various processes of domestic industry ; (3rd) that Canada has to draw from abroad a larger proportion of her imports in a partially or totally manufactured state for use in home manufactures than the United States ; (4th) that Canada has not yet succeeded in becoming as independent of other countries for the supply of her wants in manufactured articles as have the United States ; and (5th) that the Canadian people do not consume luxuries and articles of voluntary use to as large a proportionate extent as do the people of the United States.

724. The tables are as under :—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS (BY CLASSES) TO TOTAL IMPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Classes.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.
A. Articles food and drink........	31·92	18·36	33·72	17·51	36·64	19·48	31·34	16·28
B. Articles in crude condition......	22·91	19·71	23·27	21·70	24·67	21·24	26·17	22·29
C. Articles wholly or partially manufactured........	10·74	15·73	12·91	16·79	10·06	16·73	11·40	16·82
D. Manufactured articles for consumption......	20·01	37·04	16·21	35·13	15·97	33·98	16·56	35·74
E. Luxuries........	14·42	9·16	13·89	8·87	12·66	8·57	14·53	8·87

725. An analysis of Class E, imports of articles of luxury and voluntary use, being average of 4 years, 1890-91-92-93, shows as under :—

	United States.	Canada.
Art works....	2·10	3·34
Embroideries	9·93	1·78
Fancy articles..........................	6·00	17·04
Jewellery	12·82	5·95
Silks..............................	31·70	26·25
Wines and spirits........................	11·12	14·90
Carpets	1·08	11·80
Tobacco......	15·00	2·94
Other articles in E................	10·25	16·00

726. The following table gives the percentage of total Customs duty received from each class :—

—	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.
Class A.	29·21	21·29	21·11	21·51	5·95	8·64	6·49	7·30
" B.	6·24	4·18	6·32	4·74	8·12	5·43	7·15	5·27
" C.	9·43	13·78	11·65	14·05	12·84	16·19	14·53	15·52
" D	32·33	40·60	34·48	39·75	44·38	47·24	42·02	48·63
" E.	22·79	20·15	26·44	19·95	28·71	22·50	29·81	23·28

727. The Customs duty paid in Canada, in 1893, was $21,154,171, excluding $7,539 duties on post entries, &c., for which no details of articles or values are given. The total imports for home consumption were $115,171,145, coin and bullion not included.

The articles of voluntary use and luxury imported by Canada amounted to $10,212,222, being about one-eleventh of the total import.

The duty paid on these articles of voluntary use and luxury was $4,924,893, being over 23 per cent of the total duty paid.

Thus, one-eleventh of the import paid close upon one-quarter of the Customs taxes.

If they had paid in proportion to their value, they would have paid $1,876,000. Thus, articles of voluntary use and luxury paid over $3,000,000 more than their proportionate share.

728. The next table shows the average rate of ad valorem duty paid on dutiable imports by classes :—

—	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.
Class A.	52·48	33·44	53·53	35·53	31·34	21·64	31·13	21·46
" B.	23·54	22·85	29·44	21·89	33·54	21·70	33·72	22·50
" C	29·10	27·51	27·63	25·18	36·26	26·30	40·17	25·85
" D	50·03	27·14	54·56	28·49	59·23	28·67	59·18	28·94
" E.	49·16	49·41	53·00	48·76	55·06	49·32	56·49	50·08

These tables show that in Canada (taking 1893) an impost of 50·08 per cent ad valorem on the dutiable goods of Class E yielded 23 per cent of the Customs tax—said goods being 8·87 per cent of the total import, and in the United States that an impost of 56·49 per cent on the dutiable Class E yielded 29·8 per cent of the Customs tax—said goods being 14·53 per cent of the total import. One-eleventh of the import yields one-fourth of the tax, at a rate of 50 per cent in the case of Canada, and one-seventh of the import yields one-third of the tax, at a rate of 56·49 per cent, in the case of the United States.

729. The tables following, of which the above is an analysis, have been prepared upon the basis on which similar tables have been prepared by the United States authorities. The original basis of the divisions is the celebrated report by Hume, the historian, to the British Parliament in 1840. The divisions as adopted by the British authorities, have been modified, at the suggestion of Edward Atkinson, of Brookline, and others. Of course, there are specific items about the classification of which there will be reasonable ground for controversy. But for the purpose of enabling those interested to make comparisons, there has been in the following tables no departure from the classification used by the United States authorities. It is the purpose of the Statistician to carry on the analysis till the whole period of Confederation is covered. In the meantime, the analysis for 1877 and 1878, and for 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 is here given.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE GROUPED ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE AND USES, IMPORTED INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEARS 1877 AND 1878.

A.—Articles of Food, and Animals.

Articles.	1877.	1878.
	$	$
Animals, all kinds	705,264	439,694
Breadstuffs	14,149,181	13,736,525
Chicory	9,541	7,978
Cocoa paste, chocolate, &c.	24,059	12,072
Coffee	330,528	352,369
Eggs	6,453	7,283
Fish	1,352,359	1,285,321
Fruits	1,331,073	1,261,996
Hay	*15,156	23,546
" straw and bran	....	480

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*Straw included.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—C

A.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND ANIMALS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1877.
	$
Pickles and sauces	93,606
Provisions	1,511,300
Salt	348,020
Spices	137,045
Sugars and syrups	6,105,560
Tallow	2,172
Tea	3,514,678
Vegetables	71,128
Vinegar	21,814
Total	29,728,937

B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER INTO THE VARIOUS OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Bark, tanners'	496
Bristles	36,992
British gum	398
Broom corn	89,996
Chicory, raw or green	146
Clays	24,649
Coal, coal-dust and coke	3,661,419
Coal tar and pitch	45,885
Cork-wood and cork-bark	2,364
Cotton and flax waste	60,580
Cotton wool	595,951
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	248,549
Fibre, grass, &c	74,599
Flax seed	32,405
Fur skins	180,424
Gravel	1,539
Gutta percha and India-rubber	210,624
Hair	11,427
Hemp and flax, undressed	391,033
Hides, horns and pelts	1,151,607
Ivory	1,353
Ivory nuts	11,095
Junk and oakum	108,306
Lithographic stones	1,745
Lumber and timber	423
Manures	29,890
Mineral substances (litharge)	29,051
Oils, cocoanut and palm	53,654
Ores of metals	1,159
Osiers or willow	4
Plants, trees and shrubs	77,908
Rags	92,275
Rattan for chair makers	13,550
Rennet	10,287
Resin	56,386

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER INTO THE VARIOUS PROCESSES OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1877.	1878.
	$	$
Seeds and bulbs	197,655	266,759
Silk, raw	16,735	32,004
Sponges	12,196	16,332
Straw	....	244
Teasels	1.564	1,642
Tobacco	902,497	711,129
Turpentine, raw	313	390
Wood, for fuel	16,669	10,439
Wool, raw	896,413	1,106,210
" waste	363	785
Total	9,352,574	8,882,209

C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL ARTS.

Anatomical preparations	1,513	691
Articles for "A. A." Telegraph Co	678	....
" hoop skirt manufactures	1,582	1,330
Ashes, pot and pearl	7,866	2,257
Bolting cloths	16,804	19,670
Brass	39,549	36,988
Brim moulds, goldbeaters and skins	347	10
Burr stones	13,485	14,394
Canvas for the manufacture of floor oil cloth	683	....
Cement	83,113	104,062
Citron, lemons and oranges for candying	2,866	4,482
Cocoa beans and shells	1,905	9,871
Colours, metallic	31,520	15,519
Copper, sheet	44,802	65,907
" pig	44,982	26,462
Cotton, candle wick	17,484	10,627
" netting for boots and shoes	22,713	19,325
" and linen thread	585,329	510,455
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	1,246,153	1,255,360
Duck for belting and hose	12,505	12,825
Emery	3,626	4,171
Felt for roofing	34,548	52,796
" gloves, hats and boots	50,527	45,702
Fire bricks	43,669	31,753
Grease and grease scrap	150,380	89,275
" axle	7,053	7,154
Hatter's plush	6,626	5,574
Hops	44,495	32,743
Iron and steel	4,589,335	3,828,914
Lead	200,175	132,257
Leather	535,549	456,475
Lime	12,557	14,338
Lumber and timber	932,901	913,519

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL ARTS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1877.	1878.
	$	$
Marble	61,741	66,490
Metals	295,427	280,650
Mineral substances (black lead)	13,706	14,634
Oils	638,543	644,909
Oil cake	2,628	3,927
Packages	5,626	7,297
Paints and colours	604,920	493,826
Paraffine wax and bees wax	11,647	14,617
Photographic materials	22,010	25,239
Plaster of Paris	17,476	18,482
Plaits, straw, tuscan and grass	11,923	17,792
Rubber, India, for elastic webbing	353	....
Sausage casings	5,911	6,187
Ships stores	23,976	36,838
" material, all other	40,314	36,679
Silk or cotton, weaving or tram, for elastic webbing	4,568	976
Spirits, essences, extracts, &c	4,289	3,887
Stone and slate, unwrought, and grindstones	103,474	92,757
Stereotype and electrotype blocks	19,043	15,077
Tree nails	7,556	4,980
Veneers of wood or ivory	14,603	20,780
Wood, spokes, fellows, hubs, staves, &c	86,857	39,523
Woollen netting and prunella for shoes and gloves	168,753	109,911
Yarn, woollen and worsted	79,882	72,946
Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets	123,401	72,378
Whiting	17,746	18,833
Total	11,173,693	9,844,563

D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES READY FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1877.	1878.
Agricultural implements	84,837	94,450
Articles for use of the Governor General	9,875	5,502
" " Consuls "	2,058	4,540
" " Dominion Government	81,628	170,230
" " army and navy	57,167	59,472
Bagatelle boards	18,687	11,529
Bells, church, and communion plate	21,696	27,690
Books, printed, periodicals, pamphlets, &c	976,948	993,662
Bookbinders' tools and implements	33,982	42,545
Botanical specimens	25,576	23,484
Brass	91,114	92,254
Brooms and brushes	37,043	47,768
Brick and tiles	12,724	11,071
Blacking	35,850	35,974
Candles	55,283	46,765
Carriages, all kinds	139,098	154,857
Chandeliers and gas fixtures	73,071	84,858
Clocks, and parts of	61,761	70,068

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES READY FOR CONSUMPTION—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1877.	1878.
	$	$
Clothing, donations of	21,448	15,461
Copper	32,791	34,594
Cordage, ropes and twines	228,745	227,808
Corks	38,966	34,883
Cottons	7,345,390	6,902,992
Earthenware and china	423,246	485,204
Fish hooks, lines, twines, nets and seines	347,089	330,021
Fur manufactures, of which fur is a principal part	246,131	233,628
Glass and manufactures of	781,625	898,341
Gunpowder and explosives	109,075	127,433
Gutta percha and India-rubber	226,976	244,871
Hair and manufactures of	52,185	48,973
Hats, caps and bonnets	915,748	1,054,316
Hosiery	461,899	461,711
Ink, all kinds	42,235	41,033
Iron and steel	6,362,848	5,432,035
Lead manufactures	32,722	33,048
Leather "	804,907	760,737
Linen "	875,459	977,853
Marble "	48,643	49,643
Metal "	76,763	94,564
Oil cloth	152,885	131,722
Packages	301,430	351,425
Paper manufactures	1,089,551	1,097,865
Philosophical instruments	7,224	4,881
Printing presses	69,546	101,157
Sails and sail cloth	313,433	248,544
Sand, glass and emery paper	12,797	14,730
Settlers' effects	886,864	803,506
Slate manufactures	16,655	27,906
Soap	50,846	53,672
Starch	59,809	50,829
Stone manufactures	20,126	21,203
Satinets and velveteens	27,795	34,011
Small wares	2,756,545	2,883,854
Tobacco pipes	46,553	58,618
Turpentine, spirits of	82,469	98,510
Umbrellas and parasols	214,215	191,661
Unenumerated articles	315.577	320,237
Varnish	81,492	83,998
Watches and parts of	127,556	135,882
Wearing apparel	1,521	1,948
Wood manufactures	673,708	730,012
Woollen "	8,152,676	7,828,219
Miscellaneous articles	29,719	49,565
Goods, the growth and produce of Canada, returned	....	1,233
" imported into British Columbia not received	....	14,600
Totals	36,784,281	35,805,656

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Con*

E.—ARTICLES OF VOLUNTARY USE, LUXURIES, &C.

ARTICLES.	1877.
	$
Ale, beer and porter	149,959
" ginger	2,546
Baking powder	18,571
Cabinets of coins, medals, &c	3,930
Carpets	793,668
Casts, busts and statues	2,900
Cider	7,735
Fancy goods	1,826,274
Gold and silver manufactures	221,712
Fireworks	9,731
Jewellery	294,138
Lime juice	4,857
Malt	4,625
Mineral water	11,965
Musical instruments	513,306
Mustard	68,624
Paintings, drawings and engravings	70,017
Perfumery	15,621
Precious stones, unset	10,904
Silk manufactures	1,423,778
Spirits and wines	1,314,728
Syrups, lemon, raspberry, &c	989
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	316,331
	7,086,909

730. The following is a summary of the foregoing table

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ACCORDING TO CLASSES, DURING THE YEARS 1877 AND 1878 (COIN AND BULLION NOT INCLUDED.)

Groups.	Year.	Imports. Home Consumption.		Total.	Duty Collected.	Average Rate of Duty.	Percentage of Total Duty.	Percentage of Total Value.
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.					
A.		$	$	$	$			
Articles of food and animals.....	1877	14,001,571	15,727,366	29,728,937	3,652,149	26·08	29·18	31·58
	1878	13,595,515	15,178,512	28,774,027	4,045,487	29·76	31·63	31·83
B.								
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.	1877	327,092	9,025,482	9,352,574	37,047	11·33	0·30	9·94
	1878	403,237	8,478,972	8,882,209	45,306	11·23	0·35	9·83
C.								
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use as materials in manufactures and mechanical arts.	1877	6,789,728	4,383,965	11,173,693	855,488	12·60	6·83	11·87
	1878	6,198,592	3,645,911	9,844,503	823,445	13·28	6·44	10·89
D.								
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.	1877	32,746,377	4,037,904	36,784,281	5,535,299	16·90	44·23	39·08
	1878	32,523,217	3,281,439	35,805,656	5,500,193	16·91	43·00	39·61
E.								
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c...	1877	7,051,977	34,932	7,086,909	2,435,584	34·53	19·46	7·53
	1888	7,051,478	37,978	7,089,456	2,377,101	33·71	18·58	7·84
Total....	1877	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	*12,548,343	20·55	100·00	100·00
	1878	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	12,791,532	21·40	100·00	100·00

*Includes $32,781 duties collected in N. W. T. by Mounted Police.

731. The following tables contain a similar analysis of imports by classes from 1890 to 1893 :—

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE GROUPED ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE AND USES, IMPORTED INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

A.—Articles of Food and Animals.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, all kinds	827,195	709,846	618,276	512,790
Bees	190	416	139	635
Breadstuffs	2,997,533	2,740,263	1,824,300	1,892,083
Chicory	10,228	8,294	8,640	7,911
Cocoa nuts, pastes, &c.	116,699	125,763	154,345	172,590
Coffee	611,184	691,142	653,003	650,547
Eggs	91,773	96,916	28,231	13,194
Fish	982,199	1,234,366	1,206,884	1,118,994
Fruits	2,547,419	2,539,270	2,496,962	2,326,130
Hay	28,186	1,959	8,447	14,15
Honey	4,673	3,558	3,751	2,10
Jellies, jams and preserves	37,114	46,950	37,574	34,0
Milk, condensed	119	2,745	9,180	10,5
Milk, food	20,005	18,382	22,095	22,
Pickles	68,335	67,514	67,436	68,2
*Provisions	2,018,238	1,305,469	1,006,257	734,
Salt	57,549	59,311	65,963	79,
Sauces and catsups	38,577	44,359	43,712	41,3
Spices	213,697	214,402	180,137	191,
Sugars and syrups	6,452,634	6,366,230	10,050,139	7,619,2
Tallow	36,229	33,185	46,652	33,9
Tea	3,073,643	2,981,415	3,650,940	2,975,
Turtles	851	709	726	6
Vegetables	269,524	229,794	239,099	220,6
Vinegar	9,642	10,039	10,171	10,1
Total	20,513,436	19,532,297	22,433,059	18,754,0

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* Provisions, not otherwise specified, include the following articles :—Butter cheese ; lard, tried or rendered ; lard, untried or rendered. Meats, viz. : Bacon an hams, shoulders and sides ; beef, salted, in barrels ; extract or fluid beef, not med cated ; mutton ; pork, barrelled, in brine, made from the sides of heavy hogs aft the hams and shoulders are cut off, and containing not more than 16 pieces to t barrel of 200 lbs. weight, the barrel containing the same to be free of duty ; por barrelled, &c., under old tariff ; poultry and game of all kinds ; dried or smok meats, and meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, n.e.s. ; oth meats, fresh or salted, n.e.s. ; beef imported in the carcass, to be cured or preserve in bond for exportation ; pork, imported in the carcass, &c.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER INTO THE VARIOUS PROCESSES OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

ARTICLES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Ambergris	254	420	334	729
Asphaltum, &c	68,454	50,728	152,136	36,308
Barks	37,263	49,115	46,066	58,476
Bristles	70,876	64,386	71,895	66,428
British gum, dressine, &c	16,117	13,786	29,330	20,406
Broom corn	97,527	109,042	115,479	144,987
Bones	615	1,045	3,476	866
Cane or rattan and reeds	27,317	30,153	33,385	33,434
Caplins	....	....	19	82
Chalk, all kinds	7,221	8,193	9,588	9,966
Chicory, raw or green	485	211	110	17
Clays	61,848	56,766	82,619	70,565
Coal, coal dust and coke	8,287,848	9,499,083	9,973,836	10,523,800
Coal tar and coal pitch	19,345	35,721	34,471	21,932
Corkwood	22,876	24,039	12,630	19,661
Cotton waste	222,527	274,066	284,701	333,662
Cotton wool	3,539,249	3,603,185	3,389,232	3,201,452
Diamonds, unset, or diamond dust or bort	110,480	73,058	55,843	101,176
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	462,610	447,578	432,212	490,683
Fibre, grass, &c	55,423	44,286	49,923	49,456
Flax seed	....	....	83,877	....
Fur skins	443,997	489,414	656,751	796,754
Gravels and sand	36,768	23,620	27,890	31,739
Grease, foot	612	553	60	28
Gutta percha	536,386	741,648	257,702	223,904
Gypsum	1,928	640	1,189	1,014
Hair	34,312	27,959	24,111	33,262
Hemp, undressed	774,587	864,597	877,989	1,150,134
Hides, raw	1,703,093	2,004,449	1,794,932	1,947,886
Hoofs, horns and tips	6,658	3,984	4,838	7,065
Ice	26,698	1,754	4,104	3,699
Indian corn (ensilage)	36,516	52,250	56,340	66,570
Ivory	8,859	7,771	13,407	10,092
Ivory nuts, vegetable	188,845	28,959	23,329	38,941
Junk, old and oakum	70,149	68,096	50,177	48,143
Jute butts and jute	58,931	29,028	24,875	9,583
Leeches	172	170	161	136
Lime juice, crude	....	....	....	5,531
Lithographic stones	4,071	5,724	5,047	4,449
Locust bean and meal	430	1,113	519	308
Logs, round, and unmanufactured timber.	256,475	859,898	232,723	266,990
Lumber and timber	211,315	120,546	44,087	54,168
Manures, animal and vegetable	701	1,251	570	236
Metal, bismuth, metallic	129	91	142	242
Mineral substances	66,662	93,080	83,022	120,191
Mineralogical specimens	442	450	1,048	820
Musk	2,706	3,434	2,363	3,705
Oils, cocoanut and palm	112,045	87,703	107,919	128,369
Ores of metals, all kinds	551	3,797	7,893	3,422
Osiers	91	459	312	574

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER INTO THE VARIOUS PROCESSES OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Oxide of copper, black	....	....	....	779
Palm leaf	944	1,460	1,447	956
Pearl, mother of	76	794	3,149	3,003
Pelts, raw	2,261	14,377	37,332	90,224
Pitch and tar, pine	11,538	19,443	14,776	14,011
Plants and trees	137,191	152,608	146,401	143,344
Quills	....	581	211	903
Rags	227,400	199,795	227,488	239,434
Rennet	22,757	36,220	55,138	56,795
Resin	61,384	88,096	97,107	97,750
Rubber, crude	36,892	48,542	451,103	609,619
Sausage casings	1,491	2,398	629	474
Seeds	483,927	428,449	519,711	478,221
Silex or crystallized quartz	2,617	1,929	1,244	1,301
Silk, raw	193,529	172,526	260,479	206,471
Sponges	35,070	40,330	39,210	41,604
Soda, sulphate	1,123	5,774	1,281	†
Stearine for the manufacture of leather	....	....	....	2,433
Straw	84	6	24	....
Teasels	3,089	1,717	1,498	1,526
Tin crystals	1,504	298	541	542
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,344,780	1,649,917	1,716,873	1,717,495
Tufa	....	....	1,025	....
Tortoise and other shells	248	2,224	3,431	1,508
Turpentine, raw	18	88	24	3
Whalebone	892	2,028	2,169	1,994
Wood for fuel	26,546	22,310	14,016	20,680
Wool, raw	1,729,058	1,398,848	1,694,800	1,651,782
*Agricultural products, unenumerated	....	....	....	149,774
Totals	22,016,883	24,198,057	24,455,731	25,674,667

* Principally flax seed. † Included in drugs, &c.

C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND THE MECHANICAL ARTS.

Admiralty charts	13	978	938	701
Anatomical preparations and skeletons	1,390	1,121	4,349	1,205
Articles for A. A. Telegraph Company	307	71	133	43
" ex-warehoused for excise purposes	20,974	515	....	....
" ex-warehoused for ships' stores	104,340	78,530	92,244	85,832
Ashes, pot and pearl	2,138	2,757	3,377	8,159
Barrels, empty	5	4,293	7,743	4,418
Bamboo reeds	2,587	5,643	3,347	4,567
Blanketing and lapping	2,232	2,437	2,567	8,285
Bone black	25,288	59,916	23,930	29,235
Bone dust and bone ash	276	5,954	3,070	10,450

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND THE MECHANICAL ARTS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Bolting cloths	12,795	17,828	17,587	22,828
Brass	86,624	74,264	61,041	88,185
Brick, fire	86,004	102,476	107,568	102,282
Brim moulds	230	152	9	312
Buckram	417	1,742	1,127	402
Bullion fringe	......	556	2,339	877
Burr stones, in blocks	2,506	2,089	1,464	3,552
Carriages, parts of	42,032	36,557	54,215	78,519
Canvas for the manufacture of floor oil cloth	33,135	33,650	24,384	32,461
Cat-gut and whip-gut	1,107	853	1,097	2,382
" strings	9,250	9.256	8,562	8,861
Celluloid	19,715	23,343	31,680	29,376
Cement	328,110	313,767	287,729	327,148
Cherry heat welding compound	360	530	537	623
Cider	525	226	130	135
Citron, lemon and orange, rinds of	2,814	41	80	5,039
Clock springs and clock movements	2,071	25,475	57,028	75,096
Cocoa, beans, shells and nibs	35,902	38.881	38,139	59,941
Coir and coir yarn	4,727	6,595	6,324	9,901
Colours, metallic	2,419	1,397	1,746	7,426
Copper	267,085	151,138	168,182	123,308
Copper, old scrap and pig	11,521	10,452	14,894	16,331
Cotton, jeans and coutilles	46,461	53,661	57,045	74,404
" yarn, knitting	71,743	60,346	81,022	128,929
" thread, sewing	408,906	546,247	538,679	559,512
" wadding, batting, batts, &c	10,246	7,305	9,302	13,450
" warp, on beams	784	369	87	90
" netting for lining of boots, shoes and gloves	45,487	37,428	33,047	42,523
" prunella for boots and shoes	9,619	10,251	9,386	9,180
Dressing, harness, leather and shoe	6,350	19,939	31,189	34,448
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	2,238,236	2,433,897	2,654,384	2,831,953
Duck, for belting and hose	43,072	34,459	64,785	48,831
Emery, in blocks	16,922	16,179	17,782	17,762
Excelsior	3,849	2,477	2,342	2,198
Felt	5,206	6,983	4,875	6,735
" adhesive, for sheathing vessels	2,419	2,531	917	1,625
Fertilizers	14,444	13,496	19,539	21,580
Fish skins and fish offal	2,638	45,092	1,956	16,038
Fillets of cotton and rubber	2,563	1,634	1,300	2,184
Flax, tow of	419	616	84	112
Flint and ground flint stones	2,039	1,393	2,590	2,707
Fullers' earth	1,060	4,511	2,453	3,113
Fur skins	661,823	533,056	679,406	723,807
Gas coke	22,169	1,934	1,755	1,665
Grease	169,724	102,478	224,101	239,532
Hatters' bands, plush, &c	25,401	23,583	31,082	31,885
" furs, not on the skin	6,722	9,294	10,361	12,501
Hemp paper	....	3,219	2,208	845
Hops	198,675	237,539	208,808	163,374

INTO CANADA—Cont

FOR USE AS MATER ARTS—Continued.

	1891.	1892.	
	$	$	
[illegible]	4,707	4,805	
[illegible]	4,200	4,952	
[illegible]	1,141	933	
[illegible]	1,123	903	
[illegible]	6,038,892	5,797,368	
[illegible]	330,081	300,971	
[illegible]	14,960	13,823	
[illegible]	1,728	5,100	
42	301,562	294,476	
[illegible]	534,901	650,540	
[illegible]	4,273	4,241	
	3,000	1,479	
[illegible]	781,059	764,711	
[illegible]	19,830	17,694	
885	290	364	
[illegible]	89,793	85,259	
236	2,002	....	
44	1,392,801	1,785,340	1
213	21,594	27,650	
	....	424	
700	472	278	
[illegible]	38,997	22,304	
654	1,560,411	1,357,758	1
261	42,092	51,136	
344	54,020	58,763	
[illegible]	423,298	465,367	
541	551,287	566,138	
844	50,275	48,776	
601	12,098	11,366	
140	8,627	7,744	
058	1,312	2,724	
736	43,771	41,150	
24,691	19,220	32,023	
003	3,696	3,282	
879	2,640	4,654	
506	823	21,826	
	8,416	26	
291	321,239	314,995	
34,679	33,518	33,237	
671	862	1,160	
547	58,529	17,832	
3,805	6,671	3,131	
1,129	38,398	38,539	
214	10,402	10,226	
452	16,792	17,110	
446	508	803	
1,549	3,778	4,218	
1,719	224,220	130,359	

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND THE MECHANICAL ARTS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Tobacco leaf...	205	82	195	140
Treenails	3,866	2,873	1,087	1,434
Tools for deaf and dumb institutions	....	2,505	....	....
Vaccine and ivory vaccine points	23	5	125	384
Varnish	*1,241	658	816	561
Veneers of ivory	27,662	24,360	23,569	32,026
Whiting	27,471	27,504	26,867	25,563
Wood	100,864	96,525	117,321	102,511
Woollen goods	132,808	147,641	207,211	174,658
Yarn	9,070	8,912	11,606	8,777
Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets	92,530	105,023	127,302	124,360
Total	17,538,902	18,723,806	19,262,102	19,371,056

* White shellac included.

D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES READY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Agricultural implements	135,372	166,919	232,932	238,387
Articles for use of the Governor General	7,247	6,677	5,795	7,218
" " Consuls General	9,704	2,654	8,676	4,433
" " Dom. Government	601,949	416,791	299,141	358,051
" " Army and Navy	370,911	409,192	488,535	638,228
Bagatelle tables	266	82	163	92
Bags containing fine salt	7,554	9,924	10,129	11,341
Belts, surgical, and trusses, &c	21,502	21,555	19,398	20,485
Bells	43,267	41,145	45,723	30,503
Billiard tables	4,692	5,187	4,722	6,002
Bird cages	5,192	3,487	3,810	3,902
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink	63,478	50,407	40,488	45,685
Blueing, laundry	18,339	16,465	18,054	17,053
Books, printed, periodicals, pamphlets, &c	1,319,491	1,280,113	1,267,967	1,240,254
Bookbinders' tools, implements, &c	43,975	43,575	41,208	41,019
Boot, shoe and stay laces, of any material	28,008	35,210	35,733	42,800
Botanical specimens	115	211	88	25
Braces or suspenders, and parts of	38,475	44,832	53,622	68,829
Brass	460,692	516,289	463,182	445,175
Brooms and brushes	100,220	111,524	108,529	109,783
Bricks and tiles	105,818	120,637	81,495	89,750
Buttons	278,427	274,576	328,764	311,696
Candles	26,049	27,802	32,905	27,355
Carriages, all kinds	262,242	280,069	437,899	330,628
Chronometers and compasses, for ships	5,902	6,240	6,000	5,145
Clocks and clock cases, all kinds	119,139	82,410	67,977	68,262
Clothes wringers	2,559	3,115	1,586	1,138
Clothing, donations of	9,936	9,602	10,677	8,539
Cocoa mats and matting	5,333	4,985	2,353	2,131
Combs	68,897	65,669	64,386	65,919
Communion plate	17,464	2,325	2,687	1,830

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES READY FOR CONSUMPTION—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Copper	205,583	401,932	254,818	336,075
Cordage	73,614	90,542	81,320	76,189
Corks and corkwood	66,086	81,615	66,324	69,779
Corset clasps, &c	1,183	3,669	7,162	5,658
Cottons	3,406,215	3,174,667	3,142,450	3,621,865
Crucibles	2,764	....	....	....
Cups or other prizes	....	....	144	671
Diamond drills	16,466	17,034	5,046	7,149
Earthenware and china	659,587	596,213	716,746	675,721
Earthenware tiles, and other manufactures of	35,619	38,694	32,064	34,016
Electric arc light carbons, and carbon points	55,587	37,711	28,332	24,852
Electric light apparatus and electric batteries	*..........	*..........	210,752	409,823
Electric meters and motors	*..........	*..........	68,631	78,952
Emery wheels	5,313	6,665	6,492	5,606
Fibreware, &c.	4,036	5,661	7,260	7,462
Fish glue	....	....	144	4,254
Fish hooks	9,310	11,310	11,126	8,869
Fishing lines and twines, nets and hooks	419,154	424,023	462,078	425,188
Flax, hemp and jute	1,412,003	1,425,656	1,540,866	1,612,272
Glass and manufactures of	1,232,710	1,247,692	1,257,858	1,219,543
Gloves and mitts, all kinds	703,165	658,412	680,221	700,587
Gunpowder and other explosives	127,578	110,515	136,171	143,028
Gutta percha and India-rubber	925,080	806,237	684,633	696,690
Hair and manufactures of	39,199	38,598	31,517	33,616
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,230,223	1,281,816	1,219,714	1,320,640
Ink, writing and printing	75,540	81,376	85,300	87,066
Iron and steel and manufactures of	8,142,772	7,644,237	6,616,413	7,184,891
Ivory and manufactures of	1,349	497	901	2,586
Lead and manufactures of	25,660	23,893	22,636	33,783
Leather and manufactures of	438,388	409,930	440,673	456,526
Manilla hoods	....	101	383	392
Marble and manufactures of	20,158	17,868	20,909	17,503
Mats and rugs	73,214	77,113	88,995	84,061
Metals and manufactures of	311,798	323,723	344,029	326,256
Mucilage	4,278	5,287	5,339	5,207
Oil cloth	148,361	172,006	157,366	162,978
Optical instruments	68,536	78,292	82,979	96,625
Packages	467,296	386,234	399,306	402,270
Paper, all kinds	1,221,473	1,142,313	1,216,486	1,187,236
Pencils, lead	48,953	57,177	56,405	55,477
Philosophical instruments	19,308	33,181	83,161	81,494
Pictorial illustrations of insects	113	24	33	25
Pocket books, purses and satchels	1,112	63,024	53,831	59,605
Plumbago, manufactures of	26,605	26,201	23,085	23,051
Printing presses, printing machines, &c.	98,838	113,742	140,773	143,024
Rugs, travelling, except silk	....	1,942	1,888	4,229
Sails for boats, also tents and awnings	5,845	8,964	8,614	9,783
Sand, glass, flint and emery paper	29,670	29,200	32,666	40,007

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*Included with telephone and telegraph instruments.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES READY FOR CONSUMPTION—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Ships' boilers, steam engines, &c.	9,943	14,404	4,067	8,546
Settlers' effects	1,810,217	1,778,556	2,024,918	2,223,269
Slate, manufactures of	22,871	46,104	50,441	51,179
Soap	148,618	150,579	166,937	176,959
Starch	64,082	53,165	45,787	43,573
Stone, manufactures of	84,396	61,051	39,479	49,323
Straw, manufactures of	6,682	7,406	6,641	7,015
Telephone and telegraph instruments	317,515	431,335	332,923	176,438
Tin, manufactures of	81,541	46,125	37,197	32,275
Tiles for memorial churches	....	....	56	....
Tobacco pipes	133,937	119,151	164,486	168,874
Turpentine, spirits of	221,653	201,929	201,874	164,855
Trunks, valises, &c	78,402	14,487	15,201	20,055
Twine	51,861	72,801	216,957	186,987
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, &c.	329,781	296,496	270,267	292,379
Unenumerated articles	144,146	198,418	140,553	112,090
Varnish, lacquers, japans, &c.	87,881	68,466	77,436	72,805
Watches, watch cases and watch actions.	652,328	506,913	397,543	402,805
Wax	15,619	14,316	18,793	18,093
Wearing apparel	6,959	3,495	3,641	2,760
Webbing, elastic and non elastic	6,433	112,073	121,015	129,593
Whips	30,785	17,599	10,513	5,397
Wood, manufactures of	1,186,255	993,379	980,694	930,449
Woollen goods	9,832,084	8,741,533	9,077,472	9,639,337
Zinc	6,472	7,178	7,563	7,464
Damaged goods	3,112	5,945	8,701	11,433
Total	41,375,471	39,178,560	39,139,791	41,159,191

E.—ARTICLES OF VOLUNTARY USE, LUXURIES, &c.

Ale, beer and porter	221,928	235,359	229,402	175,147
" ginger	6,399	7,213	5,592	6,230
Baking powder	94,482	105,696	105,237	101,500
Cabinets of coin, &c.	64,887	21,719	55,896	20,329
Carpets	1,147,416	1,170,488	1,200,415	1,226,347
Cases for jewels and watches	9,347	9,896	11,291	9,233
Casts as models	264	224	1,747	139
Cider	2,292	2,716	2,008	1,248
Collars, cotton, linen, &c.	41,959	54,834	47,792	49,992
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured	17,585	175,292	182,889	223,027
Crapes, all kinds	88,019	70,491	59,647	49,225
Cuffs, cotton, linen, &c.	6,569	8,319	7,423	9,217
Curtains	7,051	209,760	270,299	313,762
Curling stones	30	3,012	1,777	999
Embroideries	200,650	200,350	154,613	160,325
Entomological specimens	89	86	499	134
Fancy goods	1,857,884	1,513,463	1,627,801	1,717,746
Feathers	18,159	35,721	46,144	40,502
Fireworks	12,177	11,774	11,747	13,057

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

E.—Articles of Voluntary use, Luxuries, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Gold and silver manufactures	256,164	244,042	261,471	298,439
Jet manufactures	215	68	53	33
Jewellery	444,137	351,134	288,584	251,537
Lime juice	8,104	12,409	12,724	12,616
Magic lanterns	3,465	3,900	4,255	4,255
Malt	35,369	35,053	26,323	37,607
Malt, extract of	5,471	6,748	8,382	7,324
Mineral and aerated waters	40,802	41,797	55,763	57,953
Models of inventions	16,726	30,539	18,933	17,891
Musical instruments	434,814	422,225	412,894	375,421
Mustard, ground or prepared	63,010	59,498	68,781	68,786
Newspapers, magazines, &c	72,202	56,517	60,241	59,495
Paintings and drawings	364,601	257,934	403,797	315,122
Perfumery	33,816	32,786	35,113	35,743
Pomades	3,417	6,753	3,756	6,592
Precious stones	18,226	4,930	7,895	13,910
Quills	198	662	425	521
Ribbons	26,886	37,301	23,240	23,540
Silk	2,784,379	2,631,532	2,417,570	2,725,817
Spirits and wines	1,530,502	1,504,995	1,466,845	1,490,796
Tobacco manufactures	298,001	324,816	270,466	290,665
Totals	10,237,692	9,902,052	9,869,730	10,212,222

732. The following is a summary of the value of merchandise in groups according to degree of manufacture and uses, imported into Canada for home consumption, during the years 1890, 1891, 1872 and 1893 :—

(Coin and bullion not included.)

GROUPS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
A.—Articles of food and animals.	20,513,436	19,582,297	22,433,059	18,754,009
B.—Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry..................	22,016,883	24,198,057	24,455,731	25,674,667
C.—Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and the mechanical arts.	17,538,902	18,723,806	19,262,102	19,371,056
D.—Manufactured articles ready for consumption..........	41,375,471	39,178,560	39,139,791	41,159,191
E.—Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.............	10,237,692	9,902,052	9,869,730	10,212,222
Total	111,682,384	111,534,772	115,160,413	*115,171,145

* This is $315 more than is stated in paragraph 727, the Trade and Navigation returns differing in the details and in the summary by $315.

733. The following table shows the imports for home consumption, divided into groups, on the basis of dutiable and free imports. for the years named :—

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, DUTIABLE AND FREE.

GROUPS.	Year.	IMPORTS, HOME CONSUMPTION. Dutiable Goods.	IMPORTS, HOME CONSUMPTION. Free Goods.	Total.	Duties Collected.	Average Rate of Duty.	Percentage of Total Duty.	Percentage of Total Imports.
		$	$	$	$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
A. Articles of food, and animals	1878	13,595,515	15,178,512	28,774,027	4,045,487	29·76	31·63	31·83
	1881	16,282,019	1,429,501	17,711,520	4,775,195	29·33	25·82	19·57
	1883	16,661,599	5,459,662	22,121,261	4,424,412	26·55	19·10	18·15
	1888	13,337,321	4,507,927	17,845,248	5,129,628	38·46	23·12	17·73
	1890	15,226,304	5,287,132	20,513,436	5,092,424	33·44	21·29	18·36
	1891	14,166,892	5,365,405	19,532,297	5,034,205	35·53	21·51	17·51
	1892	8,194,668	14,238,391	22,433,059	1,773,314	21·64	8·64	19·48
	1893	7,194,969	11,559,040	18,754,009	1,544,264	21·46	7·30	16·28
B. Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.	1878	403,237	8,478,972	8,882,209	45,306	11·23	0·35	9·83
	1881	4,607,973	9,250,821	13,858,794	733,413	15·91	3·97	15·32
	1883	7,473,946	12,171,130	19,645,076	1,129,291	15·11	4·88	16·12
	1888	4,224,167	17,437,157	21,661,324	855,812	19·34	3·86	21·52
	1890	4,371,997	17,644,886	22,016,883	999,109	22·85	4·18	19·71
	1891	5,074,667	19,123,390	24,198,057	1,110,795	21·89	4·74	21·70
	1892	5,135,408	19,320,323	24,455,731	1,114,834	21·70	5·43	21·24
	1893	4,958,253	20,716,414	25,674,667	1,115,464	22·50	5·27	22·29
C. Articles, wholly or partially manufactured, for use as materials in manufactures and mechanical arts.	1878	6,198,592	3,645,911	9,844,503	823,445	13·28	6·44	10·89
	1881	10,170,684	2,817,736	12,988,420	1,943,754	19·21	10·51	14·35
	1883	13,648,687	5,501,962	19,150,649	2,716,812	19·91	11·73	15·72
	1888	11,077,082	4,568,944	15,646,026	2,969,093	26·80	13·39	15·54
	1890	11,975,420	5,563,482	17,568,902	3,294,790	27·51	13·78	15·73
	1891	13,061,980	5,661,826	18,723,806	3,289,069	25·18	14·05	16·79
	1892	12,639,515	6,622,587	19,262,102	3,323,603	26·30	16·19	16·73
	1893	12,694,525	6,676,531	19,371,056	3,281,960	25·85	15·52	16·82

D. Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.	1878	32,523,217	3,281,439	35,805,656	5,500,193	16·91	43·00	39·61
	1881	32,967,947	5,244,897	38,212,844	7,871,408	23·87	42·56	42·23
	1883	42,974,667	6,926,459	49,901,126	10,613,039	24·70	45·82	40·95
	1888	31,900,929	4,382,874	36,283,803	8,931,725	28·00	40·26	36·04
	1890	35,779,340	5,596,131	41,375,471	9,708,906	27·14	40·60	37·04
	1891	32,659,207	6,519,353	39,178,560	9,304,659	28·49	39·75	35·13
	1892	33,823,434	5,316,357	39,139,791	9,699,316	28·67	47·24	33·98
	1893	35,192,459	5,966,417	41,158,876	10,287,590	28·94	48·63	35·74
E. Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c ..	1878	7,051,478	37,978	7,089,456	2,377,101	33·71	18·58	7·84
	1881	7,592,102	124,649	7,716,751	3,168,875	41·74	17·14	8·53
	1883	10,829,440	213,944	11,043,384	4,278,284	39·56	18·47	9·06
	1888	9,106,325	128,235	9,234,560	4,297,725	47·19	19·37	9·17
	1890	9,753,192	484,500	10,237,692	4,818,915	49·41	20·15	9·16
	1891	9,574,261	327,791	9,902,052	4,668,347	48·76	19·95	8·87
	1892	9,367,712	502,018	9,869,730	4,620,253	49·32	22·50	8·57
	1893	9,833,365	378,857	10,212,222	4,924,893	50·08	23·28	8·87
Total....................	1878	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	12,791,532	21·40	100·00	100·00
	1881	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	18,492,645	25·82	100·00	100·00
	1883	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	†23,161,838	25·29	100·00	100·00
	1888	69,645,824	31,025,137	100,670,961	†22,183,983	31·85	100·00	100·00
	1890	77,106,253	34,576,131	111,682,384	*23,914,144	31·01	100·00	100·00
	1891	74,537,007	36,997,765	111,534,772	*23,407,075	31·43	100·00	100·00
	1892	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	*20,531,320	29·67	100·00	100·00
	1893	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	*21,154,171	30·27	100·00	100·00

†1883—Not including $ 715 duties collected at Cockburn Island, for which no entries were received.
†1888— " 3,926 " on goods not classified.
*1890— " 7,090 " under Sec. 8, R.S.C., Cap. 32.
*1891— " 9,191 " " "
*1892— " 8,439 " " "
*1892— " 10,714 " on entries destroyed by fire at St. John, N.B.
*1893— " 7,539 " on post entries, &c.

734. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free. This table formerly related to the total quantities imported, but in order to show more clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to articles for home consumption.

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	235,359	229,402	175,147
Animals, living	262,082	262,089	206,512
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter, n.e.s.	1,212,340	1,223,404	1,208,506
Brass and manufactures of	516,289	463,182	445,175
Breadstuffs, viz. :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran, &c	470,166	479,006	548,936
Grain of all kinds	1,701,984	956,004	1,049,088
Flour and meal of all kinds	568,113	387,682	294,059
Brooms and brushes	111,524	108,529	109,783
Brick and tiles	120,667	81,495	89,750
Candles	27,802	32,905	27,355
Carriages	316,626	492,114	408,787
Carpets and squares, n.e.s.	96,918	143,881	94,098
Cement	313,767	287,729	327,148
Clock and clock springs	107,885	125,005	143,358
Coal and coke (*see* also Free Goods)	4,274,631	4,333,490	4,168,515
Coffee (*see* also Free Goods)	61,060	51,348	55,659
Copper and manufactures of	412,384	269,712	352,406
Cordage of all kinds	90,542	81,320	76,189
Cotton, manufactures of	4,020,110	3,992,440	4,557,402
Crapes of all kinds	70,491	59,647	49,225
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,418,630	1,530,981	1,547,850
Earthenware and china	634,907	748,810	709,737
Embroideries, not otherwise provided for	200,350	154,613	160,325
Eggs	....	....	12,583
Fancy goods	1,513,463	1,627,801	1,717,746
Fish and products of (*see* also Free Goods)	515,157	482,605	486,957
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,433,189	1,546,051	1,618.983
Fruits and nuts, dried	1,151,014	996,193	913,541
Fruits, green (*see* also Free Goods)	991,018	1,072,508	903,909
Furs and manufactures of	533,056	679,406	723,807
Glass " "	1,247,692	1,257,858	1,219,543
Gloves and mitts of any material	658,412	680,221	700,587
Gold and silver, manufactures of	244,042	261,471	298,439
Gunpowder and other explosives	110,515	136,171	143,028
Gutta-percha and India-rubber, manufactures of	806,237	684,633	696,690
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,280,816	1,219,714	1,320,640
Iron and steel, manufactures of (*see* also Free Goods)	9,987,973	9,969,409	10,113,177
Jewellery	351,134	288,584	251,537

MMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Dutiable Goods—Continued.	$	$	$
and manufactures of	325,455	317,142	288,636
er " "	948,831	1,091,213	1,233,004
le " "	107,661	106,168	96,177
, composition and other, n.e.s	351,809	373,819	353,225
al instruments	422,225	412,894	375,421
oal and kerosene, and products of	550,925	494.004	472,406
ll other	1,009,486	863,754	824,822
th	226,026	216,129	233,395
ges	386,234	399,306	402,270
s and colours	551,287	566,138	594,874
and manufactures of	1,142,313	1,216,486	1,187,236
s, sauces and capers of all kinds	67,514	111,148	109,580
ing presses	113,742	140,773	143,024
sions, viz.:—Butter, cheese, lard and eats	1,305,469	1,006,257	734,481
ee also Free Goods)	59,311	65,963	79,838
and roots (*see* also Free Goods)	385,880	477,754	433,402
and vessels, and repairs on	79,604	25,030	40,568
nd manufactures of	2,669,930	2,456,109	2,763,536
of all kinds	150,579	166,937	176,959
of all kinds	214,402	180,137	191,739
and wines	1,521,787	1,483,955	1,510,792
and manufactures of	285,280	169,837	135,320
(*see* also Free Goods)	5,005,397	551,851	46,091
olasses	972,200	814,421	802,748
ugar candy and confectionery	135,515	94,942	86,612
ee also Free Goods)	161,123	82,599	88,611
nd manufactures of	46,423	37,738	32,817
co and manufactures of	324,757	270,661	290,805
ntine, spirits of	201,929	201,874	164,855
sh	68,464	77,436	72,805
ables	229,794	239,099	220,631
hes and parts of	506,913	397,543	402,805
and manufactures of	1,194,429	1,142,102	1,087,128
" "	9,962,744	10,341,309	10,946,244
her dutiable articles	4,737,894	5,171,796	5,324,537
Total, dutiable goods	74,536,036	69,160,737	69,873,571
Free Goods.			
als for improvement of stock	447,764	356,187	306,278
n corn	109,042	115,479	144,978
anthracite	5,224,452	5,640,346	6,355,285
, green	630,082	601,655	594,888
and bullion	1,811,170	1,818,530	6,534,200
n wool and waste	3,877,251	3,673,933	3,535,114
, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,482,571	1,577,010	1,797,344
	96,916	28,231	611

SUMMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Free Goods—Concluded.	$	$	$
Fish, all kinds	614,314	683,478	536,486
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, &c	435,333	473,204	434,057
Fruits, green	397,238	428,261	508,680
Fur skins, not dressed	485,927	649,257	785,433
Grease	91,847	209,883	183,492
Gutta-percha, crude, India-rubber, &c.	799,429	708,805	833,523
Hemp, undressed	864,597	877,989	150,134
Hides and skins, undressed	2,004,449	1,794,932	1,947,886
Ivory nuts	28,959	23,329	38,941
Junk and oakum	68,096	50,177	48,143
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber	859,898	232,722	266,990
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	757,772	755,579	688,828
Metals, viz. :—			
Brass	86,754	73,923	68,996
Copper	151,138	161,715	123,308
Iron and steel	3,838,519	2,657,013	3,086,346
Tin	1,160,495	1,556,467	1,242,049
Zinc	105,023	127,302	124,360
All other	191,730	199,777	196,783
Oils, cocoanut and palm	87,703	107,919	128,369
Oils, fish	104,895	57,552	95,551
Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c.	216,328	362,772	278,150
Rags	199,795	227,488	239,439
Salt	321,239	314,995	281,462
Settlers' effects	1,778,516	2,024,918	2,223,269
Seeds	39,491	36,763	41,840
Silk, raw	171,940	260,299	206,325
Stones, precious, not polished	73,878	56,243	102,741
Sugar	....	8,530,672	6,628,419
Tea	2,820,292	3,568,341	2,886,841
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,649,917	1,716,873	1,717,495
All other articles	3,724,328	5,078,186	5,468,424
Total free goods	38,809,088	47,818,206	51,831,459
" dutiable goods	74,536,036	69,160,737	69,873,571
Grand totals	113,345,124	116,978,943	121,706,030

There was a slight increase in the value of dutiable goods imported for home consumption during 1893, as compared with 1892, and an increase of over $4,000,000 in the free goods imported. A study of the table will show the increases and decreases in the different articles.

735. The amount of duty collected per head in 1893 was $4.27, being an increase of 3 cents as compared with 1892. The export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 16·39, as compared with 16·13 in 1892, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 17·39 per cent in 1893, and 17·56 per cent in 1892.

736. There are at present, unfortunately, no means existing whereby the amount of trade annually carried on between the provinces can be ascertained, but it certainly is much larger than is generally understood, and to a certain extent has taken the place of what was formerly a foreign trade. Its value was calculated a few years ago at $80,000,000 per annum, in which case it is not unlikely that upward of $100,000,000 would represent its value at the present time.

737. While, however, there is no doubt that the interprovincial trade ought to be taken into consideration when dealing with the trade of the country, yet, being practically an unknown quantity, it has to be put on one side, leaving the figures of the external trade as the only ones available, either for information or comparison. It can easily be understood, however, that, owing to the continual fluctuations in price, values alone cannot give a correct idea of the extent to which the trade of the country is increasing or decreasing, and in order to obtain some information concerning its volume as well as its value, the following tables are given, in which the actual increase or decrease in value is divided into two parts, the one representing the variation in volume and the other in price. For example, take the article wool, as given in the next table, the imports of which in 1892 amounted to 10,224,086 pounds, valued at $1,694,702, while those of 1893 were 10,503,645 pounds, valued at $1,651,440, the value in the latter year being $43,262 less than in the former. Now, had the quantities been the same as in 1892, the value would have been $92,000 less, owing to the fall in price, but this decrease in value is offset to the extent of $49,000 by an increase in quantity. The following table is a comparison as to quantity and value of the principal articles of import in 1893 and 1892. Individual calculations for 219 articles have been made, in order to make up the 68 specified articles in the table, and it is considered these are sufficient to justify the assumption that the remaining articles in each class may be taken in the same ratio. It will be seen that, not only a fairer, but also a more instructive estimate can be formed of the condition of the trade of the country by this mode of comparison than by the ordinary one of values only.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN 1893, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1892.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1893.	At Prices of 1892.	Due to Variation in Quantity.	Due to Variation in Price.	Actually More or Less than 1892.
Articles of Food and Drink.	$	$	$	$	$
Ale and beer..........	175,147	179,000	— 50,000	— 4,000	— 54,255
Spirits and wines......	1,510,972	1,545,000	+ 64,000	— 34,000	+ 30,017
Corn..................	981,588	1,039,000	+ 176,000	— 57,000	+ 119,133
Cornmeal..............	158,819	178,000	— 26,000	— 19,000	— 44,987
Wheat and wheat flour	135,165	167,000	— 66,000	— 32,000	— 97,540
Rice..................	374,449	372,000	+ 62,000	+ 7,000	+ 69,177
Pork, bacon and hams.	348,788	260,000	— 326,000	+ 89,000	— 236,697
Meats, other..........	254,756	269,000	+ 15,000	— 14,000	+ 198
Fish..................	751,233	722,000	— 134,000	+ 29,000	— 104,709
Oysters...............	261,114	253,000	— 23,000	+ 8,000	— 14,924
Coffee................	650,547	705,000	+ 51,000	— 54,000	— 2,456
Tea...................	2,975,452	2,932,000	— 719,000	+ 44,000	— 675,398
Sugar.................	6,674,510	6,613,000	— 2,469,000	+ 61,000	— 2,408,013
Molasses..............	802,748	860,000	+ 45,000	— 57,000	— 11,673
Fruits................	2,355,112	2,330,000	— 196,000	+ 25,000	— 170,834
Hops..................	163,374	148,000	— 60,000	+ 15,000	— 45,434
Salt..................	361,300	375,000	— 6,000	— 14,000	— 19,658
Other articles........	1,637,989	1,642,000	— 5,000	— 4,000	— 9,438
Total.............	20,578,063	20,589,000	— 3,667,000	— 11,000	— 3,677,491
Metals.					
Copper................	475,714	456,000	+ 18,000	+ 20,000	+ 37,820
Iron, pig.............	775,884	817,000	— 70,000	— 41,000	— 110,601
" wrought and scrap	640,700	672,000	+ 191,000	— 31,000	+ 159,609
Brass.................	514,171	453,000	— 85,000	+ 61,000	— 23,600
Spelter...............	49,822	48,000	— 15,000	+ 2,000	— 12,728
Tin, in blocks........	318,071	299,000	+ 12,000	+ 19,000	+ 30,499
Yellow metal..........	61,851	63,000	— 11,000	— 1,000	— 11,683
Zinc..................	124,360	154,000	+ 27,000	— 30,000	— 2,942
Other articles........	1,163,568	1,248,000	+ 12,000	— 85,000	— 73,300
Total.............	4,124,141	4,210,000	+ 79,000	— 86,000	— 6,926
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs and Tanning Substances.					
Cream of tartar.......	124,410	150,000	+ 31,000	— 26,000	+ 4,811
Dyes, aniline.........	218,504	242,000	+ 93,000	— 23,000	+ 70,058
Extract of logwood....	131,567	136,000	+ 6,000	— 4,000	+ 1,958
Opium, crude..........	394,313	381,000	— 5,000	+ 13,000	+ 7,853
Soda, nitrate.........	390,984	403,000	+ 16,000	— 12,000	+ 3,742
Turpentine, spirits of..	164,855	180,000	— 22.000	— 15,000	— 37,019
Other articles........	2,161,944	2,188,000	+ 172,000	— 26,000	+ 146,268
Total.............	3,586,577	3,680,000	+ 291,000	— 93,000	+ 197,671
Oils..................	1,532,044	1,572,000	+ 31,000	— 40,000	— 8,537

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, IN 1893, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1893.	At Prices of 1892.	Due to Variation in		Actually More or Less than 1892.
			Quantity.	Price.	
Raw Materials.	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite	6,555,285	5,722,000	+ 82,000	+ 633,000	+ 714,939
" bituminous......	3,967,764	4,069,000	— 31,000	— 101,000	— 131,457
Cotton waste	333,662	328,000	+ 43,000	+ 6,000	+ 48,961
" wool..........	3,201,452	2,929,000	— 460,000	+ 272,000	— 187,780
Grease................	183,492	148,000	— 62,000	+ 36,000	— 26,391
Gutta-percha, crude...	223,904	168,000	— 90,000	+ 56,000	— 33,798
Hemp, undressed	1,150,134	1,015,000	+ 137,009	+ 135,009	+ 272,145
Rags.......	239,434	109,000	— 118,000	+ 130,000	+ 11,946
Rubber, crude	609,619	597,000	+ 146,000	+ 13,000	+ 158,516
Silk, raw.............	206,325	182,000	— 78,000	+ 24,000	— 53,974
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,717,495	1,606,000	— 112,000	+ 112,000	+ 622
Wool	1,651,440	1,743,000	+ 49,000	— 92,000	— 43,262
Other articles.	5,065,129	4,851,000	+ 340,000	+ 214,000	+ 552,494
Total	24,905,135	23,467,000	— 154,000	+ 1,438,000	+ 1,284,961
Manufactures.					
Barrels, empty........	249,316	246,000	+ 5,000	+ 3,000	+ 7,976
Books, periodicals, &c.	1,300,666	1,343,000	+ 13,000	— 42,000	— 28,754
Cars, carts, wagons, &c.	408,787	384,000	— 108,000	+ 25,000	— 83,327
Carpets	1,226,347	1,277,000	+ 77,000	— 51,000	+ 25,932
Cement	327,148	354,000	+ 66,000	— 27,000	+ 39,419
Cigars and tobacco....	290,805	264,000	— 7,000	+ 27,000	+ 20,144
Cotton manufactures ..	4,670,669	5,020,000	+ 969,000	— 350,000	+ 619,010
Flax and hemp " ..	1,618,983	1,792,000	+ 245,000	— 172,000	+ 72,932
Glass " ..	1,219,543	1,509,000	+ 251,000	— 289,000	— 38,315
Iron and steel " ..	10,442,822	11,768,000	+ 1,961,000	— 1,325,000	+ 635,831
Jute cloth " ..	355,382	373,000	+ 72,000	— 18,000	+ 54,411
Leather " ..	1,233,004	1,248,000	+ 157,000	— 15,000	+ 141,791
Lumber	588,216	418,000	— 229,000	+ 170,000	— 58,977
Oil cloth	233,395	234,000	+ 18,000	— 1,000	+ 17,266
Paints and colours	594,874	585,000	+ 19,000	+ 10,000	+ 28,736
Musical instruments ..	375,421	369,000	— 43,000	+ 6,000	— 37,473
Silk velvets...........	129,276	124,000	— 25,000	+ 5,000	— 19,953
Sheet iron......... ...	791,962	1,021,000	+ 122,000	— 229,000	— 107,324
Tin plates and sheets..	892,106	969,000	— 267,000	— 77,000	— 343,855
Twine, all kinds	186,987	168,000	— 49,000	+ 19,000	— 29,960
Woollen manufactures.	9,813,995	10,079,000	+ 794,000	— 265,000	+ 529,312
Other articles.........	17,279,857	18,269,000	+ 1,523,000	— 1,989,000	+ 533,638
Total.............	54,229,561	57,814,000	+ 5,564,000	— 3,585,000	+ 1,978,460
Animals...............	513,561	510,000	— 109,000	+ 4,000	— 104,639
Miscellaneous	12,235,948	12,489,000	+ 5,315,000	— 252,000	+ 5,062,588
Total imports.....	121,705,030	124,331,000	+ 7,350,000	— 2,625,000	+ 4,726,087

738. If prices had remained in 1893 exactly as they were in 1892, there would have been an increase in the value of the imports of $7,350,000, brought about by a corresponding increase in volume, but this increase in volume was offset by a decline in prices to the extent of $2,625,000, so that the actual increase only amounted to $4,726,087.

739. The following summary, which perhaps sets off these results to better advantage, shows that while the year 1893 was marked by a decided increase in the volume of our import trade, it was also marked by a decline in price :—

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS IN 1893 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN 1892.

ARTICLES.	VALUE IMPORTED, 1893.	MORE OR LESS THAN 1892.		
		Quantity.	Price.	Together.
	$	$	$	$
Food and drink	20,578,063	— 3,667,000	— 11,000	— 3,677,491
Metals	4,124,141	+ 79,000	— 86,000	— 6,926
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c.	3,586,577	+ 291,000	— 93,000	+ 197,671
Oils	1,532,044	+ 31,000	— 40,000	— 8,537
Raw materials	24,905,135	— 154,000	+ 1,438,000	+ 1,284,961
Manufactures	54,229,561	+ 5,564,000	— 3,585,000	+ 1,978,460
Animals	513,561	— 109,000	+ 4,000	— 104,639
Miscellaneous articles	12,235,948	+ 5,315,000	— 252,000	+ 5,062,588
Total	121,705,030	+ 7,350,000	— 2,625,000	+ 4,726,087

740. The information to be obtained by this method of calculation, when the figures of one year are compared with those of another, is illustrated by the following comparison between 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.	1893.
Actual value of imports	$116,978,943	$121,705,030
Value at prices of previous year	124,098,000	124,331,000
Variation from prices	— 7,119,000	— 2,625,000
" " quantities	+ 10,753,000	+ 7,350,000
Actual difference in value	+ 3,633,819	+ 4,726,087

741. The following table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of total imports into Canada in the years 1892 and 1893 :—

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
	$	$	$	$
United States	63,969,037	65,065,846	1,096,809	
Great Britain	41,645,139	43,305,225	1,660,086	
Germany	5,371,382	3,764,642		1,606,740
France	2,449,202	2,846,995	397,793	
Spanish West Indies	2,602,769	2,439,077		163,692
British West Indies	1,166,008	1,290,329	124,321	
Spanish possessions, all other	1,949,945	2,204,569	254,624	
China	1,082,297	972,052		110,245
Japan	1,947,170	1,498,061		449,109
Brazil	109,775	112,429	2,654	
Belgium	516,289	598,918	82,629	
Newfoundland	925,056	652,280		272,776
Spain	409,436	318,121		91,315
Holland	284,327	399,707	115,380	
Australasia	264,783	217,803		46,980
Austria	170,914	173,066	2,152	
British Guiana	391,140	348,615		42,525
Greece	162,183	136,247		25,936
Switzerland	190,850	262,811	71,961	
Italy	455,757	417,044		38,713
British East Indies	375,272	168,994		206,278
Turkey	122,143	171,637	49,494	
British Africa	69,581	189,925	120,344	
St. Pierre	12,400	63,048	50,648	
Portugal	53,253	55,707	2,454	
Venezuela	148,450	266,012	117,562	
Dutch East Indies	444,474	1,041,244	596,770	
Norway and Sweden	25.421	36,300	10,879	
French West Indies	12,493	5,445		7,048
Russia	6,025	4,451		1,574
Danish West Indies	1,088	5,504	4,416	
United States of Colombia	7,676	481		7,195
Denmark	7,632	15,466	7,834	
Argentine Republic	15	2,849	2,834	
Mexico	35,568	833		34,735
Dutch West Indies	2,681	2,936	255	
Iceland	276	88		188
Hong Kong	9,222			9,222
Egypt		16,928	16,928	
Arabia		1,528	1,528	
Hawaii		709	709	
Madeira		238	238	
Siam	815			815
Other British Possessions	5,222			5,222
Central American States	2,091			2,091
French Possessions in Africa	218			218
Other Countries	593	108		485
Total	127,406,068	129,074,268	1,668,200	

742. There was an increase in imports from twenty-five countries and a decrease from twenty-two, the largest increases being $1,660,086 from the United Kingdom and $1,096,809 from the United States, and the largest decreases being in imports from Germany $1,606,740, and from Japan $449,109. The aggregate increases exceeded the decreases by $1,668,200.

743. Following is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1892 and 1893. The amount imported for home consumption in 1892 has only been exceeded in three years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increase was from the United States, amounting to $5,083,286. The other principal increases were from Great Britain, France, the Dutch East Indies and Venezuela. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1883 was $21.95, in 1889, $23.16, in 1890, $23.54, in 1891, $23.40, in 1892, $23.88, and in 1893, $24.53. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1892-1893 (COIN AND BULLION INCLUDED).

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
	$	$	$	$
British Empire :—				
Great Britain.	41,348 435	43,149,531	1,801,096	....
British West Indies...	1,133,982	1,211,843	77,861	....
" East "	387,758	166,496	....	221,262
" Guiana	409,900	337,658	....	72,242
" Africa	69,581	189,925	120,344	....
Australia	264,783	217,817	....	46,966
Newfoundland	753,249	653,270	....	99,979
Other British Possessions	14,444	....	....	14,444
Total	44,382,132	45,926,540	1,544,408	....

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
–	$	$	$	$
Foreign Counties :—				
United States	53,137,572	58,220,858	5,083,286	....
Germany	5,583,530	3,825,763	....	1,757,767
France	2,402,634	2,832,117	429,483	....
Spanish West Indies	2,941,758	2,430,882	....	510,876
French " "	12,493	5,445	....	7,048
Danish " "	1,364	584	....	780
Dutch East "	402,325	1,041,244	638,919	....
" West "	2,690	2,905	215	....
Japan	1,945,808	1,495,943	....	449,865
China	1,071,049	929,628	....	141,421
Brazil	309,674	165,612	....	144,062
Belgium	517,032	599,511	82,479	....
Spain	396,176	343,506	....	52,670
Holland	278,288	373,858	95,570	....
Spanish Poss., all other	2,316,699	2,204,368	....	112,331
Switzerland	192,365	258,464	66,099	....
Italy	341,559	170,564	....	170,995
Greece	157,710	134,949	....	22,761
Austria	169,236	170,472	1,236	....
Turkey	118,368	141,661	23,293	....
Portugal	53,109	52,481	....	628
Denmark	7,500	15,422	7,922	....
Siam	815	30,379	29,564	....
Russia	5,634	2,713	....	2,921
Venezuela	148,450	266,012	117,562	....
Norway and Sweden	25,119	28,485	3,366	....
St. Pierre	11,807	10,881	....	926
Sandwich Islands	578	....	....	578
Mexico	34,761	832	....	33,929
U. S. of Colombia	7,676	481	....	7,195
Egypt	74	17,099	17,025	....
Other Countries	2,958	5,371	2,413	....
Total	72,596,811	75,778,490	3,181,679	....
Grand total	116,978,943	121,705,030	4,726,087	....

744. The following tables show the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from Great Britain and the United States in the years 1892 and 1893 :—

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED (FOR HOME CONSUMPTION) FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks.	145,030	136,115	81,011	37,452
Ale, ginger	4,023	5,229	1,561	1,001
Horned cattle	....	40	43,834	20,397
Horses	2,631	896	81,464	77,255
Sheep	....	....	115,664	91,406
Swine	....	....	1,091	522
" slaughtered in bond for exportation	....	....	386	....
Animals, all other, n.e.s.	1,632	1,919	14,517	12,523
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls	113	92	50	....
Bags, containing fine salt	8,417	9,022	1,712	2,319
Baking powder	120	6	105,117	101,494
Belts and trusses, all kinds	5,791	5,509	13,380	14,444
Bells of any description, except for churches	874	525	12,826	11,701
Billiard tables	2,704	5,942	2,018	60
Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink	5,480	7,674	31,392	32,901
Blueing, laundry, all kinds	15,746	14,385	2,308	2,668
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	398,268	376,368	701,615	701,691
Bookbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, &c.	25,996	21,170	14,414	18,825
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material	25,333	25,883	8,513	10,087
Braces or suspenders	27,734	36,516	24,523	30,992
Brass, and manufactures of	81,792	79,239	348,440	330,844
Breadstuffs, &c., viz :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca	27,404	27,519	2,550	5,591
Biscuits, all kinds	7,939	17,632	19,492	14,502
Macaroni, vermicelli, &c	1,051	307	4,558	4,235
Rice, rice and sago flour	7,949	12,619	11,262	10,531
Grain of all kinds	645	2,898	954,263	1,045,282
Flour and meal of all kinds	16,489	13,587	375,826	281,915
All other breadstuffs, n.e.s.	6,310	9,542	78,867	69,983
Grain flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transit	....	....	6,234	10,533
Bricks and tiles	28,573	35,788	51,385	49,844
British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing	2,148	3,563	21,707	12,717
Brooms, all kinds	1	113	721	802
Brushes, all kinds	18,654	14,644	36,134	25,869
Buttons	106,732	98,971	112,877	115,746
Candles	18,043	16,034	12,802	9,714

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	....	131	7,841	10,658
Carriages, all kinds	168,778	177,756	268,920	151,807
" parts of	11,933	11,112	33,334	53,462
Carpets and squares, n.e.s.	124,483	83,463	18,047	7,944
Cases, jewel, and watch cases, &c.	7,493	5,294	2,723	1,789
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, &c.	196	....	23	46
Cement	212,507	230,435	27,461	40,066
Chalk	914	1,043	5,730	5,530
Chicory	2,498	3,698	1,782	1,760
Cider	60	67	2,040	1,207
Clocks, clock cases, and clock springs and movements	9,177	5,328	104,287	119,976
Coal, coke and coal dust	120,969	119,971	4,212,521	4,048,544
Coal tar and coal pitch	23,460	12,134	11,007	9,798
Cocoa matting	1,520	1,283	833	830
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c	49,681	55,395	88,572	103,035
Coffee	2,201	1,525	49,147	53,914
Collars and cuffs, linen or cotton, &c.	26,345	33,087	26,419	23,680
Combs	29,526	34,891	15,190	16,631
Copper, and manufactures of	36,401	55,083	227,717	291,296
Cordage of all kinds	18,659	21,931	62,506	53,932
Cotton, and manufactures of	3,036,264	3,471,527	789,122	911,885
Crapes of all kinds	57,880	45,013	414	2,101
Curtains	189,001	216,817	55,648	64,237
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	307,381	307,359	615,880	599,305
Earthenware and chinaware	534,977	520,351	64,678	58,691
Eggs (see also Free goods)	....	26	....	11,537
*Electric and galvanic batteries, electric light, apparatus for	15,981	31,998	622,485	648,719
Embroideries	86,416	90,738	10,663	14,523
Emery wheels	196	....	6,217	5,606
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use	....	40	2,342	2,158
Fancy goods	1,027,750	1,080,658	244,633	259,889
Felt	2,074	4,276	2,801	2,459
Fertilizers	811	1,109	18,728	20,471
Fireworks	4	290	8,477	9,858
Fish, fish oil, &c	45,876	56,380	400,414	386,661
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,478,620	1,531,314	40,083	43,962
Fruits and nuts, dried	118,978	93,503	399,731	378,004
" green	97,999	83,656	785,474	724,731
" in cans or packages	440	280	25,298	17,955
Furs, and manufactures of	338,364	338,934	62,292	69,061
Glass, " "	370,083	325,784	419,780	395,539
Gloves and mitts	367,936	367,693	43,688	42,807
Gold and silver, manufactures of	69,226	71,040	136,217	164,458
Grease, axle	773	....	10,101	10,954
Gunpowder and other explosives	51,231	48,101	84,881	94,919

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* Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus, meters and motors.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1892	Value, 1893	Value, 1892	Value, 1893
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Gutta percha and India-rubber, manufactures of	283,514	322,372	374,691	349,049
Hair, and manufactures of	10,645	10,092	18,062	20,874
Hats, caps and bonnets	831,935	957,685	371,546	345,131
Hay	....	.....	8,447	14,151
Honey	32	12	3,696	2,084
Hops	29,068	30,673	142,316	94,530
Ink, writing	14,029	15,833	17,478	16,039
" printing	3,276	2,756	46,487	47,344
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	4,280,770	4,294,444	5,227,565	5,303,666
Ivory, manufactures of	109	313	792	2,289
Jellies, jams and marmalade	34,335	31,019	2,153	1,507
Jet, manufactures of	20	33	33	....
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of	46,473	46,709	227,330	184,575
Lead, and manufactures of	200,480	123,813	104,212	152,458
Leather, and manufactures of	158,388	157,351	807,513	937,527
Lime	....	....	4,241	4,917
Lithographic stones, not engraved	4	71	4,758	4,262
Machine card clothing	12,884	21,336	4,727	8,904
Magic lanterns	1,214	1,640	1,797	1,571
Malt	1,836	1,741	24,487	35,866
" extract of, for medicinal purposes	14	151	8,356	7,173
Marble, and manufactures of	3,036	4,142	86,979	80,101
Mats and rugs, all kinds	57,792	51,970	27,623	26,235
Metal, and manufactures of	107,778	91,527	248,337	245,997
Molasses	147	65	164,304	88,819
Musical instruments, and parts of	17,728	11,166	290,414	274,160
Oils, coal, kerosene, &c., refined and products of	1,492	2,149	486,827	471,130
Oils, all other	373,674	281,449	445,736	496,395
Oil cloth	180,457	191,868	33,316	38,039
Packages	127,347	134,044	140,561	115,607
Paints and colours	292,206	292,058	141,673	137,823
Paper, and manufactures of	417,433	378,433	720,657	730,084
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	94,481	94,117	14,711	12,061
Post office parcels and packages	117,819	126,353	247,804	266,399
Provisions, viz:—				
Butter	460	280	50,013	46,331
Cheese	3,591	3,942	18,851	15,761
Lard	188	86	50,591	12,570
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	1,039	851	93,802	75,143
Beef	933	789	94,194	90,780
Pork	1,129	318	489,510	272,297
Meat, all other	10,782	5,169	183,454	165,317
Salt	34,385	41,188	31,528	38,572
Seeds and roots	13,704	12,098	448,522	409,618
Silk, and manufactures of	2,041,535	2,238,556	127,223	110,943
Soap, all kinds	52,750	68,857	98,663	92,748
Spices	123,274	135,018	49,864	45,861

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Spirits and wine	413,687	430,721	65,878	53,690
Starch	20,669	22,163	23,335	20,422
Stone, and manufactures of	41,762	43,237	127,138	91,125
Sugar	22,091	3,680	303,381	15,026
Sugar candy and confectionery	52,247	47,612	33,274	26,736
Tea	....	....	82,599	88,611
Tinware and all manufactures of tin	4,645	4,885	31,475	26,125
Tobacco, and manufactures	9,098	7,587	65,085	51,411
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c	2,727	3,193	102,458	95,986
Turpentine, spirits of	79	4	201,795	164,702
Twine, all kinds	29,782	31,941	186,304	150,075
Varnish	27,327	29,826	49,426	42,246
Vegetables	10,562	10,217	189,862	178,545
Watches, and parts of	10,429	11,654	306,720	308,190
Wood, and manufactures of	106,555	99,002	989,034	938,677
Woollen manufactures	9,403,522	9,645,945	157,866	152,127
All other dutiable goods	654,757	772,802	1,093,415	1,173,407
Total dutiable goods	30,831,809	31,869,267	29,505,550	28,562,050
FREE GOODS.				
Coal, anthracite	3,980	5,466	5,636,366	6,349,819
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort	8,289	46,547	6,433	17,106
Salt	256,569	218,112	1,684	3,266
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, n.e.s.	....	....	231,591	266,282
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	1,080	294	753,684	686,479
Horses (improvement of stock)	89,481	34,519	220,997	216,302
Cattle " "	7,155	10,450	4,585	13,065
Other animals " "	19,751	27,160	4,029	3,882
Bristles	8,802	15,387	59,743	45,649
Eggs	37	14	26,208	585
Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed	250,763	296,648	290,516	342,118
Grease for use of soap stock	....	14	209,883	183,478
Hides	75,757	93,888	1,674,377	1,731,053
Silk, raw	....	40	233,459	206,285
Wool, unmanufactured	575,427	571,869	682,365	570,384
Broom corn	....	....	115,479	144,987
Fruits, green	....	....	425,014	478,274
Hemp, undressed	385,732	474,581	492,257	675,985
Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c	218	138	6,328	4,874
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise	....	546	1,689,141	1,616,201
Seeds	13,135	16,098	91,320	7,040
Sugar	....	....	32,736	341,230

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.
Free Goods—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Bells for churches	12,461	3,978	15,537	9,819
Cotton waste	64,267	55,358	220,127	271,282
" wool	30,132	13,307	3,359,100	3,188,145
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, &c.	702,300	741,399	734,367	898,965
Nets and seines, lines and twines	206,464	181,999	255,449	241,026
Gutta-percha, crude, India-rubber, unmanufactured	8,293	35	249,311	223,825
Rubber, crude	859	32	449,974	608,804
Junk and oakum	28,835	32,985	19,322	12,758
Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only	300,031	354,300	....	53
Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manufactures of	3,738,001	3,580,570	863,963	1,057,885
Newspapers, magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound	21,027	22,537	38,915	36,136
Oils, cocoanut and palm	22,679	31,555	85,240	96,814
Rags for the manufacture of paper	106,063	110,509	91,116	120,601
Veneers, ivory, sawn only	1,017	6,329	22,552	22,645
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c	185,111	242,040	109,823	108,251
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	484,963	634,139	3,547	4,015
Coffee, green, n.e.s.	149,643	117,635	......	....
Paintings, oil or water-colour	250,382	185,106	57,139	38,990
Settlers' effects	347,132	511,197	1,651,972	1,602 759
Tea, black, green and Japan	1,263,968	1,310,906	....	....
Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin	284,724	619,073	1,395,440	5,882,180
All other free goods	612,952	713,504	1,570,887	1,429,511
Total free goods	10,516,626	11,280,264	23,632,022	29,658,808
Grand total	41,348,435	43.149,531	53,137,572	58,220,858

745. It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second hand—as coffee, sugar, hides, &c.

746. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption at three periods since Confederation, viz., in 1872, 1882, and 1892, and shows also the countries from which the goods were imported, the value of imports from each country, and the percentage in each case to the total imports.

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE TOTAL VALUE.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1872.	Percentage.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1882.	Percentage.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1892.	Percentage.
	$		$		$	
British Possessions—						
Great Britain	63,148,736	58·63	50,597,341	44·92	41,348,435	35·35
British West Indies ..	1,126,840	1·05	1,848,724	1·64	1,133,982	0·97
" East " .	25	0·00	73,682	0·07	387,758	0·33
" Africa.. ...	....	...	204,745	0·18	69,581	0·06
" Guiana....	1,728	0·00	203,358	0·18	409,900	0·35
Newfoundland.... ..	2,718	0·00	493,509	0·43	753,249	0·64
Australasia	1,103	0·00	2,157	0·00	264,783	0·23
Other British possessions	*1,965,869	1·83	....	..	14,444	0·01
Total	66,247,019	61·51	53,423,516	47·42	44,382,132	37·94
Foreign Countries—						
United States..	35,639,586	33·09	48,289,052	42·87	53,137,572	45·43
France	1,827,858	1·70	2,097,358	1·87	2,402,634	2·06
Germany........ ...	940,732	0·87	1,480,004	1·31	5,583,530	4·77
Austria........ ...	1,453	0·00	26,580	0·02	169,236	0·14
Belgium	204,344	0·19	503,210	0·45	517,032	0·44
China.............	321,791	0·30	530,767	0·47	1,071,049	0·92
Japan	66,568	0·06	998,275	0·89	1,945,808	1·66
Dutch East Indies ..	....	......	240,292	0·21	402,325	0·34
French West " ..	35,906	0·03	25,895	0·02	12,493	0·01
Spanish " " ..	1,276,808	1·19	2,136,168	1·90	2,941,758	2·52
Siam	....	...	....	.....	815	0·00
Greece..... ..	4,673	0·00	131,596	0·12	157,710	0·14
Holland...........	194,712	0·18	248,043	0·22	278,288	0·24
Italy.....	33,605	0·03	93,086	0·08	341,559	0·29
Norway & Sweden....	68,072	0·06	44,822	0·04	25,119	0·02
Portugal... ..	67,430	0·06	51,912	0·05	53,109	0·05
Russia.....	49,794	0·05	7,434	0·00	5,634	0·00
Spain....	434,158	0·40	462,219	0·41	396,176	0·34
Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean.. ..	....	.....	5,675	0·00	2,316,699	1·98
Switzerland	110,982	0·10	268,093	0·24	192,365	0·16
Turkey	....	.. .	166,835	0·15	118,368	0·10
South America. ...	81,176	0·08	1,338,407	1·19	465,830	0·40
Other foreign countries	102,449	0·10	79,688	0·07	61,702	0·05
Total	41,462,097	38·49	59,225,411	52·58	72,596,811	62·06
Grand total.......	107,709,116	100·00	112,648,927	100·00	116,978,943	100·00

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*From B.N.A. Provinces.

747. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1893, and the amount of duty collected thereon :—

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1893 (COIN AND BULLION INCLUDED.)

Provinces.	Total Imports.		Imports Entered for Consumption.			Duty Collected
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario...... ..	31,353,086	16,890,670	30,805,140	16,843,741	47,648,881	8,661,581
Quebec	33,102,798	24,628,313	26,408,902	24,564,667	50,973,569	8,142,444
Nova Scotia.....	3,809,728	5,564,809	3,638,379	5,618,186	9,256,565	1,224,848
New Brunswick.	3,022,245	2,580,424	2,997,192	2,766,692	5,763,884	1,058,718
Manitoba	2,071,648	544,771	2,107,367	545,121	2,652,488	693,293
British Columbia	3,662,673	1,255,495	3,549,723	1,260,586	4,810,309	1,220,521
P. E. Island	295,771	174,439	306,601	175,210	481,811	142,745
The Territories..	60,142	57,256	60,267	57,256	117,523	17,561
Total......	77,378,091	51,696,177	69,873,571	51,831,459	121,705,030	21,161,711

748. Of the total amount of duty collected, $9,498,747, or 45 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and $7,636,076, or 36 per cent on goods from the United States, this difference being accounted for by the fact that nearly 51 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 26 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows : on goods from France, $1,058,096 ; from Germany, $857,264, and from Holland, $815,200. The duties on imports from the West Indies were affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from $1,337,754 in 1891 to $314.148 in 1893.

749. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, anl not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States ; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty

collected in the province of Quebec is actually paid by the province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 102,400 head of cattle were exported from the province of Quebec in 1893—that is, from the port of Montreal; but over 90 per cent of this number was actually from Ontario. Very little of the wheat grown in and exported from Manitoba, is credited to that province, but appears in the returns as an export either from Ontario or Quebec, according to the situation of the port where the export entry is made. A considerable quantity of grain grown in Ontario is similarly credited to the province of Quebec. Coal from the North-west Territories sent to the United States is included in British Columbian exports. These, with many other instances that might be given, show that the official returns of imports and exports by provinces are of no value as indicating the consumption and production of individual provinces, and only show which provinces contain the largest importing and exporting centres.

750. The following table shows the growth of the imports of raw material since Confederation :—

[illegible]	* [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	* [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	* [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	† [illegible]	† [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	* [illegible]	† [illegible]	[illegible]	† [illegible]	† [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872	* [illegible]	† [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1873	* 21,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	† $234,[illegible]	† [illegible]	[illegible]	1,110,[illegible]	[illegible]
1874	* 44,541	45,[illegible]	37,[illegible]	† $283,[illegible]	† [illegible]	78,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
1875	* 47,822	† $367,893	79,479	6,166	26,433	123,911	1,827,630	[illegible]
1876	* 61,703	33,976	36,213	† $82,020	34,651	118,592	1,029,908	[illegible]
1877	* 65,013	107,030	46,088	4,327	33,885	89,996	1,151,607	5,051
1878	* 80,118	46,037	62,301	4,588	34,466	89,954	1,207,300	9,938
1879	* 97,207	38,058	49,768	2,821	† $76,901	78,717	1,202,890	11,463
1880	132,372	† $323,283	78,701	2,648	† $203,899	90,081	1,761,084	53,354
1881	160,187	90,434	80,403	5,972	† $163,276	117,140	2,212,653	62,602
1882	193,421	57,785	96,467	7,511	50,192	146,012	2,216,763	67,894
1883	287,771	74,604	98,034	4,313	96,017	135,198	1,986,294	80,392
1884	207,698	72,221	61,824	5,634	68,870	125,771	1,431,848	83,818
1885	237,275	89,180	77,596	8,471	87,579	112,000	1,788,914	97,650
1886	315,060	101,097	119,587	7,392	115,004	122,487	1,751,446	88,103
1887	332,273	89,973	120,387	7,850	130,491	133,392	1,975,453	95,496
1888	335,503	148,045	83,989	12,255	1,103,197	125,609	1,635,083	93,197
1889	392,236	160,188	106,642	16,690	95,660	94,560	1,597,632	106,113
1890	366,352	97,004	89,053	12,908	1,072,068	97,527	1,712,012	81,235
1891	395,037	128,748	78,488	16,026	88,019	109,042	2,022,810	101,944
1892	463,225	172,027	102,241	21,004	262,030	115,479	1,837,102	171,561
1893	412,633	198,800	105,036	21,529	125,676	114,987	2,045,175	126,322

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* Including flax waste. † Value only ; Trade and Navigation Returns do not give quantities. ‡ Flax and tow, included from 1868 to 1879, inclusive.

751. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, 1892 and 1893 :—

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE ON 30TH JUNE, 1892 AND 1893.

Articles.		Remaining in Warehouse, 30th June.			
		1892.		1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dutiable Goods.			$		$
Breadstuffs—					
Indian corn	Bush.	106,102	56,963	344,410	173,781
Oats	"	6,986	2,427	5,480	1,550
Wheat	"	179,306	173,720	560,703	474,480
Indian meal	Brls.	692	1,699	329	794
Flour of wheat	"	1,239	5,395	990	3,520
Coal, bituminous	Tons.	65,092	158,833	85,243	213,351
Machinery	$	....	124,618	....	212,579
Spirits and wines—					
Brandy	Galls.	188,761	320,197	205,330	357,916
Gin, all kinds	"	219,969	90,948	264,557	109,884
Rum	"	57,997	31,169	70,807	37,210
Whiskey	"	92,973	108,039	119,424	155,021
Wines, all kinds, except sparkling	"	357,854	298,428	352,340	304,523
Wines, sparkling	Doz.	9,977	71,837	....	115,682
Sugar and molasses—					
Sugar imported direct—					
About No. 14 D. S.	Lbs.	68,443	1,535	238,563	4,259
Melado, &c., for refining purposes	"	7,177,398	186,428	....	....
Sugar, not imported direct—					
Not above No. 14 D. S	"	48,477	1,484	....	....
Tobacco, manufactured—					
Cigars	"	12,711	17,185	15,068	25,761
Cigarettes	"	202	569	512	1,022
Tobacco, manufactured, all other	"	6,965	921	11,933	2,451
Swine, slaughtered in bond for exportation	"	191,520	9,839	....	....
All other articles	$	....	2,039,348	....	2,482,359
Grand total		....	*3,701,582	....	4,586,146

*Not including $440,535, value of goods in warehouse in B. C.; particulars of ware-ouse transactions not given in detail.

The accrued duty payable on the above goods in 1892 amounted to $2,199,871, and in 1893 to $2,544,769, being an increase of $344,898, as compared with 1892.

752. The following table gives the value of exports from Canada by countries :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873..	38,743,848	42,072,526	631,907	76,553	25,080	191,156	177,232	13,142
1874..	45,003,882	36,244,311	267,212	65,511	960	193,463	190,211	14,905
1875..	40,032,902	29,911,983	212,767	91,019	7,300	170,784	170,408	28,724
1876..	40,723,477	31,933,459	553,935	125,768	9,417	127,540	142,787	30,816
1877..	41,567,469	25,775,245	319,330	34,324	62,659	129,960	213,692	94,303
1878..	45,941,539	25,244,898	369,391	122,254	47,816	104,028	151,861	53,750
1879..	36,295,718	27,165,501	714,875	112,090	50,596	135,748	148,472	9,713
1880..	45,846,062	33,349,909	812,829	82,237	60,727	165,885	163,787	102,592
1881..	53,571,570	36,866,225	662,711	84,932	46,653	108,594	145,997	215,754
1882..	45,274,461	47,940,711	825,573	153,114	108,082	149,744	163,755	365,198
1883..	47,145,217	41,668,723	617,730	133,697	164,925	179,843	218,113	27,599
1884..	43,736,227	38,840,540	390,955	195,575	144,092	172,252	247,151	15,500
1885..	41,877,705	39,752,734	303,309	264,075	132,695	166,730	147,550	24,094
1886..	41,542,629	36,578,769	534,363	253,298	53,075	245,450	108,601	7,587
1887..	44,571,846	37,660,199	341,531	437,536	72,020	146,528	125,681	14,859
1888..	40,084,984	42,572,065	397,773	198,543	52,317	155,821	55,090	378
1889..	38,105,126	43,522,404	334,210	143,603	13,526	166,021	60,062	1,222
1890..	48,353,694	40,522,810	278,552	507,143	69,788	207,777	81,059	1,042
1891..	49,280,858	41,138,695	253,734	532,142	67,110	120,611	90,999	14,741
1892..	64,906,549	38,988,027	367,539	942,698	93,476	102,370	149,280	567,879
1893..	64,080,493	43,923,010	364,047	750,461	44,355	83,001	87,387	282,569

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Belgium.	Newfoundland.	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Australia.	Other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873..	17,754	2,800,555	3,988,493	1,285,434	46,466	41,822	277,954	89,789,922
1874..	240,494	1,569,079	3,778,796	1,212,978	39,222	98,733	432,171	89,351,928
1875..	59,563	1,901,831	3,945,506	785,797	37,046	181,938	349,411	77,886,979
1876..	13,825	1,900,891	3,675,320	688,209	23,075	79,643	938,273	80,966,435
1877..	66,912	2,112,106	3,788,858	651,625	37,149	185,610	836,151	75,875,393
1878..	49,998	2,094,682	3,414,147	654,357	102,568	370,723	651,655	79,323,667
1879..	40,430	1,641,417	3,500,670	741,442	56,551	290,762	587,270	71,491,255
1880..	688,811	1,510,300	3,544,103	789,940	37,546	139,901	616,829	87,911,458
1881..	258,433	1,523,469	3,147,369	732,111	19,761	146,363	580,881	98,290,823
1882..	142,358	1,974,923	2,995,572	941,162	106,675	340,608	655,267	102,137,203
1883..	195,705	2,187,338	3,125,031	1,489,957	105,388	375,065	451,473	98,085,804
1884..	287,378	1,920,450	3,119,569	1,277,383	60,979	502,181	496,264	91,406,496
1885..	72,385	1,670,968	2,535,283	1,461,206	29,918	415,887	383,822	89,238,361
1886..	6,565	1,754,980	2,121,570	1,010,034	63,118	259,960	711,315	85,251,314
1887..	223,729	1,718,604	2,075,411	1,426,660	69,196	269,471	362,540	89,515,811
1888 .	17,057	1,523,827	2,601,486	1,510,637	132,448	446,019	454,555	90,203,000
1889..	64,756	1,303,335	2,759,455	1,488,999	84,174	661,208	481,051	89,189,167
1890..	41,814	1,185,739	2,719,141	1,551,887	61,751	471,028	695,924	96,749,149
1891..	72,672	1,467,908	3,122,770	1,063,172	78,791	589,100	523,993	98,417,296
1892..	56,212	1,750,714	3,546,559	1,027,525	283,251	436,603	744,693	113,963,375
1893..	669,040	2,594,633	3,145,708	1,326,743	341,140	288,352	683,413	118,564,352

exports of Canadian

relative values of the do-

	PRODUCE.		FOREIGN PRODUCE.
	Value per head.	Percentage of total Exports.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$
	14 38	84 26	4,196,821
	15 35	86 65	3,855,801
	17 09	80 02	6,527,622
	16 38	77 70	9,853,244
	18 24	79 66	12,798,182
	20 86	85 24	9,405,910
	20 06	85 89	10,614,066
	17 94	89 50	7,137,319
	18 35	89 53	7,234,961
	16 95	89 66	7,111,108
	16 67	84 45	11,164,878
	15 07	87 32	8,355,644
	17 29	82 92	13,240,006
	19 36	85 40	13,375,117
	21 48	92 17	7,628,453
	19 79	89 41	9,751,773
	17 80	87 34	9,389,106
	17 44	88 67	8,079,646
	16 95	91 21	7,438,079
	17 47	90 44	8,549,333
	17 37	90 22	8,863,394
	16 95	90 00	6,938,455
	17 80	88 12	9,051,781
	18 33	90 23	8,798,631
	20 28	87 17	13,121,793
	21 32	89 23	8,941,856

first, that the per head value of 1893 than in any previous year 1882 Second, that the per head greater than the average for the Third, that divided into five- foreign produce in the total ex- 1868-72, 10·68 per cent; 1873-77, 24 per cent; 1883-87, 9·54 per and 1893, 7·54 per cent. Thus a larger proportion of our exports

755. Divided into classes according to their sources the exports of Canada are as under :—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1893.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.				
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,276,129	3,357,510	5,470,042	6,893,167	12,871,055
1869	1,941,485	3,242,710	5,730,568	8,769,407	12,182,702
1870	2,192,541	3.608,549	5,766,479	12,138,161	13,675,619
1871	2,841,124	3,994,275	7,023,530	12,608,505	9,853,924
1872	4,779,594	4,386,214	7,707,144	12,705,967	13,378,891
1873	5,718,480	4,779,277	8,583,429	14,243,017	14,995,340
1874	3,621,401	5,292,368	7,417,437	14,679,169	19,590,142
1875	3,643,398	5,380,527	8,072,997	12,700,507	17,258,358
1876	3,640,896	5,500,989	6,030,255	13,614,569	21,139,665
1877	3,561,717	5,874,360	8,242,958	14,220,617	14,689,376
1878	2,762,762	6,853,975	5,912,139	14,019,857	18,008,754
1879	3,034,233	6,928,871	2,923,202	14,100,584	19,628,464
1880	2,831,161	6,579,656	3,945,966	17,607,577	22,294,328
1881	2,728,263	6,867,715	7,708,542	21,360,219	21,268,327
1882	2,977,155	7,682,079	6,109,677	20,454,759	31,035,712
1883	2,953,375	8,809,118	6,915,082	20,284,343	22,818,518
1884	3,229, 84	8,591,654	7,005,119	22,946,108	12,397,843
1885	3,627,211	7,960,001	4,927,265	25,337,104	14,518,293
1886	3,924,398	6,843,388	4,926,226	22,065,433	17,652,779
1887	3,796,496	6,875,810	3,574,885	24,246,937	18,826,235
1888	4,100,893	7,793,183	5,091,546	24,719,297	15,436,360
1889	4,415,046	7,212,208	5,189,564	23,894,707	13,414,111
1890	4,853,717	8,461,906	6,380,516	25,106,995	11,908,030
1891	5,782,424	9,715,401	9,434,912	25,967,741	13,666,858
1892	5,905,628	9,675,398	5,288,087	28,594,850	22,113,284
1893	5,328,835	8,743,050	5,592,893	31,736,499	22,049,490

[illegible] MESTIC AND FOREIGN—*Continued.*

		Coin and Bullion, and Short Returns.	Foreign.	Total.
		$	$	$
		7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
[illegible]		7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
[illegible]	[illegible]	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,890,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,418,655	11,264,878	79,323,667
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,046,033	8,335,644	71,491,255
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,575,261	23,240,006	87,911,458
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,101,856	8,803,394	90,203,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,048,908	6,938,455	89,189,167
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,361,854	9,051,781	96,749,149
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,860,921	8,798,631	98,417,296
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,157,331	13,121,791	113,963,375
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,616,006	8,941,856	118,564,352

756. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last four years :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Agricultural implements	367,198	252,620	402,778	462,253
Animals—				
Horses	1,936,073	1,417,244	1,354,027	1,461,157
Cattle	6,949,417	8,772,499	7,748,949	7,745,083
Sheep	1,274,347	1,146,465	1,385,146	1,247,855
Swine	3,152	1,954	1,638	146,090
Other animals	111,904	60,753	49,652	61,127
Asbestus	444,159	513,909	514,412	396,718
Ashes, all kinds	106,367	124,193	114,658	120,886
Bark for tanning	141,144	213,455	217,552	205,495
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c	52,936	63,312	73,490	69,504
Bran	86,225	162,324	145,143	180,766
Butter	340,131	602,175	1,056,058	1,296,814
Carriages, carts, wagons, &c	17,457	26,105	41,443	46,500
Cheese	9,372,212	9,508,800	11,652,412	13,407,470
Coal	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,467	3,114,558
Copper, fine	109,327	171,308	185,848	391,969
Eggs	1,795,214	1,160,359	1,089,798	8[illegible]8,007
Extract of hemlock bark	161,822	187,176	157,753	108,085
Firewood	281,298	314,870	370,301	354,429
Fish—				
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollack	3,028,515	3,131,050	3,180,726	3,027,914
Herring	472,147	547,587	489,148	503,187
Mackerel	585,267	944,498	741,264	536,453
Salmon	2,230,632	1,919,754	1,414,562	1,037,942
Lobsters	1,138,293	1,930,175	1,909,756	2,071,225
Flax	175,563	181,386	112,360	124,082
Flour, wheat	521,383	1,388,578	1,784,413	1,741,028
Fruits—				
Dried	4,759	49,108	14,393	199,699
All other	1,069,131	1,518,108	1,619,790	2,900,259
Furs	11,212	11,045	17,324	8,767
" or skins, the product of marine animals	318,635	536,049	1,105,244	593,892
" undressed	1,555,692	1,384,875	1,533,922	1,467,634
" dressed	16,704	44,354	21,220	15,449
Grain—				
Barley	4,600,409	2,929,873	2,613,363	944,355
Beans	250,044	495,768	411,645	355,682
Oats	256,156	129,917	2,241,256	2,553,910
Pease, whole and split	1,884,912	2,032,601	3,450,534	2,578,632
Wheat	388,861	1,583,084	6,947,851	7,060,033
Rye	220,761	226,470	190,505	39,243
Other grain	24,357	37,222	377,633	302,422
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, &c	657,022	554,126	316,177	247,868
Gypsum, crude	193,899	184,977	194,304	178,979

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892 AND 1893—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value of Exports.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Hay	1,068,554	559,489	800,533	1,452,872
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	499,299	489,004	477,190	392,368
Household furniture	176,374	138,705	63,801	174,621
Iron and steel and manufactures of	294,728	257,461	243,857	316,454
Leather, sole and upper	727,087	868,802	1,011,673	865,381
" manufactures of	152,314	81,654	117,174	137,348
Logs	682,572	730,216	1,115,926	1,517,157
Lumber	19,147,838	18,082,265	16,114,081	19,771,106
Malt	150,380	88,174	1,450	1,245
Meats, all kinds	895,757	986,223	1,856,025	3,132,576
Musical instruments	329,855	401,553	396,193	309,300
Nickel	....	240,499	617,639	427,557
Oatmeal	254,657	45,195	409,319	625,977
Oils, fish	41,243	18,297	53,553	65,517
" mineral, coal and kerosene	15,812	18,726	18,217	6,814
Oil cake	42,362	118,167	187,086	336,714
Ores copper	111,086	269,169	30,755	3,850
" silver	201,615	238,367	193,441	65,406
" other	72,583	48,800	48,301	42,039
Phosphates	401,827	422,200	380,462	132,475
Potatoes	495,745	1,693,671	295,421	421,958
Salt	1,522	1,429	763	955
Sand and gravel	60,359	63,326	60,285	117,760
Shingles	340,872	438,929	599,865	755,813
Ships sold to other countries	442,781	280,474	506,747	363,916
Shooks, box and other	198,503	201,716	165,053	119,212
Sleepers and railway ties	303,639	310,676	269,467	214,892
Stave bolts	110,093	133,308	91,784	103,365
Timber, square	4,353,870	3,084,290	2,590,956	2,451,374
Wool	235,669	245,503	200,860	228,311
Other articles	4,923,845	5,824,865	6,332,462	7,278,736
Total	82,335,514	85,757,744	95,684,253	102,006,490
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	2,922,072	2,913,994	3,348,213	3,482,308
Coin and bullion	....	129,328	306,447	309,459
Grand total	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913	105,798,257

757. Out of 71 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there were in 1893 compared with 1892, increases in 33, the principal being in exports of butter, cheese, hay, lumber, potatoes, oats, wheat, oil cake and meats of all kinds. The principal decreases were in exports of copper and silver ore, eggs, barley, pease, leather (sole and upper), and phosphates.

758. The following table gives the destinations of exports of Canadian produce during 1872, 1882, and 1892 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME, IN THE YEARS 1872, 1882 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1872.	Percentage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1882.	Percentage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1892.	Percentage.
British Possessions.	$		$		$	
Great Britain	25,862,940	37·03	39,816,813	42·30	54,949,055	55·32
British West Indies	2,319,702	3·32	1,677,972	1·78	1,643,557	1·66
" Guiana	....	.....	236,005	0·25	241,874	0·24
" Africa	1,879	0·00	95,134	0·10	21,556	0·02
Newfoundland	*	.....	1,648,000	1·75	1,533,607	1·54
Australasia	40,543	0·06	357,193	0·38	462,580	0·47
Other British Possessions	†1,777,393	2·55	9,137	0·01	50,931	0·05
Total	30,002,457	42·96	43,841,154	46·57	58,903,160	59·30
Foreign Countries.						
United States	36,232,939	51·88	45,782,584	48·63	34,972,517	35·21
France	102,242	0·15	825,553	0·88	362,253	0·36
Germany	36,232	0·05	152,294	0·16	824,313	0·83
Holland	6,376	0·01	365,198	0·39	514,384	0·52
Belgium	60,777	0·09	142,358	0·15	53,184	0·05
Italy	209,189	0·30	163,755	0·17	149,280	0·15
Portugal	122,225	0·18	142,240	0·15	102,370	0·10
Spain	25,384	0·04	108,082	0·12	93,476	0·09
Spanish West Indies	1,632,681	2·34	1,078,258	1·15	1,529,634	1·54
French "	273,547	0·39	155,219	0·17	128,978	0·13
Danish "	55,142	0·08	52,982	0·06	34,166	0·03
South America	779,554	1·12	911,316	0·97	746,674	0·75
St. Pierre	134,180	0·19	120,726	0·13	225,488	0·23
St. Domingo	24,157	0·03	....	....	.....	....
Madeira	15,347	0·02	29,189	0·03	19,196	0·02
Canary Islands	24,742	0·03	92	0·00	....	......
Hayti	234	0·00	19,625	0·02	20,674	0·02
Mexico	3,300	0·00	30,391	0·03	4,549	0·00
Norway and Sweden	......	....	22,000	0·02	257,670	0·26
Russia	....	....	23,138	0·02	45,065	0·05
China	49,711	0·07	101,597	0·11	252,833	0·25
Japan	....	.....	4,735	0·00	26,927	0·03
Sandwich Islands	33,779	0·05	42,622	0·05	17,044	0·02
Spanish Possessions in Africa	....	....	....	.....	20,199	0·02
Other Foreign Countries	17,286	0·02	22,548	0·02	34,879	0·04
Total	39,839,024	57·04	50,296,503	53·43	40,435,753	40·70
Grand total	69,841,481	100·00	94,137,657	100·00	99,338,913	100·00

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* Including other British Possessions.

† $1,767,866 of above amount is exports of B. N. A. Provinces.

759. The following table gives the value of exports, the duce of Canada, in each class, during the last six years, sho the principal countries to which goods were exported :—

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	18
	MINE.					
	$	$	$	$	$	
Great Britain.....	478,260	422,355	630,815	851,794	683,094	2
United States	3,331,264	3,749,667	3,961,294	4,599,400	4,805,729	4,7
France...........	2,970	5,181	1,132	31,217	22,547	....
Germany.	46,053	15,856	17,067	22,774	27,675	
B. W. Indies.....	1,897	4,832	15,644	21,125	18,533	
Newfoundland....	146,222	152,871	166,998	141,385	202,751	1
Other countries...	94,227	64,284	60,767	114,729	145,299	
Total	4,100,893	4,415,046	4,853,717	5,782,424	5,905,628	5,
	FISHERIES.					
Great Britain.....	1,544,901	1,249,928	2,707,422	2,747,882	3,006,810	2,
United States....	3,123,853	2,839,980	2,850,528	3,807,786	3,452,036	3,
France...	173,082	145,711	80,465	59,996	134,944	1
Germany.........	7,113	11,200	18,134	30,069	23,852	
B. W. Indies.....	1,130,130	1,401,367	1,168,404	1,203,488	1,014,350	1,1
Newfoundland ...	27,705	1,509	2,484	18,439	1,785	
Other countries...	1,786,399	1,562,513	1,634,469	1,847,741	2,041,621	1,
Total........	7,793,183	7,212,208	8,461,906	9,715,401	9,675,398	8,
	FOREST.					
Great Britain.....	2,469,758	3,144,588	4,342,963	3,104,676	2,639,169	2,
United States....	2,155,539	2,020,117	1,956,883	2,304,035	2,627,312	3,
France	4,790	11,718	25,511	2,390	2,646	
Germany.........	660	5,581	17,793	1,250	2,196	....
B. W. Indies.	2,764	1,221	1,087	5,593	3,764	
Newfoundland ...	5,065	2,159	2,963	1,286	1,601	
Other countries...	452,970	4,180	33,316	15,682	11,399	
Total........	5,091,546	5,189,564	6,380,516	5,434,912	5,288,087	5,
	ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.					
Great Britain.....	16,571,072	16,227,060	18,578,722	20,991,143	24,068,081	27,
United States....	7,595,743	7,137,006	5,966,474	4,316,979	3,935,924	3,
France	52,920	33,820	40,024	... .	1,030	
Germany.........	50,649	66,280	152,597	266,425	173,982	
B. W. Indies.....	12,977	21,690	22,247	43,160	49,253	
Newfoundland ...	372,295	308,763	276,652	276,326	289,301	
Other countries...	63,641	100,088	70,279	73,708	77,279	
Total........	24,719,297	23,894,707	25,106,995	25,967,741	28,594,850	31,

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	4,292,640	3,674,055	3,661,826	5,254,028	15,119,780	15,443,211
United States....	10,306,278	9,125,707	7,519,253	7,291,246	4,573,779	4,132,105
France..........	9,783	1,907	1,595	6,965	890	5,036
Germany..........	49,825	17,011	184,449	129,968	538,314	395,258
B. W. Indies.....	76,800	128,586	148,474	153,836	287,081	400,359
Newfoundland ...	596,693	386,158	232,758	612,274	723,640	985,992
Other countries...	103,991	80,687	159,675	218,541	869,800	687,529
Total	15,436,360	13,414,411	11,908,030	13,666,858	22,113,284	22,049,490
MANUFACTURES.						
Great Britain	8,225,313	8,732,300	11,572,049	10,293,901	9,432,071	10,805,655
United States....	10,118,179	10,849,538	10,960,002	12,466,846	11,853,456	14,330,152
France	139,035	135,037	129,100	148,286	200,196	122,614
Germany......	38,253	27,571	70,971	63,264	58,294	59,806
B. W. Indies.....	278,747	263,725	297,150	524,732	270,576	373,028
Newfoundland ..	272,383	297,419	300,293	262,817	314,442	851,015
Other countries...	1,310,684	1,986,926	2,212,279	1,384,865	1,006,453	1,919,761
Total.......	20,382,594	22,292,516	25,541,844	25,145,071	24,035,488	28,462,031

760. The preceding table gives the several values of goods exported to principal countries, and the next table shows in what proportions to the total exports in each class, goods were shipped to the same countries.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain..................	11·66	9·57	13·00	14·73	11·57	4·59
United States..................	81·23	84·93	81·61	79·54	81·38	89·24
France....................	0·07	0·12	0·02	0·54	0·38	....
Germany....................	1·12	0·36	0·35	0·39	0·47	0·71
British West Indies.........	0·05	0·11	0·32	0·37	0·31	0·49
Newfoundland..............	3·57	3·46	3·44	2·45	3·43	3·11
Other countries..............	2·30	1·45	1·26	1·98	2·46	1·86
PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.						
Great Britain.................	19·82	17·33	32·00	28·28	31·08	26·85
United States................	40·09	39·38	33·69	39·19	35·68	40·07
France......................	2·22	2·02	0·95	0·62	1·40	1·43
Germany....................	0·10	0·16	0·21	0·31	0·24	0·04
British West Indies.........	14·50	19·43	13·81	12·39	10·48	13·35
Newfoundland..............	0·36	0·02	0·03	0·19	0·02	0·26
Other countries..............	22·91	21·66	19·31	19·02	21·10	18·00

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain	48·51	60·59	68·07	57·13	49·91	44·15
United States	42·34	38·93	30·67	42·39	49·68	[illegible]
France	0·09	0·23	0·40	0·04	0·05	[illegible]
Germany	0·01	0·11	0·28	0·02	0·04	—
British West Indies	0·05	0·02	0·02	0·10	0·07	[illegible]
Newfoundland	0·10	0·04	0·05	0·02	0·03	[illegible]
Other countries	8·90	0·08	0·51	0·30	0·22	[illegible]

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Great Britain	67·04	67·91	74·00	80·84	84·17	85·24
United States	30·73	29·87	23·76	16·62	13·77	12·45
France	0·21	0·14	0·16	....	....	....
Germany	0·20	0·28	0·61	1·03	0·61	0·54
British West Indies	0·05	0·09	0·09	0·17	0·17	0·19
Newfoundland	1·51	1.29	1·10	1·06	1·01	1·09
Other countries	0·26	0·42	0·28	0·28	0·27	0·49

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Great Britain	27·81	27·39	30·75	38·44	68·38	70·04
United States	66·77	68·03	63·15	53·35	20·68	18·74
France	0·06	0·01	0·01	0·05	....	0·02
Germany	0·32	0·13	1·55	0·95	2·43	1·79
British West Indies	0·50	0·96	1·24	1·13	1·30	1·82
Newfoundland	3·87	2·88	1·95	4·48	3·27	4·47
Other countries	0·67	0·60	1·34	1·60	3·94	3·12

MANUFACTURES.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Great Britain	40·35	39·17	45·31	40·94	39·24	37·97
United States	49·64	48·67	42·91	49·58	49·32	50·35
France	0·68	0·61	0·51	0·59	0·83	0·43
Germany	0·19	0·12	0·28	0·25	0·24	0·21
British West Indies	1·37	1·18	1·16	2·09	1·13	1·31
Newfoundland	1·34	1·33	1·18	1·05	1·31	2·99
Other countries	6·43	8·92	8·65	5·50	7·93	6·74

761. The United States, it appears, take almost all the mineral products exported from this country, and for some time they took the largest proportion of agricultural products, but in consequence of the McKinley tariff, this branch of trade has been very largely diverted to Great Britain, which country in 189 took 76·27 per cent, and in 1893, 77·64 per cent of animal an agricultural products, as compared with 17·2 per cent in 189 and 15·60 per cent in 1893 that went to the United States. Th

shipments of products of the forest to Great Britain appear to be on the decline, but to be increasing to the United States. Exports of the fisheries to Great Britain decreased in 1893, but increased to the United States and the British West Indies.

762. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1892 and 1893, the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of some of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap iron and salt have been transferred from wherever they were found in "products of the mine," and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks, and sawn lumber of all kinds from "products of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class they belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893.

Articles.	Exports, Produce of Canada.			
	1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
The Mine.		$		$
Coal . . . . . . Tons.	945,125	3,195,467	908,232	3,114,558
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.	....	316,177	....	247,868
Copper ore . . . . . . Tons.	340	30,755	70	3,850
Asbestus . . . . . . "	7,316	514,412	5,898	396,718
Copper, fine . . . . . . Lbs.	3,797,203	185,848	7,177,142	391,969
Mica	....	68,466	....	96,900
Nickel . . . . . . Tons.	7,617	617,639	4,462	427,557
Phosphates . . . . . . "	17,243	380,462	11,890	132,475
Gypsum . . . . . . "	178,518	194,304	176,489	178,979
Iron ore . . . . . . "	7,707	36,935	7,811	26,114
Silver ore . . . . . . "	325	493,441	418	65,406
Stone, undressed . . . . . . "	38,883	50,589	33,377	44,733
Mineral oil, crude . . . . . . Galls.	440,395	18,137	176,990	6,714
Other articles	....	102,996	....	194,994
Total produce of the mine . .	....	5,905,628	....	5,328,835

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893—*Continued.*

Articles.	Exports, Produce of Canada.			
	1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
The Fisheries.		$		$
Fish, preserved.......... Lbs.	22,664,332	2,914,768	21,364,157	2,691,708
" fresh	....	1,167,237	....	1,237,227
Salmon, fresh .... Lbs.	1,145,163	126,518	1,229,553	123,716
" pickled . ... Brls.	2,350	33,411	2,759	43,378
Fish, salted, dry......... Cwt.	689,482	3,146,799	711,837	3,009,816
" " wet....	....	1,046,335	....	893,263
" smoked .... Lbs.	3,730,317	70,736	4,570,853	69,689
" oil of ....Galls.	172,396	53,553	203,556	65,517
" fur and skins of..........	....	1,105,244	....	593,892
Other articles..	....	10,797	....	14,844
Total produce of the fisheries	....	9,675,398	....	8,743,050
The Forest.				
Timber, ash.......... ... Tons.	3,349	42,038	4,956	57,471
" birch .... "	29,328	235,075	26,672	211,996
" elm .... "	14,545	198,627	14,367	190,362
" maple .... "	364	4,103	303	3,634
" oak.......... .... "	20,853	431,201	23,805	508,638
" pine, white...... "	118,628	1,573,818	97,656	1,368,971
" " red. ... .. "	7,131	62,041	8,044	78,130
" all other........ "	4,577	44,053	2,560	32,172
Basswood, butternut and hickory...............M. ft.	2,613	54,493	782	25,366
Firewood....... ....Cords.	179,158	370,301	181,417	354,429
Saw-logs, shingle and stave bolts....	....	1,207,710	....	1,622,244
Sleepers and railroad ties. Pieces	1,467,462	259,467	1,410,701	214,892
Knees and futtocks...... "	16,308	14,169	22,195	14,056
Spars and masts....... .. "	11,198	12,688	1,805	7,933
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.................	....	83,581	....	114,030
Woods, all other...............	....	694,722	. ...	788,569
Total produce of the forest.	....	5,288,087	....	5,592,893
Animals and their Products				
Horses .... No.	11,063	1,354,027	13,219	1,461,157
Horned cattle........... "	107,179	7,748,949	107,224	7,745,083
Swine .... "	284	1,638	14,800	146,090
Sheep....... .... "	329,427	1,385,146	360,509	1,247,855
Other animals, and poultry	....	49,652	....	61,127
Bacon and hams......... Cwt.	121,424	1,152,006	185,043	1,970,518
Beef and mutton........ "	5,285	20,112	4,461	28,950
Pork................. "	1,424	7,866	9,030	81,953
Tongues................. Lbs.	4,340	359	3,106	237
Other meats .... "	6,597,016	649,204	10,535,224	1,030,078
Bones.... .... Cwt.	148,735	84,455	128,780	68,726

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
		1892.		1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals and their Products.			$		$
Butter	Lbs.	5,736,696	1,056,058	7,036,013	1,296,814
Cheese	"	118,270,052	11,652,412	133,946,365	13,407,470
Eggs	Doz.	7,931,204	1,089,798	6,805,432	868,007
Furs, dressed and undressed			1,555,142		1,483,083
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur			477,190		392,368
Lard	Lbs.	31,886	2,504	709,624	66,773
Sheep pelts	No.	53,690	21,624	116,468	66,955
Tallow	Lbs.	6,811	425	39,934	2,283
Wool	"	916,390	200,860	1,168,834	228,311
Other articles			85,423		82,661
Total, animals and their products			28,594,850		31,736,499
Agricultural Products.					
Barley	Bush.	5,202,768	2,613,363	2,040,648	944,355
Rye	"	221,251	190,505	59,121	39,243
Beans	"	315,563	411,645	276,313	355,682
Bran	Cwt.	186,729	145,143	225,022	180,766
Flax	"	38,457	112,360	34,864	124,082
Flour	Brls.	380,996	1,784,413	410,185	1,741,028
Fruit, green			1,557,650		2,853,202
Hay	Tons.	84,926	800,533	151,881	1,452,872
Hops	Lbs.	24,953	4,250	319,503	48,244
Indian corn	Bush.	394	222	2,790	2,308
Malt	"	1,949	1,450	1,822	1,245
Maple sugar	Lbs.	774,373	51,410	738,514	50,151
Meal	Brls.	122,667	463,902	162,163	641,249
Oats	Bush.	6,414,329	2,241,256	7,273,906	2,553,910
Pease, whole and split	"	4,639,823	3,450,534	3,414,346	2,578,632
Potatoes	"	586,196	295,421	1,112,838	421,958
Other grains and seeds			835,548		527,657
Tobacco, leaf	Lbs.	36	20	12,195	1,943
Vegetables			80,919		144,663
Wheat	Bush.	8,714,154	6,947,854	9,271,885	7,060,033
Other articles			124,889		326,267
Total, agricultural products			22,113,284		22,049,490
Manufactures.					
Books			73,490		69,504
Bread and biscuits	Cwt.	3,561	16,818	5,746	30,772
Soap	Lbs.	64,505	2,796	191,217	6,043
Carriages	No.	513	41,443	736	46,500
Cottons			322,711		371,477
Clothing, hats and caps			40,326		51,478

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Exports, Produce of Canada.			
	1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures—Con.		$		$
Cordage, junk and oakum	....	44,927	....	53,024
Furs	....	17,324	....	8,767
Glass and earthenware	....	† 1,964	....	† 4,648
Gypsum and lime	....	125,524	....	135,562
Iron, scrap	....	3,546	....	3,543
Iron and hardware	....	143,280	....	160,957
Leather and manufactures of	....	1,052,947	....	911,164
Boots and shoes	....	75,900	....	91,565
Machinery	....	478,243	....	596,145
Musical instruments	....	396,193	....	309,300
Oil cake .... Cwt.	159,206	187,086	101,250	336,714
Rags	....	42,284	....	36,725
Sewing machines .... No.	1,668	21,566	766	18,062
Stone, wrought	....	33,085	....	30,277
Salt .... Bush.	3,250	763	4,010	955
Tobacco, snuff and cigars .. Lbs.	256,627	16,569	581,731	49,849
Woollens	....	80,644	....	35,992
Wood	....	18,080,080	....	22,048,007
Ale and beer .... Galls.	60,424	28,622	55,551	26,656
Whisky and other spirits "	37,348	90,697	54,381	139,394
Ships sold to other countries .... Tons.	36,399	506,747	31,317	363,916
Other articles	....	2,109,913	....	2,525,035
Total, manufactures	....	24,035,488	....	28,462,031
Miscellaneous	....	71,518	....	93,692
Coin and bullion, produce of Canada	....	306,447	....	309,459
Estimated amount short	....	3,348,213	....	3,482,308
Total exports, produce of Canada	....	99,338,913	....	105,798,257
Goods not the produce of Canada	....	13,121,791	....	8,941,856
Coin and bullion, not the produce of Canada	....	1,502,671	....	3,834,239
Grand total, exports	....	113,963,375	....	118,564,352

†Glassware only.

There were increases in the value of domestic exports in 1893 as compared with 1892 in products of the forest, in animals and their products, and in manufactures. A slight decrease is observable in exports of agricultural products the decreased export of barley and pease mine show decreases, the first being generally short in the different articles coming under this head.

763. The following table shows the relative value of articles, the produce of Canada, exported to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1892 and 1893 :—

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.
	$	$	$	$
Asbestus	106,989	20,050	375,956	368,373
Coal	53,101	64,494	2,790,693	2,759,669
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c.	....	100	316,152	247,768
Gysum, crude	....	....	193,170	178,979
Mica	....	10,024	67,961	86,871
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene	....	....	18,141	6,717
Ore, antimony	60	....	....	....
" copper and fine copper	28,150	20,180	188,453	375,039
" iron	....	....	36,935	26,114
" manganese	....	....	6,106	13,596
" nickel	151,122	27,600	466,517	388,257
" silver	....	....	193,441	65,406
Phosphates	336,745	97,737	11,857	18,188
Stone and marble, unwrought	....	....	50,448	43,357
Oysters	52	313	621	437
Lobsters, fresh	75	....	254,619	290,966
" canned	807,814	829,334	680,477	798,726
Fish, all kinds	1,222,961	928,322	2,328,062	2,339,107
Fish oil	26,365	7,281	27,054	58,020
Furs and skins of marine animals	948,038	580,518	157,206	13,374
Ashes, pot, pearl and other	61,581	53,561	52,081	66,854
Bark, tanning	....	....	217,552	205,495
Firewood	....	3	370,152	354,392
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles	440	200	83,141	113,763
Logs	1,640	7,581	1,112,690	1,508,116
Lumber	6,702,698	8,265,151	8,141,120	9,916,137
Masts and spars	1,965	757	4,544	1,241
Shingle and shingle bolts	*7,536	....	*575,883	735,880
Sleepers and railway ties	....	2,247	259,384	212,632
Stave bolts	....	....	91,784	103,365
Shooks, box and other	42,784	32,934	75,910	48,218
Timber, square	2,575,191	2,425,722	5,854	10,009
Horses	214,785	274,310	1,094,461	1,123,339
Horned cattle	7,481,613	7,402,208	21,327	11,032
Swine	....	14,704	579	130,093
Sheep	288,145	133,222	1,073,200	1,088,814
Poultry and other animals	3,349	5,304	44,537	52,114
Bones	90	....	71,654	58,444
Butter	877,455	1,118,614	6,038	7,539
Cheese	11,593,690	13,360,237	39,558	23,578
Eggs	592,218	538,944	494,409	324,355

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s only.

VALUES OF ARTICLES (PRODUCE OF CANADA) EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.
	$	$	$	$
[illegible]	6,800	8,140	14,420	7,159
[illegible]	1,204,004	1,081,584	318,315	378,529
[illegible] other than fur..	650	5,307	470,718	385,246
[illegible]	1,185	2,219	72	325
[illegible]	2,001	65,861	12	8
[illegible]	1,0[illegible],360	1,828,555	369	298
[illegible]	58,939	132,091	46	48
[illegible]	....	394	344	153
[illegible]	....	....	12,735	5,606
[illegible]	194	46,689	112	323
[illegible]	638,72[illegible]	1,001,314	....	4
[illegible]	6,888	13,918	18,719	17,440
[illegible]	....	....	21,624	66,939
[illegible]	....	....	200,125	228,030
[illegible]	86,961	87,506	51,318	83,016
[illegible]	....	....	112,360	124,082
[illegible]	1,405,527	2,247,482	27,661	447,249
[illegible]	34,531	78,546	150,385	154,227
[illegible]	1,223,844	278,515	1,354,485	638,271
[illegible]	523	....	408,520	351,058
[illegible]	1,975,485	2,137,145	54,623	22,223
[illegible]	2,422,088	1,795,758	483,814	427,136
[illegible]	56,198	24,436	88,207	5,302
[illegible]	5,726,505	6,666,382	871,263	246,568
[illegible]	63,775	32,947	124,183	74,531
[illegible]	1,110,368	851,026	14,448	7,030
[illegible]	381,950	503,294	4,722	115,962
[illegible]	167,604	515,461	598,567	854,958
[illegible]	....	....	20	19
[illegible]	1,810	2,645	41,886	259,176
[illegible]	393,898	136,151	24,374	78,116
[illegible]	....	575	14,168	25,117
[illegible]	280	26,644	70,064	106,872
[illegible]	214,091	208,539	4,443	16,377
[illegible]	24,420	13,507	38,061	44,008
[illegible]	7,187	16,265	15,642	17,893
[illegible]	2,491	3,568	20,148	31,251
[illegible]	2,290	295	1,566	2,579
[illegible]	3,667	2,025	63,027	105,123
[illegible]	150,714	105,596	766	....
[illegible]	491	603	14,209	6,664
[illegible]	....	709	19,947	24,734
[illegible]	....	....	546	27,09[illegible]
[illegible]	6,082	3,470	9,1[illegible]	12,7[illegible]
[illegible]	104,074	94,495	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,049	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	948,820	758,[illegible]		
[illegible]	3,691	31,[illegible]		
[illegible]	100	4,[illegible]		

VALUES OF ARTICLES (PRODUCE OF CANADA) EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1893.
	$	$	$	$
Musical instruments	295,469	214,527	41,214	43,916
Oil cake	88,802	251,859	98,279	84,841
Ships sold to other countries	92,500	115,633	8,000	....
Starch	15,505	5,795	2,259	6
Stone, wrought, and marble	760	1,057	8,814	2,814
Household furniture	17,419	33,350	43,418	123,872
Doors, sashes and blinds	115,967	109,099	2,697	1,441
Pails, tubs, churns, &c	7,058	10,811	351	30
Other manufactures of wood	345,026	335,248	524,194	572,782
Woollens	7,965	6,358	42,922	1,645
Apples, dried	10,692	*	491	*
All other articles of export	298,408	289,821	2,556,894	3,172,545
Total	54,949,055	58,409,606	31,317,857	33,813,802

*Included in "Fruits, all other."

764. The exports to Great Britain in 1893 exceeded the imports by $20,775,268, and were the largest in the history of the Dominion with the exception of those of 1892. The imports from the United States exceeded the exports to that country by $21,142,836.

The total trade with Great Britain in 1893 amounted to $107,385,718, and with the United States to $108,988,856, exceeding that of the previous year by $834,030 and $6,031,792 respectively. The combined trade with the two countries constituted 87·4 of the aggregate trade of Canada, which is the exact percentage during the previous six years. The trade with Great Britain in 1893 was 43·36 per cent of Canada's total trade, as against 42·66 per cent for the three previous years; that with the United States was 44·01 per cent, compared with 45·00 per cent for the three year period, 1890-2.

765. Of our total exports in 1893 Great Britain and the United States took 91·09 per cent, as compared with 91:16 per cent in 1892, and 91·88 in 1891.

766. The following is a comparative statement by countries of the exports from Canada in 1892 and 1893 :—

COUNTRIES.	Value of Total Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	64,906,549	64,080,493	....	826,056
United States	38,988,027	43,923,010	4,934,983	....
Germany	942,698	750,461	....	192,237
France	367,539	264,047	....	103,492
British West Indies	1,722,679	1,818,604	95,925	....
*Other "	1,823,880	1,327,104	....	496,776
†Other British Possessions	331,981	328,887	....	3,094
Japan	26,927	33,802	6,875	....
China	256,324	307,074	50,750	....
South America	749,913	1,049,656	299,743	....
Belgium	56,212	669,040	612,828	....
Newfoundland	1,750,714	2,594,633	843,919	....
Spain	93,476	44,355	....	49,121
Holland	567,879	282,569	....	285,310
Italy	149,280	87,387	....	61,893
Greece	....	7,347	7,347	....
Portugal	102,370	83,001	....	19,369
Norway and Sweden	257,670	182,088	....	75,582
Australasia	463,830	353,522	....	110,308
Russia	45,065	34,558	....	10,507
Denmark	5,984	22,910	16,926	....
St. Pierre	245,611	219,131	....	26,480
Hawaii Islands	....	35,064	35,064	....
†Spanish Possessions	20,448	21,837	1,389	....
Other countries	88,319	43,772	....	44,547
Total	113,963,375	118,564,352	4,600,977	....

*Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies.
†Not elsewhere specified.

767. There was an increase in value of exports to eleven countries, the largest increase being in exports to the United States, the value of which showed an increase of nearly five million dollars, the other principal increases being to British West Indies, Newfoundland, South America, Belgium, and the Hawaii Islands. The principal decreases were in exports to the United Kingdom, Australasia and Holland and the West Indies other than British.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	17,905,808	20,485,838	21,160,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States	15,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	145,967,596
France	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,617
Germany	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European countries	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies	1,663,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,162,769
Other "	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland	1,003,394	970,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British possessions	347,914	413,917	579,554	438,800	659,012	2,439,197
" Foreign countries	381,821	606,017	799,976	860,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States	36,708,668	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,157,286
France	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,383,939
Germany	76,553	65,511	90,203	125,768	22,468	380,503
Other European countries	424,524	567,433	437,679	629,160	925,161	2,983,957
British West Indies	1,939,733	1,958,933	2,254,752	2,133,849	2,171,156	10,458,423
Other "	1,971,936	1,685,058	1,471,566	1,523,664	1,509,460	8,161,684
Newfoundland	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,690,910	1,915,262	8,473,040
Other British possessions	637,149	277,244	264,313	337,287	422,522	1,938,515
" Foreign countries	1,554,130	1,545,564	1,183,317	1,038,337	927,184	6,248,532
Total	76,538,025	76,741,997	69,709,823	72,491,437	68,030,546	363,511,828

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	35,861,110	29,393,424	35,208,031	42,637,219	39,816,813	182,916,597
United States	24,381,009	25,492,029	29,566,211	34,038,431	45,782,584	159,260,264
France	341,891	454,487	694,228	662,711	825,553	2,978,870
Germany	111,317	107,069	75,982	77,408	153,294	524,070
Other European countries	552,151	416,739	987,428	842,341	989,276	3,787,935
British West Indies	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,726	1,770,632	1,677,972	9,207,133
Other "	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,286,460	7,096,803
Newfoundland	1,853,729	1,483,727	1,356,388	1,191,373	1,648,000	7,533,217
Other British possessions	622,811	623,802	504,226	457,409	698,369	2,906,617
" Foreign countries	982,785	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,260,339	5,191,377
Total	67,989,800	62,431,025	72,899,697	83,944,701	94,137,660	381,402,883
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain	39,672,104	37,410,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714.331	188,970,619
United States	39,379,188	34,332,641	35,566,810	34,284,490	35,269,922	178,833,051
France	615,159	388,162	303,309	527,714	337,323	2,171,667
Germany	127,095	183,326	257,588	247,861	417,950	1,233,820
Other European countries	844,712	995,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,581,546
British West Indies	1,771,935	1,700,567	1,526,358	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368
Other "	1,289,708	1,397,998	987,307	854,391	840,291	5,369,695
Newfoundland	1,694,475	1,266,162	1,198,933	1,508,553	1,605,215	7,273,338
Other British possessions	870,128	914,452	704,537	507,010	527,370	3,523,497
" Foreign countries	1,437,927	1,243,675	1,492,470	1,390,440	1,451,764	7,016,276
Total	87,702,431	79,833,098	79,131,735	77,756,704	80,960,909	405,384,877

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Great Britain	33,648,284	33,504,281	41,499,149	43,243,784	54,949,055	206,844,553
United States	40,407,483	39,519,940	36,213,279	37,872,758	34,972,517	188,985,977
France	382,651	333,374	277,827	248,854	362,253	1,604,959
Germany	192,773	142,749	461,011	514,110	824,313	2,134,956
Other European countries	386,003	424,074	792,684	556,854	1,225,434	3,385,049
British West Indies	1,465,423	1,601,543	1,460,668	1,742,878	1,643,557	7,914,069
Other "	1,098,389	1,040,367	1,216,019	1,283,622	1,695,278	6,333,675
Newfoundland	1,422,802	1,147,681	982,154	1,312,621	1,533,607	6,398,865
Other British possessions	683,582	957,014	725,352	837,920	776,941	3,980,809
" Foreign countries	1,694,682	1,601,433	1,629,443	1,187,665	1,355,958	7,469,181
Total	81,382,072	80,272,456	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913	435,052,093

	1893.
Great Britain	$ 58,409,606
United States	37,605,569
France	358,839
Germany	667,451
Other European countries	1,081,889
British West Indies	1,768,553
Other "	1,290,587
Newfoundland	2,383,004
Other British possessions	664,446
" Foreign countries	1,668,323
Total	105,798,257

768. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1892 showing an increase over that ended in 1872 of 53 per cent.

769. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries, to the total exports, during each period of five years, are given below.

PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive,	1888 to 1892, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	inclusive.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain	37·53	47·68	47·96	46·62	47·54
United States	51·50	41·31	41·76	44·11	43·44
France	0·24	0·38	0·78	0·54	0·37
Germany	0·06	0·10	0·14	0·30	0·49
Other European countries	0·68	0·82	0·99	0·88	0·78
British West Indies	3·23	2·88	2·41	1·83	1·82
Other "	2·71	2·25	1·86	1·33	1·46
Newfoundland	1·88	2·33	1·98	1·79	1·47
Other British possessions	0·86	0·53	0·76	0·87	0·91
" Foreign possessions	1·31	1·72	1·36	1·73	1·72
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

770. The bulk of the exports has always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the foregoing figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 26 per cent, those to the United States have decreased 16 per cent. The proportion of the exports going to Great Britain and the United States to the total exports is increasing, as while during the first two periods, it remained about the same, viz., 89 per cent, in the third period it was 89·72 per cent, and in the last two periods, 90·73 per cent and 90·98 per cent respectively. The export trade with the British West Indies has steadily declined during the whole period of 25 years, while the proportions of the export trade with other parts of the world have not varied very much.

771. The next table is a comparison of the exports of 1893 with those of 1892, worked out in a similar manner to the comparison of the imports, the details of the method having been given previously in paragraph 737.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1893, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1892. (COIN AND BULLION AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT INCLUDED.)

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1893.	At prices of 1892.	Due to Variation in		Actually more or less than 1892.
			Quantity.	Price.	
	$	$	$	$	$
Animals, living—					
Horses	1,461,157	1,618,000	+ 264,000	— 157,000	+ 107,130
Cattle	7,745,083	7,751,000	+ 2,000	— 6,000	— 3,866
Sheep	1,247,855	1,516,000	+ 131,000	— 268,000	— 137,291
Swine	146,090	85,000	+ 83,000	+ 61,000	+ 144,452
Other animals	61,127	63,000	+ 13,000	— 2,000	+ 11,475
Total	10,661,312	11,033,000	+ 493,000	— 372,000	+ 121,900
Articles of food and drink					
Bacon	1,830,368	1,639,000	+ 545,000	+ 191,000	+ 736,163
Hams	140,150	118,000	+ 60,000	+ 22,000	+ 82,349
Meats, all other	1,162,058	1,124,000	+ 420,000	+ 38,000	+ 458,039
Butter	1,296,814	1,295,000	+ 239,000	+ 2,000	+ 240,756
Cheese	13,407,470	13,198,000	+ 1,545,000	+ 210,000	+ 1,755,058
Eggs	868,007	935,000	— 155,000	— 67,000	— 221,791
Codfish, dry and wet, salted	3,014,228	3,235,000	+ 78,000	— 221,000	— 143,011
Lobsters	2,071,225	2,292,000	+ 382,000	— 221,000	+ 161,469
Salmon	1,037,942	1,010,000	— 404,000	+ 28,000	— 376,620
Fish, all other	1,955,657	1,996,000	— 28,000	— 40,000	— 68,590
Apples, green or ripe	2,731,223	2,484,000	+ 1,039,000	+ 247,000	+ 1,286,340
" dried	199,699	195,000	+ 180,000	+ 5,000	+ 185,307
Fruit, all other	169,094	154,000	— 21,000	+ 15,000	— 5,852
Barley	944,355	1,025,000	— 1,588,000	— 81,000	— 1,669,008
Beans	355,682	360,000	— 52,000	— 4,000	— 55,963
Oats	2,553,910	2,542,000	+ 301,000	+ 12,000	+ 312,654
Pease	2,578,632	2,541,000	— 910,000	+ 38,000	— 871,902
Wheat	7,060,033	7,393,000	+ 445,000	— 333,000	+ 112,182
Grain, all other	346,541	395,000	— 172,000	— 49,000	— 221,597
Flour, wheat	1,741,028	1,921,000	+ 137,000	— 180,000	— 43,385
Oat meal	625,977	629,000	+ 220,000	— 3,000	+ 216,658
Meal, all other	15,272	15,000	— 39,000	....	— 39,311
Potatoes	421,958	561,000	+ 266,000	— 139,000	+ 126,537
Spirits, including ale and beer	166,050	158,000	+ 39,000	+ 8,000	+ 46,736
Malt	1,245	1,000	....	....	— 205
Other articles	802,272	808,000	+ 446,000	— 6,000	+ 441,848
Total	47,496,890	48,024,000	+ 2,973,000	— 528,000	+ 2,444,861

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1893, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE		
	Actual in 1893.	At Prices of 1892.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1892.
			Quantity.	Price.	
	$	$	$	$	$
Sundry Raw Materials—					
Asbestus	396,718	412,000	— 103,000	— 15,000	— 117,694
Bark for tanning	205,495	208,000	— 9,000	— 3,000	— 12,057
Bones	68,726	73,000	— 12,000	— 4,000	— 15,729
Coal	3,114,558	3,071,000	— 125,000	+ 44,000	— 80,909
Copper	395,819	357,000	+ 140,000	+ 39,000	+ 179,216
Firewood	354,429	375,000	+ 5,000	— 20,000	— 15,872
Flax	124,082	102,000	— 10,000	+ 22,000	+ 11,722
Logs	1,517,157	1,559,000	+ 443,000	— 42,000	+ 401,234
Mica	92,529	30,000	— 34,000	+ 63,000	+ 28,821
Nickel	427,557	362,000	— 256,000	+ 66,000	— 190,082
Phosphates	132,475	262,000	— 118,000	— 130,000	— 247,987
Timber, square	2,451,374	2,357,000	— 234,000	+ 94,000	— 139,582
Wool	228,311	256,000	+ 55,000	— 28,000	+ 27,451
Other articles	4,618,636	4,814,000	— 306,000	— 195,000	— 500,991
Totals	14,127,866	14,238,000	— 564,000	— 109,000	— 672,459
Oils	82,706	77,000	÷ 2,000	+ 6,000	+ 7,813
Manufactures.					
Ashes, pot, pearl & other	120,886	119,000	+ 4,000	+ 2,000	+ 6,228
Barrels, empty	16,928	23,000	+ 4,000	— 6,000	— 2,390
Baswood, butternut and hickory	25,366	16,000	— 38,000	+ 9,000	— 29,127
Carriages	46,500	59,000	+ 18,000	— 13,000	+ 5,057
Cotton waste	52,594	51,000	— 17,000	+ 2,000	— 15,168
Deals	7,762,275	7,215,000	+ 746,000	+ 547,000	+ 1,293,104
Deal ends	295,478	294,000	+ 4,000	+ 1,000	+ 4,977
Extract of hemlock bark	108,085	99,000	— 59,000	+ 9,000	— 49,668
Joists & scantlings	156,727	146,000	+ 27,000	+ 11,000	+ 38,252
Junk and oakum	34,538	32,000	+ 8,000	+ 2,000	+ 9,701
Knees and futtocks	14,056	19,000	+ 5,000	— 5,000	— 113
Laths, palings and pickets	506,827	444,000	+ 80,000	+ 63,000	+ 142,535
Stove bolts	103,365	104,000	+ 13,000	— 1,000	+ 11,581
Masts and spars	7,933	2,000	— 11,000	+ 6,000	— 4,755
Musical instrum'ts	309,300	271,000	— 125,000	+ 38,000	— 86,898
Oil cake	336,714	119,000	— 68,000	+ 218,000	+ 149,628
Planks and boards	9,640,638	9,643,000	+ 1,592,000	— 2,000	+ 1,590,330
Shingles	755,813	766,000	+ 166,000	— 10,000	+ 155,948
	363,916	436,000	— 71,000	— 72,000	— 142,831

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1893, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1893.	At Prices of 1892.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1892.
			Quantity.	Price.	
Manufactures-*Con*	$	$	$	$	$
Shooks, box & other	119,212	112,000	— 53,000	+ 7,000	— 45,841
Sleepers and railroad ties........	214,892	249,000	— 11,000	— 34,000	— 44,575
Sewing machines..	18,062	10,000	— 12,000	+ 8,000	— 3,504
Tobacco.........	49,849	38,000	+ 21,000	+ 12,000	+ 33,280
Other articles.....	6,769,429	6,513,000	+ 718,000	+ 256,000	+ 974,344
Total....	27,829,424	26,780,000	+ 2,941,000	+ 1,049,000	+ 3,990,095
Miscellaneous.....	1,808,292	1,794,000	+ 416,000	+ 14,000	+ 430,027
Grand total.......	102,006,490	101,946,000	+ 6,261,000	+ 61,000	+ 6,322,237

772. The above table may be summarized as follows :—

ARTICLES.	Value Exported, 1893.	MORE OR LESS THAN 1892.		
		Quantity.	Price.	Together.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living.............	10,661,312	+ 493,000	— 372,000	+ 121,900
Articles of food and drink......	47,496,890	+ 2,973,000	— 528,000	+ 2,444,861
Sundry raw materials	14,127,866	— 564,000	— 109,000	— 672,459
Oils..........................	82,706	+ 2,000	+ 6,000	+ 7,813
Manufactures..................	27,829,424	+ 2,941,000	+ 1,049,000	+ 3,990,095
Miscellaneous..................	1,808,292	+ 416,000	+ 14,000	+ 430,027
Total	102,006,490	+ 6,261,000	+ 61,000	+ 6,322,237

773. The export trade of 1893 showed a large increase in its volume, at very much the same prices as in 1892.

774. The condition of the export trade of the last four years is more clearly shown by this method, in the following table, than it could be by a mere statement of actual values :—

	1890..	1891.	1892.	1893.
Actual value of exports...	$82,335,514	$85,757,744	$95,684,253	$102,006,490
Value at prices of previous year...	82,120,000	88,228,000	96,734,000	101,946,000
Variation, from price.....	+ 212,000	— 2,470,000	— 1,050,000	+ 61,000
do quantity.	+ 4,921,000	+ 5,892,000	+10,977,000	+ 6,261,000
Actual difference in value.	+$5,133,710	+$3,422,230	+$9,926,509	+$6,322,237

775. The volume of trade has steadily increased during the period, but prices have declined during the last two years, as compared with 1891. A comparison of the total trade of 1891 with that of 1892, based on the preceding tables, is given below :—

	1892.	1893.
Actual value of total trade*...............	$212,663,196	$223,711,520
Value at prices of previous year............	220,832;000	226,277,000
Variation, from price..... ....., ...	— 8,169,000	— 2,564,000
do quantity............... ..	+ 21,730,000	+ 13,611,000
Actual difference in value..............	+ $ 13,560,328	+ $ 11,048,324

776. In order to ascertain in what proportion the changes in a series of years, in the values both of particular items and in the grand total, have been due to an increased or diminished volume of articles or to a variation in their price, tables relating to the exports of Canadian produce have been prepared on a plan suggested some time ago, in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, by Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., by which, by means of index numbers, it can be readily seen in what respects the results of the several years correspond to or differ from one another, both as regards quantity and price. The year 1883 has been taken as the year of comparison, because in that year with the exception of 1892 and 1893 the total trade of the country reached the highest amount since Confederation, and, as long as the conditions of trade are fairly equal, it is not very material which year is used for the purpose. Individual calculations have been made for 63 distinct articles, in order to make up the several groups in the table, and these furnish a wide enough range for assuming that the remaining articles, many of which cannot, for want of definite information in the Trade and Navigation Returns as to quantities, be so estimated, may be taken in the same

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* Imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce only.

ratio as the specified articles are found to yield. The number 1,000 has been taken to represent the value of the exports of 1883, viz., $87,702,000, and has been divided up into so many numbers as there were specified articles, the values of which made up the sum of $87,702,000. This 1,000 has also been taken as the number for quantity and volume, and as the index number for value of each article, being divided by that of price, becomes the index number of quantity, the total represents the volume of last year's transactions as compared with the index of value. For example, in 1883 the exports of coal were 430,081 tons, valued at $1,087,411; in 1893 they were 908,232 tons, valued at $3,114,558; the price per ton being $2.52 and $3.43 respectively, or 36 per cent higher in 1893. The value index of 12:3 stands for 1883, but being multiplied by 1·36 (this number is found by dividing the average export price of coal per ton in 1883 into the price of 1893) we change it into 16·7 to represent the value $1,475,000, which would have accrued had the price been the same as in 1893. Or, reversing the process, we divide the value index, 35·5 for 1893, by 1·36, giving 26·1 to show the value, $2,289,000, which the coal of that year would have realized had it been sold in 1883, and thus get the ratio of quantity to value for this article. The ease with which, by means of these tables, comparisons can be made, either backwards or forwards, and either of specific articles or of general totals will be appreciated by those who are at all conversant with or interested in such matters.

GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED IN 1893, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1883.

ARTICLES.		1883.			1893.				
		Average Price.	Value of Exports.		Average Price.	Value of Exports (000's omitted)	INDEX NUMBERS.		
			(000's omitted)	Index Number			Value	Price.	Volume.
			$			$			
Coal.........	ton.	2·52 $	1,087	12·3	3·43 $	3,115	35 5	1·36	26·1
Gypsum.....	"	0·98 $	152	1·7	1·01 $	179	2·0	1·03	1·9
Ore, copper..	"	34·18 $	150	1·7	55·00 $	4	....	1·61	....
" iron.....	"	3·09 $	139	1·6	3·34 $	26	0·3	1·08	0·3
" silver....	"	142·00 $	14	0·2	156·47 $	65	0·7	1·10	0·6
Phosphate...	"	20·91 $	303	3·4	11·14 $	132	1·5	0·53	3·0
Cod, haddock, ling, &c...	cwt.	5·04 $	3,653	41·6	4·23 $	3,014	34·4	0·84	41·0
Mackerel...	brl.	7·71 $	520	5·9	9·71 $	456	5·2	1·26	4·1
Herring, fr'sh	lb.	1·91 cts	27	0·3	0·40 cts	64	0·7	0·21	3·3
" pickl'd	brl.	4·08 $	506	5·8	3·61 $	370	4·2	0·88	4·8
" smok'd	lb.	2·00 cts	169	1·9	1·51 cts	69	0·8	0·75	1·1

GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED IN 1893, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1883—*Continued.*

Articles.		1883.			1893.				
		Average Price.	Value of Exports.		Average Price.	Value of Exports (100's omitted)	Index Numbers.		
			(000's omitted)	Index Number			Value	Price.	Vol.
			$			$			
Lobsters, frsh	brl.	6·14 $	31	0·4	6·40 $	291	3·3	1.04	3·2
" canned	lb.	9·12 cts	1,479	16·8	14·10 cts	1,780	20·3	1·55	13·1
Salmon, fr'sh	lb.	14·30 cts	181	2·1	10·06 cts	124	1·4	0·70	2·0
" can'd	lb.	16·53 cts	1,156	13·2	10·58 cts	870	9·9	1·00	9·9
" pickl'd	brl.	13·63 $	84	0·9	15·72 $	43	0·5	1.15	0·4
Fish oil, cod	gal.	53·65 cts	123	1·4	29·74 cts	48	0·5	0·55	0·9
Ashes, pot & pearl	brl.	34·36 $	268	3·1	29·45 $	62	0·7	0·86	0·8
Bark for tanning	cord.	4·94 $	322	3·7	4·91 $	205	2·3	0·99	2·3
Firewood	"	2·36 $	389	4·4	1·96 $	354	4·0	0·83	4·8
Logs, pine ...	m. ft.	6·50 $	19	0·2	8·32 $	1,057	12·1	1·28	9·5
" spruce ..	"	4·93 $	31	0·4	5·84 $	123	1·4	1·18	1·2
Deals	st h.	32·54 $	8,657	98·7	31·24 $	7,862	89·6	0·96	93·3
Laths, palings & pickets ..	m.	1·46 $	231	2·6	1·63 $	507	5·8	1·12	5·2
Pl'ks & b'rds joists & scantlings .	m. ft.	12·56 $	8,138	92·8	11.22 $	9,797	111·7	0·89	125·5
Staves and headings ..	m.	6·57 $	251	2·9	4·92 $	607	6·9	0·75	9·2
Shingles .	m.	2·82 $	284	3·2	2·00 $	756	8·6	0·71	12·1
Sleepers & R. R. ties ..	each.	26·07 cts	554	6·3	15·23 cts	215	2·5	0·58	4·3
Stave bolts ..	cord.	3·17 $	211	2·4	2·75 $	103	1·2	0·87	1·4
Shooks ..	each.	50·76 cts	51	0·6	10·38 cts	76	0·9	0·20	4·5
Timber, sq.—									
Ash . .	ton.	12·35 $	101	1·2	11·60 $	57	0·6	0·94	0·6
Birch ..	"	7·66 $	194	2·2	7·95 $	212	2·4	1·0[illegible]	2·3
Elm ...	"	12·13 $	277	3·2	13·25 $	190	2·2	1·09	2·0
Oak ..	"	20·42 $	976	11·1	21·37 $	509	5·8	1·05	5·5
Pine, white	"	13·33 $	2,853	32·5	14·02 $	1,369	15·6	1·05	14·9
Pine, red .	"	6·84 $	223	2·5	9·71 $	78	0·9	1·12	0·8
Horses .	each.	125·45 $	1,633	18·6	110·53 $	1,461	16·7	0·88	19·0
Cattle	"	58·70 $	3,898	44·4	72·23 $	7,745	88·3	1·23	71·8
Sheep .	"	4·50 $	1,388	15·8	3·46 $	1,248	14·2	0·77	18·4
Butter ..	lb.	21·04 cts	1,706	19·4	18·43 cts	1,297	14·8	0·88	16·8
Cheese	lb.	11·12 cts	6,452	73·5	10·01 $	13,407	152·9	0·90	169·9
Eggs	doz.	16·78 cts	2,257	25·7	12·75 $	868	9·9	0·76	13·0
Bacon	lb.	11·69 cts	437	5·0	10·58 cts	1,830	20·9	0·90	23·2
Meats, can'd	lb.	10·17 cts	180	2·1	9·94 "	1,005	11·5	0·97	11·9
Wool .	lb.	20·39 cts	281	3·2	19·53 "	228	2·6	0·96	2·7
Bran	cwt.	88·78 cts	22	0·3	80·33 "	181	2·1	0·90	2·3
Flax .	cwt.	9·30 $	108	1·2	3·56 $	124	1·4	0·38	3·7
Apples	brl.	3·16 $	499	5·7	2·30 $	2,731	31·1	0·72	43·2
Barley	bush.	71·37 cts	6,293	71·8	46·27 cts	944	10·8	0·65	16·6
Beans .	"	1·49 $	213	2·4	1·29 $	356	4·1	0·87	4·7

GOODS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA EXPORTED IN 1893, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1883--*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1883.			1893.				
	Average Price.	Value of Exports. (000's omitted)	Value of Exports. Index Number	Average Price.	Value of Exports 000's omitted.	Index Numbers. Value	Index Numbers. Price.	Index Numbers. Volume.
		$			$			
Oats........ bush.	45·00 cts	461	5·3	35.11 cts	2,554	29·1	0·78	37·3
Pease....... "	92·41 cts	2,162	24·7	75.52 "	2,579	29·4	0·82	35·9
Rye........ "	68·04 cts	713	8·1	66·37 "	39	0·4	0·98	0·4
Wheat...... "	1·00 $	5,881	67·1	0·76 $	7,060	80·5	0·76	103·9
Flour, wheat. brl.	5·14 $	2,516	28·7	4·24 $	1,741	19·9	0·82	24·3
Oatmeal..... brl.	4·19 $	277	3·2	4·00 $	626	7·1	0·95	7·5
Hay........ ton.	9·62 $	902	10·3	9·57 $	1,453	16·6	0·99	16·8
Malt........ bush.	85·47 cts	1,137	13·0	68·33 cts	1	....	0·80	......
Potatoes.... bush.	43·25 cts	1,049	12·0	37·92 "	422	4·8	0·88	5·5
Ex. Hemlock bark...... brl.	7·57 $	35	3·5	16·89 $	108	1·2	2·23	0·5
Organs...... each.	87·95 $	40	0·5	70·37 $	268	3·1	0·80	3·9
Oil cake.... cwt	2·40 $	21	0·3	3·33 $	337	3·8	1·39	2·7
Ships........ ton.	21·20 $	507	5·8	11·62 $	364	4·2	0·55	7·6
Total specified articles......... ...	....	75,142	856·8	....	85,766	997·8	....	1081·4
Total unspecified articles....	....	12,560	143·2	....	20,032	228·5	....	252.7
Total Exports......	....	87,702	1900·	....	105,798	1206·3	....	1334·1

777. The following table gives the exports of Canadian produce for the twelve years 1882-93 in index numbers, on the basis of 1883, viz., the total exports of that year, $87,702,000, represented by 1,000 for both volume and value :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE FOR THE TWELVE YEARS 1882- EXPORTS OF THAT YEAR, $87,702,000, REPRESENTED

GOODS.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Volume	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.
Food.								
Animals	58	51	60	60	76	82	113	98
Breadstuffs	257	306	212	212	124	119	158	133
Provisions, other	143	134	143	143	148	138	163	148
Fish	92	80	89	89	89	86	96	80
Total	550	571	504	504	437	425	530	459
Raw Materials.								
Metals and minerals	21	21	21	21	21	24	22	27
Wood, round and square	47	41	53	53	59	56	42	38
Sundry raw materials	27	25	25	25	26	25	27	26
Total	95	87	99	99	106	105	91	91
Manufactures.								
Wood	218	203	207	207	229	211	187	178
Other manufactures	25	26	28	28	15	16	14	13
Total	243	229	235	235	244	227	201	191
Horses	30	27	19	19	16	18	17	18
Total specified articles	918	914	857	857	803	775	839	759
" unspecified "	160	159	857	857	139	135	158	143
Grand total	1078	1073	1000	1000	942	910	997	902

1893 IN INDEX NUMBERS, ON THE BASIS OF 1883, VIZ., THE TOTAL BY 1,000 FOR BOTH VOLUME AND VALUE.

1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.
80	80	101	92	88	72	88	80	71	94	94	113	89	104	90	102
195	169	232	183	150	136	125	112	133	95	120	101	258	205	235	183
163	124	169	138	183	165	181	155	181	156	207	173	229	197	283	246
84	64	88	67	87	77	73	70	90	84	95	94	88	87	83	81
522	437	590	480	508	450	467	417	475	429	516	481	664	593	691	612
24	26	25	27	24	31	28	37	31	39	34	46	35	46	32	40
44	38	27	25	30	27	36	38	47	53	37	40	35	38	37	41
23	23	22	21	23	22	22	21	24	23	20	19	24	20	32	28
91	87	74	73	77	80	86	96	102	115	91	105	94	104	131	109
196	178	200	181	210	181	239	194	243	214	243	207	221	188	254	226
13	12	11	10	13	12	14	12	16	14	15	13	20	15	16	14
209	190	211	191	223	193	253	206	259	228	258	220	241	203	270	240
24	25	27	26	29	28	25	24	24	22	17	16	16	15	19	17
846	739	902	770	837	751	831	743	860	794	882	822	1015	915	1081	978
169	148	180	153	197	177	192	172	194	178	205	190	241	218	253	228
1015	887	1082	923	1034	928	1023	915	1054	972	1087	1012	1256	1133	1334	1206

778. The following table shows certain index numbers for 1883, and the changes which would have to be made on estimating the goods at the prices of the years 1882-93 :—

EXPORTS OF 1883 IN INDEX NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THOSE NUMBERS AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE PRICES OF OTHER YEARS. 1,000 = $87,702,000.

ARTICLES GROUPED.	1882.	1883	ADDITIONS TO OR DEDUCTIONS FROM 1883 FOR PRICES OF 1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Food.												
Animals	— 7	60	+ 6	— 7	...	— 5	— 11	— 6	+ 19	+ 10	+ 9	+ 7
Breadstuffs	+ 50	212	— 1	— 32	— 26	— 43	— 23	— 17	— 45	— 36	— 43	— 53
Provisions, other	— 7	143	— 9	— 12	— 33	— 24	— 13	— 17	— 20	— 24	— 16	— 19
Fish	— 10	89	— 2	— 12	— 17	— 15	— 6	+ 4	+ 4	+ 5	+ 8	+ 2
Total	+ 26	504	— 6	— 63	— 76	— 87	— 53	— 36	— 42	— 45	— 42	— 63
Raw Materials.												
Metals and minerals	......	21	+ 5	+ 10	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 11	+ 6	+ 7	+ 9	+ 4
Wood, round and square	— 5	53	— 2	— 4	— 6	— 3	— 3	+ 2	+ 7	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3
Sundry raw materials	......	25	— 1	— 1	......	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 2
Total	— 5	99	+ 2	+ 5	— 4	— 2	— 1	— 12	+ 12	+ 8	+ 9	+ 5
Manufactures.												
Wood	— 14	207	— 16	— 10	— 15	— 16	— 21	— 21	— 17	— 27	— 26	— 19
Other manufactures	+ 2	28	+ 1	— 2	— 1	— 1	+ 1	......	— 4	......	— 1	— 2
Total	— 12	235	— 15	— 12	— 16	— 17	— 20	— 21	— 21	— 27	— 27	— 21
Horses	— 2	19	+ 2	......	......	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 3
Total specified articles	+ 7	857	— 17	— 70	— 96	— 107	— 75	— 46	— 53	— 65	— 61	— 82
" unspecified "	+ 1	143	— 3	— 12	— 16	— 18	— 13	— 8	— 9	— 11	— 10	— 13
Grand total	+ 8	1,000	— 20	— 82	— 112	— 125	— 88	— 54	— 62	— 76	— 71	— 95

779. The figures below give the actual values and index numbers for the years comprised in the table, and also what the index numbers and values would have been at the prices of 1883, the basis of comparison being still the same :—

ACTUAL INDEX NUMBERS AND VALUES FOR 1882-1893, AND THE SAME AT PRICES OF 1883.

Year.	Index No.	Actual Values.	Index No.	At 1883 Prices.
		$		$
1882	1073	94,137,660	1078	94,541,000
1883	1000	87,702,431	1000	87,702,000
1884	910	79,833,098	942	82,666,000
1885	902	79,131,735	997	87,429,000
1886	887	77,756,704	1015	89,053,000
1887	923	80,960,909	1082	94,862,000
1888	928	81,382,072	1034	90,687,000
1889	915	80,272,456	1023	89,753,000
1890	972	85,257,586	1054	92,414,000
1891	1012	88,801,066	1087	95,300,000
1892	1133	99,338,913	1256	110,180,000
1893	1206	105,798,257	1334	120,160,000

By this mode of comparison it would appear that the value of the aggregate trade during the years named, would, if the prices of 1883 had been maintained, have been over $94,000,000 more than it actually was.

780. The next table gives what the actual index numbers and values would have been at prices of 1882-93 :—

EXPORTS OF 1883.

At Prices of 1882	Index No.	1008	=	$88,404,000
" 1883	"	1000	=	87,702,000
" 1884	"	980	=	85,948,000
" 1885	"	918	=	80,510,000
" 1886	"	888	=	77,879,000
" 1887	"	875	=	76,739,000
" 1888	"	912	=	79,984,000
" 1889	"	946	=	82,966,000
" 1890	"	938	=	82,264,000
" 1891	"	924	=	81,037,000
" 1892	"	929	=	81,475,000
" 1893	"	905	=	79,370,000

781. From the following table it will be seen that if the exports of 1893, $105,798,000, are estimated at the export prices of

1883 they would amount to $120,160,000, or $14,362,000 more than they actually were. Adding this amount to the actual difference, $18,096,000, it will give a total increase of $32,458,000 over exports of 1883 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF 1882-93 EXPORTS OVER OR BELOW 1883, AND THE ADDITIONAL SUMS WHICH WOULD HAVE ACCRUED HAD THEY BEEN VALUED AT THE PRICES OF 1883, TOGETHER WITH THE NET INCREASE OR DECREASE.

(000's omitted.)

Years.	Exports (Domestic.)	Actual Excess or Deficiency of the figures of 1882-93 over or below 1883.	Additional sums which would have accrued in 1882-93, had 1883 prices remained.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
1882 with 1883	94,138	+ 6,436	+ 403	+ 6,839
1883	87,702	....	....	....
1884 with 1883........	79,833	— 7,869	+ 2,833	— 5,036
1885 " 1883........	79,132	— 8,570	+ 8,297	— 273
1886 " 1883.......	77,757	— 9,945	+ 11,296	+ 1,351
1887 " 1883........	80,961	— 6,741	+ 13,901	+ 7,160
1888 " 1883...	81,382	— 6,320	+ 9,305	+ 2,985
1889 " 1883........	80,272	— 7,430	+ 9,481	+ 2,051
1890 " 1883........	85,258	— 2,444	+ 7,156	+ 4,712
1891 " 1883........	88,801	+ 1,099	+ 6,499	+ 7,598
1892 ' 1883........	99,339	+ 11,637	+ 10,841	+ 22,478
1893 " 1883........	105,798	+ 18,096	+ 14,362	+ 32,458

782. The table given below shows that if the exports of 1883, $87,702,000, are estimated at the export prices of 1893 they would amount to $79,370,000, 1883 exports being $8,332,000 more. Deducting this amount from $18,096,000, actual difference, it leaves the exports of 1883 less than 1893 by $9,764,000.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF 1883 EXPORTS OVER OR BELOW 1882-93; ALSO, EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY HAD THEY BEEN VALUED AT PRICES OF 1882-93, TOGETHER WITH THE NET INCREASE OR DECREASE.

(000's omitted.)

YEAR.	Exports (Domestic.)	Actual Excess or Deficiency of the figures of 1883 over or below 1892-93.	Excess or Deficiency of 1883 Exports at prices of 1882-93.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
1882	94,138	— 6,436	— 702	— 7,138
1883	87,702	....	....	....
1884	79,833	+ 7,869	+ 1,754	+ 9,623
1885	79,132	+ 8,570	+ 7,192	+ 15,762
1886	77,757	+ 9,945	+ 9,823	+ 19,768
1887	80,961	+ 6,741	+ 10,963	+ 17,704
1888	81,382	+ 6,320	+ 7,718	+ 14,038
1889	80,272	+ 7,430	+ 4,736	+ 12,166
1890	85,258	+ 2,444	+ 5,438	+ 7,882
1891	88,801	— 1,099	+ 6,665	+ 5,566
1892	99,339	— 11,637	+ 6,227	— 5,410
1893	105,798	— 18,096	+ 8,332	— 9,764

783. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, based on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford some idea of the fluctuations during the past eleven years. As prices are given for almost all the principal articles of export, except lumber, this table may be consulted in connection with that on page 480, as it supplies details of the variation in prices, there shown in the aggregate. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food is very noticeable. It has not yet been found practicable to give a similar table of import prices, owing to the uncertain and irregular definition of quantities :—

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883—1893.

ARTICLES.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ale and beer..........	galls.	+ 0 41	+ 0 36	0 41	0 50	0 36	0 56	0 39	0 53	0 48	0 47	0 48
Animals—Cattle.....	each..	58 71	63 64	51 59	63 41	55 79	49 76	55 46	85 32	74 49	72 30	72 23
Horses....	"	125 45	139 53	129 79	129 42	120 82	120 52	122 18	116 98	121 57	122 39	110 53
Sheep. ...	"	4 50	5 07	3 76	3 29	3 59	3 23	3 51	4 03	3 83	4 20	3 46
Swine.....	"	3 18	3 67	4 41	2 53	4 03	3 33	4 76	4 70	5 85	5 77	9 87
Apples—Dried. ...	lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	0 04·3	0 05·4	0 06·1	00 5·7	0 05·7
Green or ripe	brls.	3 16	3 39	2 52	2 14	2 12	2 07	1 98	2 62	3 08	2 09	2 30
Asbestus	tons.	....	....	....	....	....	66 61	69 68	67 68	73 05	70 31	67 26
Ashes, pot and pearl.	brls.	34 36	29 26	26 23	23 66	26 75	27 30	28 18	25 64	30 81	29 14	29 45
Bark for tanning.....	cord.	4 94	5 26	4 87	4 53	4 47	4 37	4 32	4 45	4 64	4 96	4 91
Biscuit and bread....	cwt.	* 4 35	* 4 59	* 4 53	* 4 58	* 4 71	* 3 71	4 11	3 06	3 62	4 72	5 36
Bones	"	1 04	0 83	0 90	0 67	0 58	0 56	0 58	0 53	0 60	0 57	0 53
Bran	"	0 89	0 90	0 74	0 56	0 66	0 77	0 81	0 81	0 86	0 78	0 80
Coal	tons.	2 53	2 66	3 06	2 87	2 89	3 07	3 46	3 42	3 50	3 38	3 43
Cotton waste........	lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	0 03	0 03·1	0 03·6	0 02·8	0 02·9	0 03·1
Extract of hemlock b'k.	brls.	7 57	12 92	12 89	12 02	14 32	16 03	16 41	14 41	17 05	15 51	16 89
Firewood	cord.	2 36	2 23	2 18	2 02	2 05	2 16	2 16	2 11	2 13	2 07	1 96
Fish—Codfish, dry and wet salted...	cwt.	5 02	4 37	3 57	3 12	3 08	3 95	4 34	4 17	4 26	4 54	4 23
Codfish, fresh..	lbs.	0 03	0 03·6	0 00·8	0 00·6	0 02·3	0 01·6	0 01·4	0 01·6	0 01·2	0 01.7	0 01
Halibut " ..	"	0 06·6	0 03·6	0 03·2	0 05·7	0 04·1	0 04·7	0 04·9	0 06	0 06	0 07·2	0 07·6
Herring " ..	"	0 01·9	0 01.7	0 01·1	0 00·9	0 00·6	0 01	0 00·6	0 00·3	0 00·6	0 00·3	0 00·4
" pickled	brls.	4 08	3 93	3 07	2 93	3 52	3 77	3 91	3 39	3 29	3 92	3 61
" smoked	lbs.	0 02	0 02	0 01·4	0 01·4	0 01·7	0 01·8	0 02·8	0 01·8	0 02	0 01·9	0 01·5
Lobsters, fresh.	brls.	6 14	4 05	2 54	2 55	2 52	3 62	4 40	4 79	4 75	5 46	6 40
" canned.	lbs.	0 09·8	0 10·6	0 11·3	0 11·8	0 10·8	0 10·8	0 11·8	0 12·5	0 14·6	0 16.2	0 14·1
Mackerel, fresh	"	0 03·8	0 04.2	0 01·7	0 04·2	0 01·9	0 02·9	0 06·3	0 05·2	0 04·2	0 05·8	0 04·4
" pickled	brls.	7 71	9 15	6 70	5 28	6 97	8 82	13 67	14 43	10 63	8 35	9 71
Oil, cod. . .	gall.	0 54	0 48	0 38	0 46	0 32	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 29	0 31	0 29
	"	0 40	0 43	0 45	0 41	....	0 33	0 42	0 36	0 33	0 32	0 43

other......	“	0 39	0 41	0 42	0 31	0 29	0 31	0 23	0 23	0 25	0 30	0 25
Salmon, fresh..	lbs.	0 14·3	0 14·3	0 10·5	0 10·2	0 10·6	0 11	0 11·1	0 11·3	0 10·6	0 11	0 10·1
“ canned	“	0 10·5	0 10·9	0 10·1	0 10·1	0 11·3	0 11·1	0 11·2	0 11·5	0 10·9	0 10·1	0 10·6
Flour, wheat.........	brls.	5 14	5 20	4 50	4 52	4 46	4 51	4 93	4 53	4 68	4 68	4 24
Flax..................	cwt.	9 30	13 89	8 49	6 77	7 74	7 84	7 12	8 28	8 29	2 92	3 56
Grain—Barley........	bush.	0 71	0 66	0 61	0 67	0 56	0 69	0 65	0 46	0 60	0 50	0 46
Beans........	“	1 49	1 66	0 96	1 00	1 05	1 87	1 34	1 32	1 53	1 30	1 29
Oats..........	“	0 45	0 37	0 38	0 35	0 32	0 33	0 39	0 34	0 50	0 35	0 35
Pease.... ...	“	0 92	0 91	0 77	0 69	0 63	0 71	0 73	‡ 0 69	‡ 0 74	‡ 0 74	‡ 0 75
Rye	“	0 68	0 65	0 63	0 58	0 54	0 54	....	0 51	0 67	0 86	0 66
Wheat..	“	1 02	1 09	0 84	0 88	0 84	0 87	0 96	0 92	0 75	0 80	0 76
Gypsum or plaster, crude..............	tons.	0 98	1 03	1 03	1 07	1 12	1 07	1 07	1 11	1 07	1 09	1 01
Hay..................	“	9 62	8 42	9 42	10 66	9 67	9 69	10 21	9 28	8 60	9 43	9 57
Junk and oakum......	cwt.	2 55	2 23	2 45	1 48	1 77	1 57	1 75	1 95	1 83	1 81	1 95
Malt..................	bush.	0 85	0 76	0 75	0 78	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 58	0 73	0 74	0 68
Maple sugar..........	lbs.	0 07·3	0 06·4	0 08·7	0 07·2	0 07·3	0 09·3	0 06·6	0 07·1	0 07·1	0 06·6	0 06·8
Mica, crude and cut...	“	....	....	....	....	....	1 06	0 86	0 70	0 12	0 05	0 14
Oatmeal	brls.	4 19	4 12	3 82	4 08	3 94	3 86	4 01	3 63	3 85	4 02	4 00
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, refined....	galls.	0 25·9	0 23·9	....	....	....	....	0 15·8	0 07·7	0 16	0 16	0 09
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, crude....	“	....	0 02·2	0 02·9	0 11·8	0 03·6	0 14·7	0 16·9	0 04·3	0 04·2	0 04·1	0 03·8
Oil cake..............	cwt.	2 40	1 61	1 88	2 06	1 90	1 46	0 96	1 19	1 26	1 18	3 33
Ore copper	tons.	34 18	127 63	195 89	55 78	34 47	63 34	154 00	79 01	87 42	90 45	55 00
“ iron................	“	3 09	2 63	2 43	3 05	3 07	2 95	2 44	2 27	2 22	4 80	3 34
“ manganese.	“	24 64	17 91	30 47	21 99	37 93	17 60	18 69	21 07	18 43	37 01	93 76
Organs	each.	87 95	76 73	67 37	68 42	67 17	72 73	71 53	63 03	61 46	60 12	70 37
Phosphates......	tons.	20 91	21 16	19 08	16 63	17 39	18 19	15 74	13 52	17 40	22 08	11 14
Pianos................	each.	282 00	273 54	252 29	283 37	254 94	283 42	312 27	265 90	286 69	290 68	279 10
Provisions—Bacon....	lbs.	0 11·7	0 09·7	0 08·8	0 07·6	0 07·9	0 09·4	0 09·3	0 08·4	0 08·2	0 09·5	0 10·6
Beef.....	“	0 06·5	0 06·5	0 06·4	0 05·4	0 04·9	0 04·4	0 06·2	0 06	0 05·2	0 04·4	0 06
Butter ...	“	0 21	0 20	0 20	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 19	0 17	0 16	0 18	0 18·4
Cheese....	“	0 11·1	0 10·4	0 10·4	0 08·6	0 09·7	0 10·6	0 10·1	0 09·9	0 08·9	0 09·8	0 10·0
Eggs.....	doz.	0 16·8	0 17·1	0 15·9	0 13·5	0 14·1	0 15	0 15·4	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 12·7
Hams....	lbs.	0 12	0 10·9	0 09·0	0 07·8	0 08·9	0 09·7	0 10·8	0 09·2	0 09·3	0 09·6	0 11·5
Mutton ..	“	0 05·7	0 06·2	0 05·7	0 05·3	0 05	0 05·6	0 07·2	0 06·7	0 08·2	0 03·5	0 08·5
Meats, canned.	“	0 10·2	0 08·9	0 08	0 08·1	0 09	0 09·4	0 08·1	0 09·3	0 09·8	0 09·9	0 09·9
Pork.....	“	0 08·7	0 07·1	0 06·3	0 05·5	0 05·9	0 06·7	0 06·4	0 06	0 06	0 05·5	0 09·1

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883—1893—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Potatoes	bush.	0 43	0 31	0 36	0 22	0 28	0 39	0 29	0 34	0 46	0 50	0 38
Salt	"	0 08 9	0 09·6	0 11·5	0 07	0 09	0 07·6	0 28	0 25	0 25	0 23	0 24
Sand and gravels	tons.	0 28	0 23	0 26	0 23	0 17	0 15	0 17	0 18	0 20	0 26	0 35
Shingles	M.	2 82	2 19	2 82	2 06	2 10	2 05	2 09	2 16	2 10	2 06	2 00
Sewing machines	each.	7 65	11 78	7 35	6 73	6 92	7 54	7 46	7 64	10 07	12 93	23 58
Ships sold to other countries	tons.	21 20	24 00	18 69	18 57	15 52	20 03	16 50	19 38	18 52	13 92	11 62
Straw	"	4 72	4 31	4 55	5.18	4 34	4 41	5 11	4 35	3 67	3 51	3 36
Tow	cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 37	6 38	6 03	6 39
Whisky	galls.	0 86	0 83	0 97	1 09	1 66	1 86	1 83	1 98	2 29	2 45	2 65
Wool	lbs.	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 21	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 20

† Cider included. * Biscuit only. ‡ Split pease included.

784. The index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck are, as usual, given below, and show the course of average prices for a series of years.

1867-1877	100
1873	111
1879	83
1880	88
1881	85
1882	84
1883	82
1884	76
1885	72
1886	69
1887	68
1888	70
1889	72
1890	72
1891	72
1892	68
1893	68

785. Mr. Sauerbeck, in his comment on the above table, says (Statist, 13th January, 1894): "The index number for 1893 is as low as for the preceding year, and 32 per cent below the standard period, 1867-77. The articles comprised in the group of corn, which in 1892 had declined almost uninterruptedly, followed again a downward course, and their average is nearly 10 per cent under the previous year, the prices of wheat and rice being the lowest of the century. Animal food did not change much on the average. * * * Minerals were, on the whole, rather cheaper. Textiles and sundry materials stood in the aggregate slightly above 1892." The causes for the state of stagnation which general trade experienced in 1893, are considered by Mr. Sauerbeck to be the Australian banking crisis, the drought and poor harvest prospects in Great Britain and some other countries, the closing of the Indian mint, the agitation on repeal of the Silver Purchase Bill, the uncertainty about tariff reform in the United States, the great coal strike in England, the crisis in Italy and Greece, the revolution in Brazil and the generally unsettled state of the European bourses. In connection with the above table, the following statement, giving the index number for several months of 1894, shows that the downward tendency of prices was continued into the present year:—December, 1893, 67·0; January, 1894, 65·8; February, 65·0; March, 64·3; April, 63·8; May, 63·1.

786. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1892, together with the amount per head in each case, taken from official sources :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1892.

COUNTRY.	IMPORTS.	VALUE PER HEAD.	EXPORTS.	VALUE PER HEAD.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—				
United Kingdom	2,062,463,558	54 12	1,419,315,475	37 24
Asia—				
India	405,337,035	1 83	552,530,162	2 50
Ceylon	22,217,472	7 38	19,572,409	6 50
Straits Settlement	97,506,713	186 44	92,825,213	177 49
Labuan	422,339	72 16	266,853	45 59
Africa—				
Mauritius	17,215,561	46 02	9,051,241	24 20
Natal	15,632,994	28 74	7,474,727	[illegible] 74
Cape of Good Hope	46,582,127	28 93	59,404,932	[illegible] 90
St. Helena	147,878	35 93	38,266	[illegible] 30
Lagos	2,540,599	29 68	2,808,470	[illegible] 81
Gold Coast	2,905,862	1 94	3,236,645	[illegible] 16
Sierra Leone	2,010,502	26 86	2,046,195	[illegible] 34
Gambia	827,201	60 01	838,025	[illegible] 78
America—				
Canada	127,406,068	26 00	113,963,375	[illegible] 26
Newfoundland	*6,964,866	35 19	*7,540,452	[illegible] 10
Bermuda	1,602,510	104 81	561,881	[illegible] 74
Honduras	1,122,302	35 07	1,112,209	[illegible] 76
British Guiana	8,664,219	31 95	11,841,636	[illegible] 68
West Indies—				
Bahamas	960,685	19 96	706,329	[illegible] 67
Turk's Island	123,554	26 04	133,035	[illegible] 04
Jamaica	10,448,541	15 89	8,564,389	13 03
Windward Islands	7,456,307	21 83	7,307,908	21 40
Leeward "	2,251,369	17 48	2,701,014	20 98
Trinidad	10,168,316	48 30	10,989,240	52 20
Australasia—				
New South Wales	100,679,093	84 06	106,931,601	89 28
Victoria	83,582,786	71 60	69,177,457	59 26
South Australia	36,564,970	110 23	38,868,670	117 17
Western "	6,770,064	115 38	4,293,120	73 16
Queensland	21,328,939	50 62	44,629,320	105 93
Tasmania	7,286,183	47 58	6,555,290	42 80
New Zealand	33,789,539	51 95	46,402.942	71 34
South Seas—				
Fiji	1,307,557	10 42	2,115,983	16 87
Falkland Islands	241,338	134 90	614,718	343 61
Total	3,144,529,047	11 : 0	2,654,419,122	9 54

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* 1891.

87. With the exception of the United Kingdom and ia, the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that any other British colony, though, with the exception of Straits Settlements and the Falkland Isles, in proportion to ulation, the external trade of the Australian colonies is far in ance of that of any other British possession. This large protion per head would, however, be much reduced if federation he colonies should take place, as in that case the intercolonial le, which at present forms nearly 50 per cent of their total exal trade, would no longer be reckoned. The value of dia nds exported through the post office is now included in the orts of the Cape of Good Hope.

88. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and possessions in 1892 was $5,798,948,169, as compared with $6,- ,270,649 in 1891, being a decrease of $213,322,480; in 1891 re was an increase over 1890 of $25,535,380; in 1890 over 9, of $131,671,866; in 1889 over 1888, of $414,175,398, and 888 an increase over 1887 of $318,150,278. The total imports eeded the total exports by $490,109,925; the excess of imts into the United Kingdom amounted to $643,148,083, show that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of exports $153,038,158.

89. The following is a list of British possessions in which imts and exports were respectively in excess in 1892:—

Imports exceeded Exports in

United Kingdom.
Straits Settlements.
Labuan.
Ceylon.
Mauritius.
Natal.
St. Helena.
Canada.
Bermuda.
Honduras.
Bahamas.
Jamaica.
Windward Islands.
Victoria.
Western Australia.
Tasmania.

Exports exceeded Imports in

India.
Cape of Good Hope.
Lagos.
Gold Coast.
Sierra Leone.
Gambia.
Newfoundland.
Leeward Islands.
British Guiana.
New South Wales.
South Australia.
Queensland.
New Zealand.
Fiji.
Falkland Islands.
Turk's Island.
Trinidad.

790. The total value, and the value per head, of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries, in the latest available years, are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the most reliable sources, and the calculations made in this office :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Imports, Home Consumption.	Amount per Head	Exports, Domestic.	Amount per Head
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
Russia	1891	180,835,600	1 57	351,183,533	3 05
Norway	"	58,594,666	29 28	33,545,933	16 76
*Sweden	"	99,620,666	20 82	87,322,600	18 25
Denmark	"	79,540,800	36 61	56,399,800	25 96
German Empire	"	1,014,675,666	20 53	772,851,000	15 64
Holland	"	549,573,200	121 82	461,291,866	102 25
Belgium	"	350,365,933	57 73	295,703,533	48 72
France	"	928,131,733	24 21	694,960,000	18 12
Switzerland	"	193,644,666	66 01	137 016,566	46 71
Portugal	"	52,341,000	11 12	56,044,533	11 90
*Spain	"	175,462,800	10 00	170,414,333	10 11
Italy	"	219,306,600	7 08	170,683,733	5 52
Austro-Hungarian Empire	"	248,740,200	6 01	319,053,800	7 71
Greece	"	27,321,466	12 49	20,926,666	9 56
*Bulgaria	"	15,836,133	5 02	13,831,066	4 40
*Roumania	"	85,006,066	16 87	53,465,200	10 61
*Turkey	"	100,365,266	3 62	56,224,600	2 03
*Servia	"	8,332,901	3 85	10,216,106	4 72
Asia—					
China	"	160,322,600	0 41	120,771,200	0 31
Japan	"	51,002,666	1 25	53,865,266	1 57
Africa—					
Egypt	"	46,642,133	6 85	70,357,400	10 34
America—					
Chilí	"	64,570,933	22 92	66,614,933	23 64
Uruguay	"	19,242,800	25 63	27,375,000	36 47
Argentine Republic	"	65,417,733	18 70	100,467,466	28 70
*Mexico	"	†52,905,533	4 55	64,152,400	5 51
United States	1892	827,402,462	13 21	1,015,732,011	16 22
*Brazil	1890	142,404,750	10 10	174,007,545	12 42
Peru	1891	8,980,971	3 43	7,828,826	2 99
Paraguay	"	1,752,000	5 31	3,080,600	9 34
Venezuela	1890	16,279,000	7 00	19,646,733	8 45

*Total imports and exports.
†1890.

791. In proportion to population, the largest trade among for-
tries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head

being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Belgium, Switzerland, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, but with the exception of the Netherlands, the per capita value of the trade in the Australasian colonies is higher than elsewhere. In this connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 787 ante must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in the United States, Russia, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Chili, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Paraguay and Venezuela.

The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, the United States, Germany and France taking second, third and fourth places; and the following is the order in which the principal countries, doing the largest trade, stand, with the amount of that trade in each case, according to the latest available figures :—

United Kingdom, 1892	$3,481,779,033
United States, 1892	1,843,134,473
Germany, 1891	1,787,526,666
France, 1891	1,623,091,733
Netherlands, 1891	1,010,865,066
India, 1892	957,867,197
Italy, 1891	389,990,333

792. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States: in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent, and in 1893, 49·93 per cent; in the latter year 8·45 per cent went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 58·38 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 21:11 per cent from the United Kingdom for 1893, as compared with 39·17 per cent in 1860, and 11·13 per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10:84 per cent in 1860; so that the imports from British possessions into the United States have decreased 35·5 per cent since 1860, while the proportion of exports remained about the same until 1892, when there was a marked decrease.

793. The imports into British possessions during 1891 amounted to $1,139,990,873, of which $602,878,393 came from the United Kingdom, and $537,112,480 from other countries; corresponding figures for 1892 were $1,082,065,489, of which $535,912,091 were imports from the United Kingdom, and $546,153,398 from other countries, showing a decrease from the United Kingdom of $66,966,302, but an increase from other countries of $9,040,918, and a total decrease of $57,925,384. The proportion of the amount imported from Great Britain to the total imports in 1892, was 49·52 per cent, a decrease as compared with 1891 of 3·36 per

cent. In 1891 it was slightly higher than in 1890, being 52·88 per cent, as compared with 52·20 per cent, but was not so high as in 1889 and 1888, when it was 53·89 per cent and 53·06 per cent respectively. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows in the years named, viz.:—in 1884, $72,371,510; in 1885, $74,073,065; in 1886, $36,833,675; in 1887, $29,403,770; in 1888, $63,985,639; in 1889, $86,437,701; in 1890, $50,379,570, and in 1891, $65,765,913. In 1892 there was an excess of imports from other countries of $10,241,307.

794. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	22·03	per cent.
1875	22·57	"
1880	22·50	"
1884	24·46	"
1885	22·75	"
1886	23·40	"
1887	23·13	"
1888	22·42	"
1889	22·74	"
1890	23·77	"
1891	22·84	"
1892	23·07	"

795. The proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial exports has, however, steadily decreased during the same period. In 1891 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly lower than in the preceding year. In 1892, however, there was a slight increase.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	50·45	per cent.
1875	49·47	"
1880	46·46	"
1884	43·33	"
1885	42·84	"
1886	41·54	"
1887	41·80	"
1888	43·14	"
1889	42·04	"
1890	41·26	"
1891	39·05	"
1892	41·14	"

796. In 1892 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were $1,024,085,975, and to British possessions $395,229,500, the proportion showing a marked decrease over that of the preceding year, as the following figures show :—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	19·59	per cent.
1875	27·22	"
1880	28·46	"
1884	29·83	"
1885	31·47	"
1886	30·55	"
1887	29·22	"
1888	30·69	"
1889	28·73	"
1890	28·80	"
1891	30·20	"
1892	27·85	"

797. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871 ; and, as will be seen from the figures below, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. There was an increase, however, of 3·62 per cent in the proportion in 1888, which was maintained in 1889, but which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890, and still further declined in 1891. In 1892 there was an increase over 1891 of 1·68 per cent.

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	51·41	per cent.
1875	52·33	"
1880	49·36	"
1884	46·72	"
1885	48·44	"
1886	45·31	"
1887	44·14	"
1888	47·76	"
1889	47·71	"
1890	46·51	"
1891	45·65	"
1892	47·33	"

798. The following table, taken—with the exception of the figures for 1891 and 1892, which have been added in this office—from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the colonies

has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries :—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
1840-1892.

TRADE WITH	MILLIONS £.						PERCENTAGE.					
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1891.	1892.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1891	1892.
Colonies.	34	89	161	170	192	179	30	24	24	27	26	25
United States.	23	68	95	118	145	150	20	18	15	18	19	21
France	6	31	74	59	68	65	6	8	11	9	9	9
Germany	5	34	56	50	56	55	5	9	8	8	7	8
Various	45	153	270	245	283	266	39	41	42	39	39	37
Total	113	375	656	642	744	715	100	100	100	100	100	100

799. The total value of goods, not the produce of Canada, exported during 1893 was $8,941,856, of which amount $5,904,979 worth were exported via the St. Lawrence and $217,490 went in bond to other countries through the United States, from Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Of the remainder, $466,414 worth were exported from Nova Scotia and $1,093,773 from New Brunswick, the latter amount consisting almost entirely of products of the forest, principally spruce, cut in Maine and shipped from New Brunswick ports to the United States.

800. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States, in 1893, amounted to $17,173,124, of foreign goods purchased in the United States markets to $3,843,601, and of goods the produce of the United States to $47,601,338. The value of goods imported into the two provinces via the St. Lawrence was $34,558,726. There are no official returns giving similar information concerning the other provinces.

801. The only articles manufactured in Canada, about which any particulars of consumption in the country are available, are those on which excise duty is payable, and concerning which some particulars are now given.

802. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1893 was 3,856,955, as compared with 3,498,232 gallons in 1892, being an increase of 358,723 gallons, and the quantity taken for

consumption was 2,731,896 gallons, being an increase of 185,961 gallons, as compared with 1892, and was 24,506 gallons less than the average consumption of eight years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last eight years has been :—

	Proof Gallons.
1886	2,412,818
1887	2,864,935
1888	2,326,327
1889	2,960,447
1890	3,521,194
1891	2,687,664
1892	2,545,935
1893	2,731,896
Average for eight years	2,756,402

803. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured in 1890 was attributable in part to the withdrawal from the market of methylated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June, 1890, upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits which came into force on 1st July, 1890. In consequence of this, the quantity in stock on 1st July, 1891, was the largest on record, but the production has since decreased and is now about normal, except in so far as it is affected by the extensive smuggling systematically carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

804. In the production of the total quantity of spirits above mentioned, 64,274,731 pounds of grain were used.

805. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 53,933,419 pounds, and entered for consumption 50,082,751 pounds, being a decrease, as compared with 1892, of 2,745,484 pounds in the quantity manufactured, and an increase of 3,656,869 pounds in the quantity entered for consumption. In addition to the above, 1,765,533 pounds of malt were imported for home consumption. The quantity of malt liquor manufactured was 17,175,356 gallons. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last eight years has been :—

	Lbs.
1886	37,604,708
1887	42,630,440
1888	48,640.467
1889	51,111,429
1890	54,974,013
1891	57,009,201
1892	46,425,882
1893	50,082,751
Average for eight years	48,672,361

It will be seen that the consumption suddenly dropped during 1892, owing probably to the increase of duty on malt. There was, however, an increase in 1893, bringing it above the average.

806. There was an increase of 135,685 pounds in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1892, and the amount was also above the average of eleven years, as shown by the following figures :—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA—1883-1893.

	Lbs.
1883	8,965,416
1884	10,072,745
1885	11,061,589
1886	8.507,216
1887	8,816,593
1888	9,248,034
1889	9,749,213
1890	9,875,337
1891	9,778,708
1892	9,992,186
1893	10,127,871
	106,194,908
Average for eleven years	9,654,083

807. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use dur the last eleven years has been :—

	Lbs.
1883	377,197
1884	326,804
1885	495,721
1886	399,691
1887	517,816
1888	676,335
1889	784,405
1890	681,613
1891	371,088
1892	473,301
1893	583,537
	5,688,508
Average for eleven years	517,137

The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1893, 66,400 pounds above the average of eleven years.

808. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last nine years :—

	Number.
1885	78,869,878
1886	92,046,289
1887	85,974,823
1888	90,783,558
1889	92,599,820
1890	98,976,117
1891	101,142,481
1892	104,528,791
1893	114,668,809
	859,590,566
Average for nine years	95,510,063

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last seven years, and the number consumed in 1893 was 19,158,746 above the average of nine years.

809. According to the report of the Department of Inland Revenue, the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco :—

YEAR.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1867	1·62	0·09	1·97	1·81
1868	1·60	0·17	2·26	1·73
1869	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
1870	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
1871	1·57	0·25	2·49	2·05
1872	1·72	0·25	2·77	2·48
1873	1·68	0·23	3·18	1·99
1874	1·99	0·28	3·01	2·56
1875	1·39	0·14	3·09	1·91
1876	1·20	0·17	2·45	2·31
1877	0·97	0·09	2·32	2·05
1878	0·96	0·09	2·16	1·97
1879	1·13	0·10	2·20	1·95
1880	0·71	0·07	2·24	1·93
1881	0·92	0·09	2·29	2·03
1882	1·00	0·12	2·74	2·15
1883	1·09	0·13	2·88	2·28
1884	0·99	0·11	2·92	2·47
1885	1·12	0·10	2·63	2·62
1886	0·71	0·11	2·83	2·05
1887	0·74	0·09	3·08	2·06
1888	0·64	0·09	3·24	2·09
1889	0·77	0·09	3·26	2·15
1890	0·88	0·10	3·36	2·14
1891	0·74	0·11	3·79	2·29
1892	0·70	0·10	3·51	2·29
1893	0·74	0·09	3·48	2·31
Average	1·12	0·13	2·73	2·15

The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1893 was decidedly less than it was in 1867. The consumption of wine and beer in 1893 decreased, but that of tobacco increased.

810. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been $1.03, and on tobacco 44 cents: on beer and wine it only amounted to 11 and 6 cents in each case. It is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each province, for the province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.

811. The following table gives the imports and exports at each port in Canada, with the duties collected, in 1893:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1893.

Ports.	1893.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Ontario.	$	$	$
Amherstburg	293,396	155,416	17,60[illegible]
Belleville	931,214	364,154	64,93[illegible]
Berlin	91,550	511,260	56,07[illegible]
Bowmanville	119,640	59,106	5,92[illegible]
Brantford	397,072	978,624	136,13[illegible]
Brockville	420,979	862,086	105,20[illegible]
Chatham	495,450	254,919	40,464
Clifton	1,452,430	1,488,023	241,19[illegible]
Cobourg	359,525	184,914	14,621
Collingwood	1,032,770	116,701	16,564
Cornwall	27,962	557,084	32,620
Deseronto	641,253	82,253	14,872
Fort Erie	1,403,868	940,752	170,165
Galt	147,105	329,953	46,946
Gananoque	27,519	139,976	24,896
Goderich	562,000	216,818	20,901
Guelph	513,365	675,017	74,679
Hamilton	677,031	4,940,743	805,934
Hope	457,567	253,114	13,680
Kingston	459,097	1,041,253	129,463
Lindsay	223,681	84,813	16,306
London	710,617	2,741,962	569,928

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1893—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1893.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Ontario—Continued.	$	$	$
Morrisburg	76,202	45,708	6,420
Napanee	112,556	99,108	10,755
Niagara	....	25,942	3,183
Oshawa	116,299	141,741	23,726
Ottawa	3,757,574	1,976,080	341,860
Owen Sound	440,232	94,811	15,582
Paris	38,995	170,708	13,276
Peterboro'	327,323	491,663	83,885
Picton	269,150	79,502	13,519
Port Arthur	2,335,487	445,100	82,395
Prescott	938,683	599,497	57,928
St. Catharines	184,299	896,082	101,626
St. Thomas	113,976	417,402	93,518
Sarnia	440,706	566,702	92,070
Sault Ste. Marie	2,124,873	203,455	42,995
Simcoe	260,383	136,760	20,915
Stratford	624,807	540,903	68,314
Toronto	3,653,123	22,072,127	4,570,851
Trenton	512,178	38,137	6,537
Wallaceburg	274,369	27,920	4,317
Whittey	69,531	67,080	6,275
Windsor	1,071,526	1,647,291	293,265
Woodstock	1,645,036	481,096	89,239
Total	30,832,339	48,243,756	8,661,581
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	3,018,534	....	....
Total	33,850,873	48,243,756	8,661,581
Quebec.			
Coaticook	1,598,994	165,422	19,882
Cookshire	303,165	29,122	4,280
Gaspé	222,822	22,480	1,839
Hemmingford	90,814	28,817	4,311
Montreal	47,003,993	50,321,896	7,078,709
New Carlisle	275,180	51,590	5,995
Percé	141,925	11,472	580
Potton	66,805	6,886	901
Quebec	5,193,370	3,555,607	781,720
Rimouski	107,471	8,606	1,423
St. Armand	384,717	43,761	6,951
St. Hyacinthe	204,435	517,313	28,454
St. Johns	767,210	1,537,277	65,404
Sherbrooke	607,054	764,204	74,270
Sorel	64,193	48,361	8,775

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA—*Continued.*

Ports.	1893.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Quebec—Continued.	$	$	$
Stanstead	257,615	350,209	31,337
Sutton	364,076	160,702	5,681
Three Rivers	537,814	107,386	21,932
Total	58,191,653	57,731,111	8,142,444
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	463,774		
Total	58,655,427	57,731.111	8,142,444
Nova Scotia.			
Amherst	167,335	133,109	32,793
Annapolis	93,548	55,735	6,814
Antigonish	19,516	50,355	12,898
Arichat	41,361	7,013	1,311
Baddeck	64,104	9,742	1,882
Barrington	28,593	3,138	665
Bridgetown	12,629	8,399	1,585
Canso	88,027	16,753	3,631
Digby	101,937	30,571	3,258
Halifax	6,438,792	7,117,115	843,425
Kentville (Cornwallis)	99,641	69,050	14,212
Liverpool	182,698	37,435	6,964
Lockeport	116,428	16,789	1,493
Lunenburg	888,773	147,730	11,848
Margaretsville	1,187	3,044	618
North Sydney	112,848	84,143	19,210
Parrsboro'	353,388	11,646	2,941
Pictou	120,232	361,353	71,281
Port Hawkesbury	96,544	10,945	1,844
Port Hood	14,726	3,773	731
Shelburne	50,006	10,617	1,721
Sydney	181,773	50,392	6,622
Truro	3,497	236,980	64,267
Weymouth	149,253	48,064	7,374
Windsor	203,300	218,101	20,224
Yarmouth	1,004,027	632,541	85,236
Total	10,634,863	9,374,537	1,224,848
New Brunswick.			
	196,144	26,781	2,913
	970,837	96,924	14,331
	361,295	23,283	9,318
	17,986	6,689	1,867

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1893—*Concluded.*

Ports.	1893.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
New Brunswick—Continued.	$	$	$
Fredericton	129,345	262,201	35,987
Moncton	754,180	641,016	40,951
Newcastle	411,415	38,695	11,865
Sackville	113,835	34,317	5,160
St. Andrew's	172,155	40,311	8,600
St. John	3,943,867	3,596,969	844,489
St. Stephen	388,448	761,349	61,579
Woodstock	94,104	74,134	21,653
Total	7,253,611	5,602,669	1,058,717
Manitoba.			
Winnipeg	1,211,077	2,616,419	693,293
British Columbia.			
Nanaimo	2,586,016	177,234	49,343
New Westminster	305,890	377,379	102,179
Vancouver	695,642	1,180,822	280,324
Victoria	2,054,105	3,182,733	788,676
Total	5,641,653	4,918,168	1,220,522
Prince Edward Island.			
Charlottetown	767,669	394,861	127,089
Summerside	467,675	75,349	15,656
Total	1,235,344	470,210	142,745
North-west Territories.			
Fort Macleod	....	58,712	7,712
Lethbridge	81,504	58,686	9,849
Total	81,504	117,398	17,561

812. The ports at which duty exceeding $500,000 in amount was collected were as follow :—

Montreal	$7,078,709
Toronto	4,570,851
St. John, N. B	844,489
Halifax	843,425
Hamilton	805,934
Victoria, B.C	788,676
Quebec	781,720
Winnipeg	693,293
London	569,892
	$16,976,989

This amount forms 80 per cent of the total duty collected.

CHAPTER XII.

CXIII. The Currency.—DCCCXVI. Paper Money.—DCCCXVIII. Dominion Notes.—DCCCXXI. Establishment and Regulation of Banks.—DCCCXXII. Number and Growth of Chartered Banks.—DCCCXXIII. Suspensions of Chartered Banks.—DCCCXXIV. The Bank Act.—DCCCXXV. Revision of Act.—DCCCXXVI. Banks by Provinces.—DCCCXXVII. Branches of Banks.—DCCCXXVIII. Assets and Liabilities since Confederation.—DCCCXXIX. Assets and Liabilities Compared.—DCCCXXX. Due from Without.—DCCCXXXI. Specie and Note Reserves.—DCCCXXXV. Circulation.—DCCCXLI. Deposits.—DCCCXLII. Discounts.—DCCCXLIII. Proportion of Liabilities to Assets.—DCCCXLIV. Government Deposits.—DCCCXLVII. Reserves.—DCCCXLVIII. Overdue.—DCCCXLIX. Rates of Discount.—DCCCL. Sterling Exchange.—DCCCLI. Prices of Bank Stock.—DCCCLII.—Comparative Position of Banks.—DCCCLIII. Clearing-houses.—DCCCLX. Insolvency Act.—DCCCLXI. Failures, Liabilities and Assets.—DCCCLXIV. Failures in the United States and Canada Compared.—DCCCLXXV. Causes of Failure.—DCCCLXXVII. Post Office Savings Banks.—DCCCLXXVIII. Government Savings Banks.—DCCCLXXIX. Rate of Interest.—DCCCLXXX. Post Office System.—DCCCLXXXI. Chartered Banks' Savings Branches and Special Banks.—DCCCLXXXII. Deposits in Savings Banks.—DCCCLXXXIII. Amount per Head of Population.—DCCCLXXXV. Increase in Post Office and other Government Savings Banks, and their Operations.—DCCCXCII. Savings Banks in Canada and other Countries.—DCCCXCIV. Transactions in Government Savings Banks.—DCCCXCV. Building and Loan Societies.—CM. Assets and Liabilities of Loan and Building Societies.—CMII. Mortgage Indebtedness.—CMIII. Chattel Mortgages.—CMV. Ontario Loan Companies.

3. Chapter 4, Acts of 1871, provides that the currency of
ada shall be dollars, cents and mills, at the rate of 10 mills for
nt and 100 cents for a dollar. The British sovereign is de-
d in the same Act to be legal tender for $4.86⅔. The cur-
y was thus made uniform throughout Canada.

4. Silver coins, minted by order of Her Majesty for circula-
in Canada, are declared to be legal tender to the amount of
and copper coins similarly provided, to the amount of 25
ts. The gold eagle of the United States is also declared to be
al tender for $10.

815. Canada has no gold coinage of her own. Silver coins in use are fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five cents.

816. The Government of Canada and the chartered banks issue paper money. The former has exclusive power to issue notes of the denominations, $4, $2, $1, and 25 cents (fractional currency), no bank in the Dominion being permitted to issue notes for a less sum than $5, or for any sum not a multiple of $5.

817. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to an extent not exceeding $21,000,000. The maximum amount was $20,000,000, but by Order in Council, 21st October, 1893, authority was given increasing the amount by one million—such increase to be against an equal amount of gold.

This increase was deemed advisable because in that month the circulation was rapidly rising. The highest point reached was on 31st October, 1893, when the circulation was $19,844,248.

818. Eleven million dollars of the Dominion note circulation are in notes of $500 and $1,000, and are principally held by the banks as part of their cash reserves, because, by the Bank Act, 40 per cent of the reserve of cash held by the banks must be in Dominion notes; they are also used in the settlements between banks.

819. In order to secure the redemption of Dominion Government notes, the Minister of Finance is required to hold in gold and securities guaranteed by the Imperial Government, a sum equal to 25 per cent of the amount issued, of which 15 per cent must be in gold and 10 per cent in guaranteed securities—the remaining 75 per cent to be covered by Dominion debentures, issued by authority of Parliament.

820. On the 31st December, 1893, there were held :—

Specie	$ 7,843,281
Guaranteed sterling debentures	1,946,666
Unguaranteed debentures	15,000,000
Total	$24,789,947

being an excess of the amount required to be held of $4,848,712 in specie and guaranteed debentures, and of $176,294 in unguaranteed debentures. If Dominion notes should at any time be issued in excess of the amount authorized, gold for their redemption is required to be held to the full amount of the excess. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are: 1st the Comptroller of Currency at Ottawa, and 2nd, the Assistant Receivers-General, appointed in the following cities :—Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., Charlottetown and Winnipeg.

821. The first step taken in Canada for a revision of the currency was in 1795, when, to remedy the evils resulting from the coined money in circulation being reduced in weight, debased in value, and composed of every variety of pieces peculiar to all countries trading with this continent, a Bill was passed by which was fixed a standard of value, founded upon the average intrinsic worth of the gold and silver coins of Portugal, Spain, France and the United States. In 1817 the first bank was established, the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, followed the next year by the Bank of Quebec, in the city of Quebec. These banks were not granted a charter till 1821. The first charter is not remarkably different from those of the present day. The three special functions of banking were performed from the first establishment, viz., receiving deposits, issuing notes and discounting bills. Between 1821 and 1831 many banks were established. Among them was the Bank of British North America, organized by English and Scotch merchants and incorporated by Royal Charter. In 1830 the Banking Act was amended so that the total amount of notes of less sum than $5 in circulation at one time should not exceed one-fifth of the paid-up capital ; no notes under the value of $1 should be issued, and all issues of less than $5 might be suppressed by an Act of the Legislature. About 1835 the Government provided for the establishment of private, or, as they were called, licensed banks. These were authorized to issue notes upon depositing with the Government provincial debentures to the amount of the contemplated issue. A bank fever seized the province in 1836, and in 1837 applications were made for licenses for nine banks in Upper Canada. In May, 1838, the Lower Canadian banks suspended specie payment for the first and only time. Parliament was summoned to allow the banks of Upper Canada to suspend specie payments, the law in their case making repudiation of notes to result in suspension of charter. Sir Francis Bond Head, the then Governor, successfully opposed the motion, and the banks were carried through the crisis, one of the chief features of which was the purchasing of their notes by the banks of the United States at a premium of 2 to 5 per cent, the notes being then sent to the province and gold

demanded, to be withdrawn from the country. During the rebellion in 1838, the lower Canadian banks placed their specie in the Citadel at Quebec, and a law was passed relieving them from loss of charter for repudiation of notes, which continued to be legal tender. With two exceptions all the banks, prior to 1841, had the limited liability clause. In 1841, in the first session of Parliament after the Union, the Committee on Banking reported thirteen resolutions on which to found a uniform system of banking. The double liability clause was then introduced. The Banking Act of 1841 imposed a tax of 1 per cent upon the bank circulation. In 1850 a new Act was passed prohibiting any banks other than those incorporated by Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter from issuing notes. The tax on bank circulation was abolished, and instead thereof a deposit with the Government of provincial debentures to the extent of $100,000 was required. According to a plan fixed by the Legislature, bank statistics, to be monthly forwarded to the Government, were required in that year. In the Banking Act of 1871 it was provided that banks should not issue notes of a less denomination than $4, and that they should hold, as far as practicable, one-half their cash reserve in Dominion notes, and never less than one-third. Business could not be engaged in until $500,000 of stock had been subscribed, $100,000 paid up in cash, and a certificate to that effect procured from the Government Treasury Board. The amount of notes in circulation was not to exceed the amount of unimpaired capital. No dividend was to be paid that impaired paid-up capital, and no division of profits greater than 8 per cent per annum could be paid, unless after paying the same, the bank had a reserve fund equal to one-fifth of its paid-up capital. In the Act of 1881 it was provided that banks could not issue notes of less than $5, and that all notes of less than $5 then outstanding should be called in and cancelled as soon as practicable. It was also provided that the notes of the banks should be a first lien upon the assets. The minimum of reserves to be held in Dominion notes was 40 per cent. The unauthorized use of the title of "bank, banking company, &c.," without the addition of "not incorporated," was made a misdemeanour. The exchange of warehouse receipts for bills of lading, and vice versa, was permitted, in order to facilitate the marketing of the goods.

822. The number of chartered banks in the Dominion is 38. The development of banking business in Canada is seen from the following statement :—

	Capital Paid up per head of Population.	Circulation per head.	Peoples Deposits per head.	People's Discounts per head.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1871..........	$10·30	$5·75	$15·48	$23·33	$22·07	$34·46
1881..........	13·76	6·60	21·81	27·04	29·40	46·38
1891	12·56	6·54	30·70	35·40	38·75	55·72

In addition to the capital paid up in 1891, the reserve fund of the banks in that year amounted to $4.72 per head of the population.

823. The first chartered bank to suspend business since Confederation (1867) was the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick. The Bank of Acadia (Liverpool, N.S.) suspended in 1873; the Metropolitan Bank of Montreal in 1877; the Mechanics' Bank of Montreal, the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Liverpool, N.S., and the Stadacona Bank, of Quebec, in 1879; the Exchange Bank of Canada in 1883; the Maritime Bank of St. John, N.B., the Pictou Bank, the Bank of London, Ont., and the Central Bank of Canada retired from business in 1887, and the Federal Bank in 1888; the Commercial Bank of Manitoba closed its doors in 1893. In all, 14 banks have suspended, representing assets of over $22,000,000 and liabilities of over $15,000,000. Of the suspended banks 11 have redeemed their notes in full, one paid 57½ per cent, and two are not yet reported. Eight paid their deposits in full; one (the Mechanics') paid 57½ per cent, one (the Exchange) paid 64 per cent, exclusive of final dividend, and one paid 86⅔ per cent.

The Commercial Bank of Manitoba closed its doors during the first week of July, 1893. The notes of the bank in circulation increased 30 per cent over the amount given in the last previous bank statement. This increase was caused by depositors withdrawing their deposits and taking notes of the bank in payment. They did this because under the Banking Act, claims are to be met in the following order: 1st. Redemption of notes in circulation; 2nd. Claims of Dominion Government; 3rd. Claims of Provincial Government; 4th. Depositors; 5th. Shareholders.

824. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are governed by the Banking Act, 53 Vic., c. 31, the principal provisions of which are:—

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than $500,000, in shares of $100 each.

2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and $250,000 paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board* before business can be commenced.

3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows:—On a paid-up capital stock of $1,000,000 or less, stock on which $3,000 has been paid up; on a paid-up capital stock of over $1,000,000 and not over $3,000,000, stock on which $4,000 has been paid up; and on a paid-up capital of over $3,000,000, stock on which $5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.

4. The capital stock may be increased or reduced by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.

5. No dividends or bonus exceeding eight per cent per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least 30 per cent of its paid-up capital.

6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of $500 for each violation, hold not less than 40 per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion notes.

7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess.

8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge.

9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to 5 per cent on the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding twelve months. Such

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*The Treasury Board consists of the Minister of Finance and any five Ministers appointed from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

amounts are to form a fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at 6 per cent per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed.

10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par throughout Canada.*

11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes for $1, $2 or $4 each.

12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes.

13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security.

14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real estate for a longer period than seven years.

15. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than 7 per cent can be recoverable.

16. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting president and the manager, shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of $50 for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided in the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par.

17. No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association" or "banking institution," unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament.

825. The changes in the general features of the Banking Act, consequent upon its revision by Parliament in the session of 1890, are intended to operate to the advantage of the public in two directions: (a) by securing to the holders, at all times and in all parts of the Dominion, the face value of all notes of all banks of Canada, whether solvent or insolvent; (b) by securing

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*Previous to this provision a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on notes of banks of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, in which latter province the banks charged discounts on the notes of all eastern banks.

solidity in our banking institutions by compelling associations seeking bank charters to have, before they can obtain a charter, a capital of at least $250,000 paid up and deposited with the Government. In the case of solvent banks a uniform face value is secured through mutual agreement. In the case of insolvent banks, the notes are to be redeemed by means of a fund called the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, obtained by the deposit (drawing 3 per cent interest) of 5 per cent of the average bank note circulation, with the Government. From this the insolvent banks pay their notes with 6 per cent interest until notice of liquidation is published.

The amount held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund on the 30th June, 1893, was $942,879.

826. There were thirty-nine banks making returns to the Government on 1st January, 1893. Ten had headquarters in Ontario, fourteen in Quebec, eight in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, two in Prince Edward Island, and one each in Manitoba and British Columbia.

827. The feature of banking in Canada is the branches. Mr. Walker, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in a brochure on the Canadian system of banking remarks: "In a country where the money accumulated each year by the people's savings does not exceed the money required for new business ventures it is plain that the system of banking which most completely gathers up these savings and places them at the disposal of the borrowers, is the best. It is to be remembered that this involves the savings of one slow-going community being applied to another community where the enterprise is out of proportion to the money at command in that locality. Now, in Canada with its great banks with thirty and forty branches, we see the deposits of the saving classes applied directly to the country's new enterprises in a manner nearly perfect. The Bank of Montreal borrows money from depositors at Halifax and many points in the Maritime Provinces, where the savings largely exceed the new enterprises and it lends money in Vancouver or in the North-west, where the new enterprises far exceed the people's savings. In what other country is such a splendid development of banking to be seen as that involved in transferring the idle money of the Atlantic towns and cities to the new centres of enterprise on the Pacific? My own bank,* in the same manner, gathers deposits in the quiet, unenterprising parts of Ontario

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*Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

and lends the money in the enterprising localities, the whole result being that thirty-eight business centres, in no case having an exact equilibrium of deposits and loans, are able to balance the excess or deficiency of capital, economising every dollar, the depositor obtaining a large rate of interest and the borrower obtaining money at a lower rate than borrowers in any of the other colonies of Great Britain, and at a lower rate than in the United States, except in the very great cities in the East. So perfectly is this distribution of capital made that as between the highest class borrowers in Montreal or Toronto and the ordinary merchant in the North-west the difference in interest paid is not more than 2 per cent."

828. The following table gives the yearly average paid-up capital, assets, liabilities and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government as required by the Bank Act. These averages are made up from the twelve monthly returns sent by all the banks to the Government during the calendar year. This is thought to be better than the plan previously adopted of taking the returns for the month of June in each year :—

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868--1893.

Year	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit.	Total of Discounts to the People.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868..	30,507,447	9,350,646	33,653,594	52,299,050	45,144,854	79,860,976
1869..	30,782,637	9,539,511	40,028,090	56,433,953	50,940,226	86.283,693
1870..	33,031,249	15,149,031	48,763,205	66,276,961	65,685,870	103,197,103
1871..	37,095,340	20,914,637	56,287,391	84,799,841	80,250,974	125,273,631
1872..	45,190,085	25,296,454	61,481,452	106,744,665	90,864,688	148,862,445
1873..	54,690,561	27,165,878	65,426,042	119,274,317	98,982,668	166,056,595
1874..	60,388,340	27,904,963	77,113,754	131,680,111	116,412,392	187,921,031
1875..	64,452,846	23,035,639	74,642,446	136,029,307	104,609,356	186,255,330
1876..	66,804,398	21,245,935	72,852,686	127,621,577	99,614,014	183,499,801
1877..	65,206,009	20,704,338	74,166,287	125,681,658	99,810,731	181,019,194
1878..	63,682,863	20,475,586	70,856,253	119,682,659	95,538,831	175,450,274
1879..	62,737,276	19,486,103	73,151,425	113,485,108	96,760,113	173.548,490
1880..	60,052,117	22,529,623	85,303,814	102,166,115	111,838,941	184,276,190
1881..	59,534,977	28,516,692	94,346,481	116,953,497	127,176,249	200,613,879
1882..	59,799,644	33,582,080	110,133,124	140,077,194	149,777,214	227,426,835
1883..	61,390,118	33,283,302	107,648,383	143,944,957	145,938,095	228,084,650
1884..	61,579,021	30,449,410	102,398,228	130,490,053	137,493,917	219,998,642
1885..	61,711,566	30,720,762	104,014,660	126,827,792	138,762,695	219,147,080
1886..	61,662,093	31,030,499	111,449,365	132,833,313	146,954,260	228,061,872
1887..	60.860,561	32,478,118	112,656,985	139,753,755	149,704,402	230,393,072
1888..	60,345,035	32,205,259	125,136,473	141,002,373	163,990,797	243,504,164
1889..	60,229,752	32,207,144	134,650,732	149,958,980	173,029,602	253,789,803
1890..	59,974,902	32,834,511	135,548,704	153,301,335	173,207,587	254,546,329
1891..	60,700,697	33,061,042	148,396,968	171,082,677	187,332,325	269,307.032
1892..	61,626,311	33,788,679	166,668,471	193,455,883	208,062,169	291,635,251
1893..	62,009,346	33,811,925	174,776,722	205,623,042	217,195,975	302,696,715

829. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

LIABILITIES.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$
Capital paid up	60,742,366	61,512,630	61,954,314
Circulation	31,379,886	32,614,699	33,483,413
Deposits—			
Payable on demand	64,527,893	72,681,986	64,975,445
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	84,903,680	95,331,100	105,841,988
Made by other banks	2,489,453	3,143,967	2,503,558
Balances due other banks or agencies	4,774,209	5,103,355	7,719,249
Other liabilities	262,383	486,904	5,143,345
Total liabilities	188,337,504	209,362,011	219,666,996
ASSETS.			
Specie and Dominion notes	17,408,495	17,926,410	18,547,669
Deposits with Government for security of note circulation	....	998,897	1,761,259
Notes of and cheques on other banks	7,270,398	8,661,927	7,333,408
Due from agencies and other banks	20,951,986	21,031,350	18,919,048
Dominion debentures or stocks	2,482,766	3,053,549	3,191,492
Other Government, municipal and public securities	6,605,086	15,492,428	14,787,248
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	2,672,988	2,967,295	1,751,116
Call loans on bonds, stocks, &c.	16,309,409	15,550,797	14,880,373
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	777,192	4,006,102	3,825,210
Current loans	183,452,000	192,498,571	208,793,415
Debts overdue	2,841,073	2,185,009	2,326,010
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks	1,817,247	1,916,278	1,723,746
Bank premises	4,303,362	4,549,757	4,877,593
Other assets	2,509,151	1,215,647	1,649,093
Total assets	269,491,153	292,054,017	304,363,580

830. The amount due to Canadian banks from agencies and banks outside of Canada in the three years, 1891, 1892, and 1893 (30th June), was :—

	1891	1892	1893
Total due to Canadian Banks	$20,951,986	$21,031,350	$18,919,048
Amount due by " "	4,774,209	5,103,355	4,962,104
Net amount due to " " from Agencies in U. K. & foreign countries.....	16,177,777	15,927,995	13,956,944

It is evident from the reduction in the amount that the banks of Canada had taken measures in 1893 to have their assets well in hand.

831. Taking specie and Dominion notes held by the banks the comparison for three years is :—

	1891	1892	1893
Specie.....	$ 6,673,974	$ 6,536,818	$ 6,412,342
Dominion notes............	10,734,521	11,389,592	12,135,327
Total.....	17,408,495	17,926,410	18,547,669

832. The financial condition of the United States during the last six months of 1893 caused greater care to be taken by the banks of Canada. The result is seen in the strengthening of their holdings, as below :—

Year.	Specie.	Dom. Notes.	Total.
1893	$	$	$
July.	6,597,642	12,607,562	19,205,204
August.........	7,706,937	12,749,809	20,456,746
September........	7,316,292	12,898,359	20,214,651
October	7,279,292	13,309,643	20,588,935
November	7,589,418	13,041,516	20,630,934
December	7,691,331	13,287,292	20,978,623
1894			
March	7,484,284	13,644,002	21,128,286
1893			
March	6,162,891	11,694,584	17,857,475

833. During the twelve months intervening between March 31st, 1893, and March 31st, 1894, the holdings of specie were increased by $1,321,393, and of Dominion notes by $1,949,418, or together, $3,270,811.

834. During the same period the Dominion Government strengthened its position as the following statement shows :—

—	1893.	1894.
	$	$
Specie held by the Asst. Receivers General on 31st March	5,550,381	7,624,382
Guaranteed sterling debentures	1,946,667	1,946,667
Total held	7,497,048	9,571,049
Guaranteed debentures to be held under Cap. 31, Rev. Stat. Canada	1,758,771	1,954,810
Specie to be held under Cap. 31, R.S.C.	2,638,157	2,932,215
Total required to be held by law	4,396,928	4,887,025
Excess of specie and guaranteed debentures beyond the requirements of the statute	3,100,120	4,684,024
Unguaranteed debentures held	15,000,000	15,000,000
Unguaranteed debentures to be held under statute	13,190,784	14,661,073

835. By applying the test of circulation, it is seen that the year 1893 had the highest average of any year since Confederation. By five-year periods the average circulation is as follows :—

1869-73, average of 5 years	$19,613,142
1874-78 " "	22,673,300
1879-83 " "	27,479,560
1884-88 " "	31,377,000
1889-93 " "	33,140,600

836. The circulation of Dominion Government notes of $20 and under, being the denominations which circulate among the people, average as under :—

1874-78, average of 5 years	$3,712,894
1879-83 " "	4,928,216
1884-88 " "	6,358,407
1889-93 " "	7,097,000

837. It is thus shown that the business of the country required in 1889-93, $40,237,600, against $26,386,194 in 1874-78.

It must be remembered that the employment of cheques in settling accounts is constantly on the increase, so that the increase of over 50 per cent in the note circulation does not represent the total increase which has taken place in the internal trade and traffic of the country.

838. The highest circulation of bank notes in any one day during 1893 was in November, when the returns show that $37,834,627 were outside of the banks. This amount was twice exceeded in 1892—in November, when the maximum of $39,318,218 was reached, and in October, when the figures were $39,024,285. It was also exceeded in November, 1891, when the highest circulation of that year was $38,553,546.

839. During the last quarter of 1893 the financial difficulties of the United States affected business in Canada to some extent. The degree of the influence exerted may be measured by the following comparative table :—

NOTES OF CHARTERED BANKS IN CIRCULATION.

——	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
January	30,879,961	31,662,099	32,705,400	32,831,747
February	30,627,074	31,925,749	32,711,015	32,978,840
March	31,704,281	33,020,661	32,483,965	33,430,883
April	30,671,938	30,904,096	31,496,369	32,633,073
May	30,831,914	30,917,215	31,383,218	31,927,342
June	32,059,178	31,379,886	32,614,699	33,483,413
July	31,167,628	30,579,968	32,488,718	33,573,468
August	32,718,363	32,012,196	32,646,187	33,308,967
September	35,522,319	34,083,051	34,927,615	35,128,926
October	36,480,649	37,182,768	38,68[illegible],429	36,906,941
November	36,344,546	37,430,690	37,124,505	35,120,561
December	35,006,274	35,634,129	36,194,023	34,418,936
Total	394,014,125	396,732,508	405,464,143	405,743,097
Annual average	32,834,510	33,061,042	33,788,678	33,811,925

840. The drop took place in the December quarter—the average in that quarter for 1893 being $35,482,146, as against $37,335,652 in the December quarter of 1892, $36,749,195, in the corresponding period of 1891, and $35,943,823 in 1890. Practically, therefore, the business of the December quarter of 1893 was put back to the condition that existed in 1890.

841. The people's deposits in the chartered banks by five-year periods are :—

1869-73, average of 5 years	$ 54,397,236
1874-78 " "	73,926,285
1879-83 " "	94,116,645
1884-88 " "	111,131,142
1889-93 " "	152,008,320

There has been a large and steady growth of deposits in the chartered banks.

842. The discounts given by the chartered banks by five-year periods are :—

1869-73, average of 5 years	$ 86,705,827
1874-78 " "	128,139,062
1879-83 " "	123,325,374
1884-88 " "	134,181,457
1889-93 " "	174,684,383

843. The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to assets in each year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion of liabilities has been steadily increasing, and that in 1893 it was higher than in any other year :—

PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS, 1868-1893.

Year.	Percentage.	Year.	Percentage.
1868	56·55	1881	63·39
1869	59·04	1882	65·86
1870	63·65	1883	63·98
1871	64·06	1884	62·50
1872	61·04	1885	63·32
1873	56·60	1886	64·44
1874	61·95	1887	64·98
1875	56·17	1888	67·35
1876	54·29	1889	68·18
1877	55·14	1890	68·05
1878	54·45	1891	69·56
1879	55·75	1892	71·34
1880	60·69	1893	71·75

844. The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and Provincial, to the total deposits on 30th June, in the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 was 5·54 per cent, 4·48 per cent, 4·13 per cent, and 4·15 per cent respectively.

845. The specie held by the banks and the Government in March, 1894, exceeded the amount held by the two in March, 1893, by $3,395,394, or nearly 30 per cent more.

846. A comparative statement showing the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1880, and 1893 is given below. The figures for 1892 are included, for comparison with 1893 :—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

ITEMS.	1868.	1880.	1892.	1893.
Liabilities.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Notes in circulation.	18·99	18·28	15·60	15·24
Deposits...........	75·03	76·97	81·75	82·17
Assets.				
Specie and Dominion notes.....	11·40	9·78	6·13	6·09
Debts due to the banks.........	78·84	63·78	81·32	82·56
Notes of, and cheques on other banks....	2·94	1·85	2·96	2·41
Balances due from other banks..........	4·66	18·70	7·20	6·27

847. Amount of reserve held by the banks according to monthly bank statements since 1883, when the amendment to the Bank Act requiring them was passed :—

MONTHS.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January...	....	17,512,718	18,259,129	17,795,766	17,895,141	17,798,814
February ..	....	17,562,718	18,264,129	17,820,141	18,047,296	17,951,215
March.	....	17,567,718	18,323,100	17,830,141	18,070,296	17,966,215
April..	....	17,989,129	18,373,100	17,870,141	18,120,296	18,041,215
May....	17,718,052	18,194,129	17,374,433	18,125,141	18,610,296	18,686,215
June.	17,492,718	18,379,129	17,512,433	17,690,141	17,600,296	18,736,215
July....	17,492,718	18,379,129	17,509,433	17,690,141	17,600,296	18,741,215
August	17,492,718	18,379,129	17,709,433	17,690,141	17,653,814	18,765,565
September..	17,567,718	18,479,129	17,784,433	17,690,141	17,728,814	18,790,565
October ...	17,615,724	18,479,129	17,784,433	17,815,141	17,678,814	18,890,565
November..	17,365,724	18,529,129	17,858,766	17,865,141	17,683,814	18,940,565
December..	17,457,718	18,339,129	17,803,766	17,930,141	17,793,814	19,050,565
Total.....	140,203,090	217,790,315	214,556,588	213,812,317	214,482,987	222,358,929
Average .	17,525,386	18,149,193	17,879,716	17,817,693	17,873,582	18,529,911

BANKS—*Con.*

	[illegible]	1862.	1893.	1894
	$	$	$	$
[illegible]	[illegible]	23,728,254	25,131,057	26,580,282
[illegible]	[illegible]	23,947,508	25,263,960	26,655,064
[illegible]	[illegible]	23,964,849	25,274,165	26,655,036
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,025,291	25,359,982	26,712,002
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,599,046	25,981,362	27,127,008
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,662,336	26,007,668	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,756,731	26,031,245	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,772,564	26,062,576	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,826,594	26,131,999	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,832,474	26,135,348	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,938,252	26,213,861	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	25,086,615	26,459,815	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	294,140,514	310,053,038	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,511,709	25,837,753	......

[illegible] gives the overdue notes and debts in [illegible] being to total amount borrowed

[illegible]	October	31,	1884,	$3.57	per $ [illegible]
	"		1885,	2.45	"
	"		1886,	1.63	"
	"		1887,	1.61	"
	"		1888,	1.54	"
	"		1889,	1.28	"
	"		1890,	1.26	"
	"		1891,	1.24	"
	"		1892,	1.14	"
	"		1893,	1.34	"

[illegible] was a year of much anxiety and distur[illegible] [illegible] so that money was scarce and dear [illegible] The average rate of discount was, therefore [illegible] as shown in the following table :—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.

YEAR.	Average rate of Discount.
1878	7½ per cent.
1885	7 do
1890	6½ do
1891	6 to 7 do
1892	6 to 7 do
1893	6 to 7½ do

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, in which place, as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent lower than they are in country towns; and, moreover, in cities, rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of the customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries, of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional 1 per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as often as not no distinction is made.

850. The rates of sterling exchange fluctuate, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to present any figures representing an exactly correct average, but the figures in the following table may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named. The same causes as those influencing the rates of discount affected the rates for sterling exchange which fluctuated greatly during the latter part of the summer; thus 60-day bills were as high as 9⅝ in February, and as low as 7⅝ in August. Demand was 10¼ in May, and 8⅝ in August:—

AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

Year.	60 Days.	Year.	Demand.
1878	8¾	1878	9⅝
1885	9	1885	9 9/16
1890	8⅞	1890	9⅜
1891	8⅛	1891	9 7/16
1892	9¼-9 5/16	1892	9⅝-9 1/16
1893	8⅝-8¾	1893	9⅜-9½

The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, were kindly supplied by a leading banking authority in Montreal.

851. The following table, condensed from the Montreal "Journal of Commerce," gives the highest and lowest quotations for the stocks of the banks in the years mentioned :—

——		1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Montreal	H.	195	169	207	234	229	237	237
	L.	179	134½	187	214½	215	217	205
Ontario	H.	113	103	111½	136	119¾	147	135
	L.	101	70	102	107	107	110	100
Merchants	H.	118	119¾	119½	147	153½	166½	160
	L.	90	84	109	138	140	147½	140
Molsons	H.	117	108	125	166	170	180	175
	L.	101	76	110½	152	154	160	150
Toronto	H.	199	144	190	225	230	256	258
	L.	117	121½	176½	211	210	220	230
Commerce	H.	138	143½	131¼	131	135½	146	140
	L.	118	114½	116¼	122	123¾	133	130
Standard	H.	...	......	120½	147½	170	172½	170
	L.	...	......	111½	138½	145	161	158½
Du Peuple	H.	112	95	80	104½	100	110	121½
	L.	92	85	40	95	90	97¾	108½
Ville Marie	H.	103	100	83	100	100¼	100	90
	L.	86	95	80	95	90	50	80
Eastern Townships	H.	125	117½	110	137½	140	142	140
	L.	100	98	104	130	134¼	123	133
Quebec	H.	116	105	97¼	125¼	121½	130	130
	L.	107	95	97¼	118	116½	118	116
Union of Canada	H.	106	101	60¾	97	91	101¾	109
	L.	83	69	40	90	85	88	100
Hamilton	H.	95	107	121	160	177	179	166
	L.	90	......	121	151½	150	161	152
Dominion	H.	120	141½	204	233¾	249	273	284
	L.	111	116	185½	223½	225½	......	259
British North America	H.	152	114¾	118	160	158	167	156
	L.	146	97	118	150	150¼	140	148
Nationale	H.	115	99½	60	80	80	94½	100
	L.	105	72	50	80	80	80	90
Jacques Cartier	H.	107	100	72	101	104	125½	136½
	L.	15	59	55	88½	94	105	110
Imperial	H.	106	122	129½	158	191	194	192
	L.	100	95	114½	147	150½	181	170
Hochelaga	H.	...	......	79	104	117½	128	135
	L.	...	......	70½	94	101	113½	116½

852. The following table shows the comparative position of the chartered banks of Canada in June, 1893, in percentages on their capital :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA, JUNE, 1893, IN PERCENTAGES ON CAPITAL.

Name of Bank.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Profits.	Dividends
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
British Columbia	44	28	151	14·85	6·
British North America	27	24	192	7·60	7·5
Commerce	18	46	293	8·94	7·0
Dominion	96	67	657	14·33	10·0
Halifax Banking Co.	42	96	405	16·82	6·0
Hamilton	52	81	394	7·53	8·0
Hochelaga	32	82	439	11·85	7·0
Imperial	56	73	420	12·42	8·0
Jacques Cartier	43	83	517	17·86	7·0
Merchants' Montreal	48	47	169	10·07	7·0
Merchants', Halifax	46	92	407	16·40	6·0
Merchants', P.E.I.	20	50	72	8·32	8·0
Molson's	57	81	456	14·03	8·0
Montreal	50	42	240	11·04	10·0
Nationale	2	80	195	7·83	6·0
New Brunswick	105	95	356	15·67	12·0
Nova Scotia	70	81	439	17·91	8·0
Ontario	23	65	375	8·68	7·0
Ottawa	53	64	281	13·91	8·0
People's, Halifax	19	74	195	11·67	6·0
People's, N.B.	58	73	121	*	8·0
Peuple	46	62	443	12·93	6·0
Quebec	22	27	254	7·55	7·0
St. Hyacinthe	8	70	250	*	6·0
St. Jean	*	23	30	*	*
St. Stephen's	22	51	106	7·00	6·0
Standard	55	65	499	*	8·0
Summerside	11	84	101	10·75	6·0
Toronto	90	74	434	14·25	10·0
Townships	43	57	188	9·04	7·0
Traders'	12	97	527	9·27	6·0
Union	21	83	374	8·00	6·0
Union, Halifax	24	57	216	10·00	6·0
Ville Marie	*	61	160	6·84	6·0
Western	24	80	344	9·75	7·0
Windsor	31	34	129	9·90	6·0
Yarmouth	20	33	223	6·13	6·0
Yarmouth Exchange	12	24	70	*	6·0

853. Clearing-houses were established : in Halifax, in 1887 ; in Montreal, in 1889 ; in Toronto, in 1891 ; in Hamilton, in 1891, and in Winnipeg, in 1893.

[illegible]	1892.	1893.
[illegible]	590,043,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	59,136,983	[illegible]
	326,047,404	[illegible]
	38,303,289	[illegible]
	....	[illegible]

[illegible] not avail itself of the clearing

[illegible] four years' record show the [illegible] $580,644,256 ; 1892, $649- [illegible] 1893 shows a decrease equal [illegible] 1892, but a gain of 8·3 per cent [illegible] per cent compared with 1890.

[illegible] Halifax, Toronto, and Hamil- [illegible] of 3·68 per cent compared with

[illegible] measure of the effects produced on [illegible] financial cyclone which struck the

[illegible] cities during four years gives the

[illegible]	1892.	1891.	[illegible]
[illegible]	36,662,469,201	33,749,322,211	[illegible]
[illegible]	5,135,771,186	4,753,840,087	[illegible]
[illegible]	5,105,389,710	4,456,885,230	[illegible]
[illegible]	3,810,293,293	3,296,852,835	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,231,641,451	1,139,599,575	[illegible]
[illegible]	815,368,724	892,426,712	[illegible]
[illegible]	771,850,961	735,714,347	[illegible]
[illegible]	759,533,034	679,062,255	[illegible]
[illegible]	750,789,400	668,216,750	[illegible]
[illegible]	590,043,000	516,042,400	[illegible]
[illegible]	511,624,497	514,807,407	[illegible]
[illegible]	508,199,283	492,207,771	[illegible]

857. Montreal ranks tenth among the cities which position she has held for three years; in 1890 she was twelfth. In 1892 Montreal increased the bank-clearings by 14½ per cent over 1891. New York and Chicago increased 8 per cent each, Boston and Philadelphia each increased 15 per cent, and St. Louis 8 per cent. The reverses of 1893 told severely upon the business of the cities of the United States, so that while Montreal's clearings decreased 3·6 per cent, New York's decrease was 14·7, Boston's 10·3, Philadelphia's 10·6, Baltimore's 13·4, San Francisco's 9·4, Cincinnati's 14·4, and even Chicago with the adventitious aid of the World's Fair experienced a reduction of bank clearings equal to 8·9 per cent, or considerably more than the decrease of Montreal.

858. The English clearing-houses also encountered a decline—in the case of the London clearing-house from $31,543,601,733 in 1892 to $31,526,329,933 in 1893, or 0·05 per cent, and in the case of Manchester, from $745,838,479 to $742,974,105, or 0·38 per cent.

859. The following table is a full statement, week by week, of the clearing-house returns of the several cities of Canada having clearing-houses. In the case of Toronto, the Bank of Toronto is not included for reasons already stated:—

1893. WEEK ENDING	Montreal	Toronto.	Halifax.	Hamilton.	Winnipeg.
	$	$	$	$	$
Jan. 5	10,733,451	8,521,234	1,301,499	918,571	....
" 12	13,414,187	7,629,421	1,285,680	809,936	....
" 19	12,974,010	7,244,684	1,126,250	752,230	....
" 26	10,727,108	5,755,541	1,066,980	693,326	....
Feb. 2	9,704,234	5,434,231	1,078,139	650,952	....
" 9	11,754,792	6,242,208	1,138,316	794,743	....
" 16	10,380,419	6,091,867	858,153	728,306	....
" 23	12,718,926	5,514,920	953,816	669,035	....
Mar. 2	11,746,799	5,759,053	1,089,884	777,741	....
" 9	12,147,087	6,791,265	1,271,099	821,276	....
" 16	11,858,608	6,435,397	1,017,393	671,501	....
" 23	12,772,836	5,919,985	948,744	638,540	....
" 30	10,513,145	5,277,829	711,869	597,992	....
April 6	8,393,933	6,193,583	958,284	699,534	....
" 13	11,383,506	7,176,273	1,502,063	839,933	....
" 20	10,635,606	6,267,281	1,200,154	810,141	....
" 27	8,884,410	5,507,021	942,961	608,278	....
May 4	9,674,559	6,187,358	1,060,832	727,742	....
" 11	11,374,410	6,155,705	1,164,612	832,609	....
" 18	11,945,080	5,407,840	1,298,952	716,390	....
" 25	10,573,406	7,211,136	945,359	792,634	....
June 1	10,757,442	5,627,131	1,059,262	758,586	....

1893 Week Ending	Montreal.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Hamilton.	Winnipeg.
	$	$	$	$	$
May 8	11,895,829	6,519,052	1,213,391	815,962	....
" 15	10,622,918	6,098,346	1,030,743	717,816	....
" 22	10,656,099	5,802,763	943,322	721,431	....
" 29	10,653,483	5,388,309	1,254,782	690,523	....
July 6	11,355,222	7,900,509	1,617,297	878,891	....
" 13	11,592,879	6,186,473	1,502,529	779,735	....
" 20	11,497,221	6,134,587	1,203,975	779,306	....
" 27	10,575,290	5,331,746	1,136,247	696,307	....
Aug. 3	12,827,662	5,464,509	1,144,310	547,169	....
" 10	12,296,021	6,068,571	1,390,939	715,297	....
" 17	10,079,266	4,717,234	1,223,634	565,017	....
" 24	9,851,370	4,522,714	1,202,282	552,187	....
" 31	8,339,173	4,040,117	931,563	534,332	....
Sept. 7	10,831,686	6,104,578	1,201,426	718,660	....
" 14	10,422,418	5,970,621	1,182,706	741,135	....
" 21	10,790,735	5,366,059	1,139,949	772,660	....
" 28	10,744,176	5,255,238	1,150,235	629,763	....
Oct. 5	11,462,253	6,033,031	1,193,270	812,990	....
" 12	11,222,982	6,149,862	1,182,710	766,350	....
" 19	10,957,115	6,037,857	1,154,308	803,369	....
" 26	10,907,266	5,565,412	1,275,934	645,989	....
Nov. 2	9,099,031	5,243,635	1,064,442	666,143	....
" 9	12,292,151	7,072,666	1,300,279	894,767	....
" 16	11,986,028	5,824,828	1,290,780	745,677	....
" 23	9,302,788	4,841,659	937,098	509,039	....
" 30	10,814,994	6,391,043	1,201,233	672 763	....
Dec. 7	12,764,244	6,666,832	1,295,147	977,841	1,549,298
" 14	9,931,303	5,946,557	1,079,221	742,081	1,221,449
" 21	10,354,448	5,394,399	2,159,896	654,430	1,210,584
" 28	8,656,508	5,171,342	983,649	548,397	992,966

860. The Dominion was not provided with an Insolvency Act until 1875—the provinces supplying, in part, the needed machinery. In 1875 an Act was passed applying to the whole country. It remained in force till 1880, in the session of which year it was repealed. Since that date there has been no general statute. A bill dealing with the subject was introduced in the Senate in the session of 1894 and passed by that body and sent to the House of Commons.

861. According to returns for the year 1876 (the first year after the passing of the first general Act) there were 1,588 insolvents with liabilities of $31,346,154, and assets $4,980,658.

These were distributed by provinces as follows :—

Provinces.	No. of Insolvents	Liabilities.	Assets.
		$	$
Ontario	797	9,936,971	1,927,229
Quebec	581	16,399,199	2,480,451
New Brunswick	59	3,317,478	214,876
Nova Scotia	141	1,613,987	339,470
Manitoba	7	71,466	17,649
British Columbia	3	7,053	983
Prince Edward Island	....	....	....
Total	1,588	31,346,154	4,980,658

862. No official returns of insolvency having been provided since 1880, the only source of information are the mercantile agencies of Bradstreet and Dun & Co. The latter organization did not provide details by provinces for 1893. Bradstreet's, however, gives the following :—

Provinces.	No. of Insolvents	Liabilities.	Assets.
		$	$
Ontario	752	6,709,822	3,049,276
Quebec	599	4,595,805	1,832,641
New Brunswick	85	823,986	420,280
Nova Scotia	128	945,925	478,573
Manitoba	69	722,613	403,810
British Columbia	82	687,650	413,750
Prince Edward Island	22	126,300	57,840
North-west Territories	29	150,473	54,862
Total	1,766	14,762,574	6,711,032

863. Comparison shows that in 1876 the liabilities per insolvent averaged $19,740, against $8,400 per insolvent in 1893, and that the assets in 1876 were 15·9 per cent of the liabilities, and in 1893, 45·5 per cent.

864. During 1893, the United States suffered from a financial cyclone, and it was to be expected that Canada would suffer to a more or less extent in sympathy with a neighbour with whom her business relations are intimate.

865. In the year 1893 the commercial, industrial and financial business failures in the United States (not including 240 banks and financial institutions which were compelled to suspend because, while their assets were greater than their liabilities, they

could not realize promptly enough to liquidate their total indebtedness) amounted to 15,560 with liabilities of $402,427,818 and assets of $262,415,851. The increase over 1892 was: failures, 5,290, or 51·5 per cent; liabilities, $293,832,585, or 270·5 per cent. The assets were in 1893, 65 per cent of the liabilities, and in 1892 they were 50 per cent.

866. In Canada in 1893 the increase over 1892 in the number of insolvents was 87, or 5·2 per cent; and in liabilities, $3,196,364, or 27·05 per cent. Assets were 45·5 per cent of the liabilities in 1893, and in 1892, 41·7 per cent.

867. The failure in Manitoba of the Commercial Bank increased the liabilities considerably without increasing the number of insolvents.

868. It is evident that Canada was scarcely affected at all by the condition of affairs in the United States.

869. The following table gives the amount of failures in the United States and Canada (including Newfoundland) and the proportion Canada's failures (in amount) bear to those of the United States.

FAILURES.

YEAR.	In Canada.	In United States.	Proportion Canada to United States.
	$	$	
1873	12,334,000	228,499,000	5·40
1874	7,696,000	153,239,000	5·00
1875	28,843,000	201,060,000	14·30
1876	25,517,000	191,117,000	13·40
1877	25,523,000	190,669,000	13·40
1878	23,908,000	238,383,132	10·20
1879	29,347,000	98,149,053	30·00
1880	7,988,000	65,752,000	12·20
1881	5,751,000	81,155,932	7·07
1882	8,578,000	102,000,000	8·40
1883	15,872,000	172,874,172	9·20
1884	18,939,000	226,343,472	8·40
1885	8,743,000	124,220,321	7·04
1886	10,387,000	114,644,119	9·01
1887	17,054,000	167,560,944	10·1
1888	15,478,242	123,829,973	12·5
1889	13,147,910	140,359,490	9·4
1890	12,482,000	175,032,836	7·1
1891	14,884,000	193,178,000	7·7
1892	11,603,210	108,595,233	10·7
1893	15,690,404	402,427,818	3·9

870. The above returns are taken from Bradstreet's. It will be noticed that the returns for 1876 differ from that prepared for the Depression Committee of the House of Commons of Canada, already quoted. They also differ from the returns published in the Sessional Paper No. 113 of 1880. But these latter are admittedly incomplete.

871. The returns provided by Dun & Co. differ from those of Bradstreet's, probably caused by different modes of collecting particulars and of deciding what are failures.

872. The following gives the two sets of figures, both including Newfoundland :—

Year.	Bradstreet's.		Dun & Co.	
	No.	Value of Liabilities.	No.	Value of Liabilities.
		$		$
1885	1,280	9,210,334	1,247	8,743,000
1886	1,186	11,240,025	1,233	10,171,000
1887	1,315	17,054,000	1,366	16 070,595
1888	1,730	15,498,242	1,667	13,974,787
1889	1,616	13,147,910	1,747	14,528,884
1890	1,626	12,482,000	1,847	18,000,000
1891	1,846	14,884,000	1,861	16,723,939
1892	1,682	11,603,210	1,680	13,703,000
1893	1,781	15,690,404	1,344	12,689,794

873. The totals of Dun & Co. for the period 1885-1893 are $124,604,999, and those of Bradstreet's are $120,810,125.

874. According to Dun & Co. 62·4 per cent of the failures in Canada in 1893 were manufacturing firms, 36·3 trading, and 1·3 "other," the assets of the manufacturing class being 62·1 per cent of these liabilities, and those of the trading class being 65 per cent ; "others" being 47·1 per cent.

875. According to Bradstreet, from data collected during three years, the causes of failures are as under :—

——		Canada.	United States.
		p. c.	p. c.
Due to incompetence	3 years' average.	13·2	17·9
" inexperience	"	2·7	5·2
" lack of capital	"	62·5	36·5
" unwise credits	"	1·9	4·3
" speculation (outside)	"	1·6	3·4
" neglect of business	"	2·1	3·2
" extravagance	"	0·4	1·8
" fraudulent disposition	"	3·7	7·1
" disasters*	"	8·3	16·1
" failures of others	"	2·1	2·2
" undue competition	"	1·2	1·9

* Flood, fire, crop failure and commercial crisis.

876. Lack of capital is responsible for a greater proportion of failures in Canada than in the United States. In every other particular the failures in Canada bear a smaller proportion to the whole than in the United States.

877. The Post Office Act, which provides for the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than $1, and must not exceed $300 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed $1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are now distributed in the several provinces as follows :—Ontario, 420; Quebec, 115; Nova Scotia, 44; New Brunswick, 30; Manitoba, 22; British Columbia, 15; Prince

Edward Island, 7; and the Territories, 20; making a total of 673.

878. Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia. In these deposits are allowed to the extent of $1,000. The number of offices under this system is 39, viz.: 24 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba, and 1 in British Columbia. On the 30th June, 1893, there were 55,039 depositors with $17,696,464 on deposit. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department, as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant. One transfer was made during 1893—in New Brunswick.

879. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks was formerly 4 per cent, but is now 3½ per cent, the reduced rate having come into operation on the 1st of October, 1889.

880. The post office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened. At the close of the three months ended June 30th, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was $204,589. On the 30th June, 1893, there were 673 offices open, 114,275 depositors, and the total amount on deposit was $24,153,194. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last fourteen years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $3,105,190. The average amount to the credit of each account was $211.36.

881. In addition to the above there are special savings banks, chiefly the Caisse d'Economie of Quebec and the Montreal City and District Savings Banks. The chartered banks also have savings branches, but the amounts on deposits in these branches are not separated from the general business and other deposits in the returns to the Government.

882. The following table gives the deposits with the Government in the two branches under Government control, and the deposits in the special savings banks, but does not include deposits in the chartered banks and in the loan companies and building societies:—

DEPOSITS WITH THE UNDERMENTIONED SAVINGS BANKS.

Year ended 30th June.	Post Office Savings Banks	Other Government Savings Banks	Special Savings Banks	Totals.
	$	$	$	$
1868	204,589	1,683,219	3,369,799	5,057,607
1869	856,814	1,694,525	3,960,818	6,412,157
1870	1,588,849	1,822,570	5,369,103	8,780,522
1871	2,497,260	2,072,037	5,766,712	10,336,009
1872	3,096,500	2,154,233	5,557,126	10,807,859
1873	3,207,052	2,958,170	6,768,662	12,933,884
1874	3,204,965	4,005,296	6,811,009	14,021,270
1875	2,926,090	4,245,091	6,611,416	13,782,579
1876	2,740,952	4,303,166	6,519,229	13,563,347
1877	2,639,937	4,830,694	6,054,456	13,525,087
1878	2,754,484	5,742,529	5,631,172	14,128,185
1879	3,105,191	6,102,492	5,494,164	14,701,847
1880	3,945,669	7,107,287	6,681,025	17,733,981
1881	6,208,227	9,628,445	7,685,888	23,522,560
1882	9,473,661	12,295,001	8,658,435	30,427,096
1883	11,976,237	14,242,870	8,791,045	35,010,152
1884	13,245,553	15,971,983	8,851,142	38,068,679
1885	15,090,540	17,888,536	9,191,895	42,170,971
1886	17,159,372	20,014,442	9,177,132	46,350,946
1887	19,497,750	21,334,525	10,092,143	50,924,418
1888	20,689,033	20,682,025	10,475,292	51,846,350
1889	23,011,423	19,944,934	10,761,061	53,717,419
1890*	21,990,653	19,021,812	10,908,987	51,921,452
1891	21,738,648	17,661,378	10,982,232	50,382,258
1892	22,298,402	17,231,146	12,236,100	51,765,648
1893	24,153,194	17,696,464	12,823,836	54,673,494

* Rate of interest on deposits in post office and other Government savings banks reduced from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent.

883. The amount per head of the population was in 1871 $2.96; in 1881, $5.44, and in 1891, $10.42. In 1893 it was $11.02 per head.

884. The following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit and the proportion of that amount per head of the population on 30th June, 1893 :—

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1893.

Provinces.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to each Depositor.	Average Amount per head of population.
			$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	420	86,403	17,547,380	203 09	8 13
Quebec	115	16,914	4,107,160	242 82	2 70
Nova Scotia	44	4,978	1,126,547	226 30	2 49
New Brunswick	30	3,137	870,501	277 49	2 71
Manitoba	22	645	76,044	117 80	0 43
British Columbia	15	1,643	352,438	214 51	3 08
Prince Edward Island	7	76	9,063	119 25	0 08
The Territories	20	479	64.061	133 74	0 59
Totals for 1893	673	114,275	24,153,194	211 36	4 87
" 1892	642	110,805	22 298,401	201 24	4 55
" 1891	634	111,230	21,738,648	194 44	4 48
" 1890	494	112,321	21,990,653	195 78	4 59
" 1889	463	113,123	23,011,422	203 41	4 85
" 1888	433	101,693	20,689.032	203 44	4 41
GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS, 1893.					
Ontario	1	1,632	554,314	339 65	0 25
Nova Scotia	24	23,818	7,206,998	302 59	15 92
New Brunswick	10	16,372	6,300,305	384 82	19 61
Manitoba	1	3,726	691,639	185 62	3 89
British Columbia	1	3,009	696,092	231 33	6 07
Prince Edward Island	2	6,482	2,247,116	346 67	20 59
*Totals for 1893	39	55,039	17,696,464	321 53	3 56
" 1892	39	54,796	17,231,146	314 46	3 51
" 1891	40	56,149	17,661,378	314 54	3 64
" 1890	41	57,297	19,021,812	331 99	3 97
" 1889	44	58,114	19,944,934	343 20	4 21
" 1888	50	57,367	20,682,025	360 52	4 41
*Grand total Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined—					
1893	712	169,314	41,849,658	247 17	8 43
1892	681	165,601	39,529,547	238 70	8 06
1891	674	167,379	39,400,026	235 40	8 13
1890	535	169,618	41,012,465	241 80	8 56
1889	507	171,237	42,956,356	:50 86	9 06
1888	480	158,060	41,371,057	260 10	8 82

* The total population of Canada is used in working out the amounts per head.

885. The increase in the number of post office savings banks during the year was 31, distributed as follows :—Ontario, 16 ;

Quebec, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; New Brunswick, 2; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; the Territories, 5.

886. The number of depositors in the post office savings banks increased by 3,470, and the amount on deposit by $1,854,793. The average amount for each depositor increased by $10.12, and the average amount per head of the population by 32 cents.

The number of depositors in 1893 is the largest of any year in the history of these savings banks.

887. The other savings banks under Government management had an increase in number of depositors of 243; in the amount on deposit of $465,318, and in the average amount to each depositor of $7.07. 1893 is the first year since 1887 in which there has been an increase in the amount on deposit over the previous year. There were decreases in the number of depositors in Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba, and increases in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

888. New Brunswick has the largest average amount to each depositor of any province, both in the post office and the other Government savings banks.

889. As compared with 1892, the year 1893 shows for both kinds of Goverment savings banks an increase of $11.40 per depositor in the province of Ontario; $9.95 in the province of Quebec; of $26.43 in the province of New Brunswick; of $9.74 in Prince Edward Island; of $11.42 in the Territories. Nova Scotia has a decrease of $5.23, and Manitoba of $4.87 in the average amount to each depositor. The general average of the whole Dominion shows an increase of $8.47 per depositor.

890. The amount on deposit in the Government savings banks (postal and other) in 1893 and 1892 per head of the population by provinces is given in the next table:—

——	1893.	1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	8 38	7 78
*Quebec	2 70	2 52
Nova Scotia	18 41	18 19
New Brunswick	22 32	21 22
Manitoba	4 32	4 58
British Columbia	9 15	10 61
Prince Edward Island	20 67	19 61
*The Territories	0 59	0 65

* Post Office Savings Banks only

891. The balance of deposits is not now required (as it was formerly) to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion, and the amount of this floating capital which is at the disposal of the Government, necessarily fluctuates.

892. The following table gives particulars of savings banks in Australasia and Canada, and particulars of savings banks in some of the principal countries :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIA AND CANADA.

COLONIES.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	
			Per Depositor.	Per head of Population.
		$	$ cts.	$ cts.
New South Wales	143,826	23,021,616	160 06	20 58
Victoria	297,430	27,392,408	92 10	24 02
Queensland	45,885	8,112,028	176 90	20 64
South Australia	74,686	10,503,376	140 62	32 78
Western Australia	3,014	153,232	50 84	3 14
Tasmania	25,324	2,536,750	100 17	17 45
New Zealand	118,344	15,266,845	129 00	24 39
Australasia	708,569	86,986,255	122 77	20 64
Canada, 1892	165,601	39,529,547	238 70	8 06

SAVINGS BANKS IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF H WORLD IN 1890-91.

COUNTRIES.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.	AVERAGE AMOUNT	
			Per depositor.	Per head of population.
		$	$ cts.	$ cts.
United Kingdom	5,800.473	526,220,208	90 76	13 92
Sweden	1,010,794	66,473,800	65 76	13 89
Norway	452,736	50,438,133	111 41	25 20
Holland	499,445	29,102,666	58 27	6 30
Prussia	5,029,174	703,048,400	139 79	23 47
Belgium	598,675	50,657,133	84 62	8 25
Switzerland	802,697	115,578,467	143 99	39 61
Italy	3,508,565	336,719,075	95 97	11 10
France	5,097,000	450,444,067	88 37	11 75
United States	4,021,523	1,445,010,667	359 32	23 07

893. The number of depositors in Australasia is very much larger than in Canada, and the amount on deposit is more than as much again, but the rates of interest allowed are generally higher, only one colony, Tasmania, paying as low as 3½ per cent, while in four colonies as much as 5 per cent is paid on some deposits.

894. The next table gives particulars of the transactions of the post office and Government savings banks in Canada for the four years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 :—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

BANKS.	Year.	Balances, 1st July.	BUSINESS DONE.		Balances, 30th June.	Increase or decrease.
			Deposits.	With-drawals.		
		$	$	$	$	$
Post Office Savings Banks	1890	23,011,422	7,554,273	8,575,042	21,990,653	— 1,020,769
	1891	21,990,653	7,623,972	7,875,978	21,738,648	— 252,005
	1892	21,738,648	7,790,593	7,230,839	22,298,401	+ 559,753
	1893	22,298,402	8,486,371	6,631,579	24,153,194	+ 1,854,793
Government Savings Banks—						
Nova Scotia	1890	8,411,511	1,470,514	1,893,076	7,988,949	— 442,562
	1891	7,988,949	1,327,078	1,921,677	7,394,349	— 594,600
	1892	7,394,349	1,459,099	1,744,880	7,108,567	— 285,782
	1893	7,108,567	1,519,073	1,420,642	7,206,998	+ 98,431
New Brunswick	1890	6,045,346	1,009,825	1,042,425	6,012,746	— 32,600
	1891	6,012,746	999,928	1,070,782	5,941,892	— 70,854
	1892	5,941,892	1,086,804	1,026,001	6,002,694	+ 60,802
	1893	6,002,694	1,273,727	976,116	6,300,304	+ 297,610
Toronto	1890	752,705	170,435	263,788	659,352	— 93,353
	1891	659,352	138,125	230,701	566,776	— 92,576
	1892	566,776	143,265	177,803	532,238	— 34,538
	1893	532,230	148,401	126,325	554,314	+ 22,076
Winnipeg	1890	892,037	262,326	339,489	814,874	— 77,163
	1891	814,874	260,817	321,692	753,999	— 60,875
	1892	753,999	274,851	299,180	729,671	— 24,328
	1893	729,671	261,555	299,586	691,639	— 38,032
British Columbia	1890	1,598,946	456,389	657,101	1,398,275	— 200,671
	1891	1,398,275	315,701	829,744	884,232	— *514,043
	1892	884,232	278,891	439,844	723,280	— 160,952
	1893	723,280	235,716	262,904	696,092	— 27,188
Prince Edward Island	1890	2,244,390	405,823	502,597	2,147,616	— 96,774
	1891	2,147,616	430,978	458,446	2,120,129	— 27,487
	1892	2,120,129	498,423	483,857	2,134,696	+ 14,567
	1893	2,134,696	559,941	447,521	2,247,117	+ 112,421
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined	1890	42,956,357	11,329,625	13,273,518	41,012,465	— 1,943,892
	1891	41,012,465	11,096,601	12,709,040	39,400,026	— 1,612,439
	1892	39,400,026	11,531,926	11,402,404	39,529,548	+ 129,522
	1893	39,529,548	12,484,784	10,164,673	41,849,658	+ 2,320,110

* $227,574 transferred to P. O. Savings Bank.

895. The first Canadian Act referring to building societies was passed in 1846, and was to encourage the establishment of building societies in Upper Canada. It was speedily followed by a similar Act for Lower Canada. In 1847 the Legislature of New Brunswick, and in 1849 that of Nova Scotia, passed Acts for the regulation of benefit societies. Since then there have been forty or more Acts passed by the several legislative authorities of what is now the Dominion of Canada.

896. The Act of 1874, passed by the Dominion Parliament, seems to have given these institutions a fresh start, as the statistics show that of the now existing ones, 8 were established before 1860, 8 between 1860 and 1869, 39 between 1870 and 1879, 14 between 1880 and 1889, and 1 since 1889. More than one-half of all in operation were established between 1874 and 1880.

The largest number in operation in any one year was 91 in 1882. Since that date these institutions have been decreasing. In 1886 there were 77, and in 1892 there were 70, or 21 fewer than in 1882.

The oldest established is the Lambton Loan and Investment Company, which was started in 1844.

897. A process of consolidation appears to have been in operation during the past ten years. In 1892 the average amount of real estate under mortgage for each of the 91 then existing building and loan and investment companies was $1,626,700, and in 1892 it was for each of the 70 companies, $3,722,700.

898. The Act of 1874 permitted building societies to issue debentures and to take deposits, the latter privilege, however, being extended only to such institutions as had a paid-up capital of $200,000, subsequently, in 1877, reduced to $100,000.

899. In 1874 the debentures issued amounted to under $20,000. In 1882 the debentures payable in Canada amounted to $2,968,880, and those payable in Great Britain and elsewhere to $23,701,481, a total of $26,670,360. This total had increased in 1892 to $57,837,230, of which payable in Great Britain and elsewhere was $48,684,040, and in Canada $9,153,190.

In 1874 the current loans on real estate were $15,041,858; in 1882, $68,025,897, and in 1892, $109,807,356.

The deposits with these companies were in 1874 $4,614,812; in 1882, $14,241,782, and in 1892, $19,392,165.

The reserve fund, which in 1874 was somewhat over 16 per cent of the paid-up capital was in 1892 over 30 per cent of the paid-up capital.

900. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan companies and building societies in each year since 1874, and a detailed statement for 1892, are given below. Thirty-three companies made returns to the Federal Government in 1874 and 70 in 1892, 61 of which were in Ontario, 7 in Quebec, and 2 in Nova Scotia. In the period between 1874 and 1892 the companies increased in number by 37, their paid-up capital increased $27,054,943, their deposits $14,777,353, and their total loans $98,189,818.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1892.

LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874........	8,042,158	1,336,462	4,614,812	19,992	2,215,984	16,229,407
1875........	10,088,998	1,578,909	5,020,706	772,084	2,590,980	20,051,677
1876........	11,695,772	2,091,258	6,126,377	2,314,419	2,269,181	24,497,007
1877........	13,858,634	2,452,715	7,102,186	3,922,904	3,116,816	30,453,255
1878........	17,287,538	2,803,580	8,269,295	5,673,491	3,575,248	37,609,152
1879........	17,474,656	2,917,874	9,426,148	6,393,859	3,111,878	39,324,415
1880........	24,495,975	4,617,832	11,713,633	23,212,768	4,477,260	68,517,468
1881........	25,445,639	5,128,413	13,460,268	23,154,234	4,776,463	71,965,017
1882........	28,498,742	5,983,702	14,241,782	26,670,360	4,688,923	80,083,510
1883........	30,899,446	6,417,479	13,954,460	29,620,470	3,625,362	84,517,217
1884........	30,751,251	6,812,006	13,876,515	32,268,367	4,111,298	87,819,437
1885........	31,345,620	7,199,456	15,435,084	34,798,038	4,161,136	92,939,334
1886........	31,874,858	7,738,027	16,226,581	38,905,842	3,629,909	98,375,217
1887........	32,125,009	7,747,676	18,251,422	38,960,314	4,500,398	101,584,819
1888........	32,410,358	8,420,735	17,307,033	43,797,456	6,043,394	107,978,976
1889........	34,052,456	9,173,956	17,757,376	48,544,222	5,468,499	114,996,509
1890........	34,659,312	9,801,174	17,893,567	53,424,241	5,951,293	121,729,587
1891........	34,658,749	10,190,670	18,482,959	54,898,094	5,685,232	123,915,704
1892........	35,097,101	10,658,575	19,392,165	57,837,230	6,051,125	129,036,196

IPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

ASSETS.

R.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
.....	18,360,715	18,890,809	645,605	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,230
.....	22,827,324	23,258,680	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
.....	28,282,712	28,993,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
.....	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
.....	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
.....	56,612,200	58,493,037	4,526,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
.....	61,948,053	64,498,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
.....	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
.....	69,922,344	74,126,165	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
.....	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,923	87,606,680
.....	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
.....	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
.....	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310
.....	93,468,943	96,878,812	2,616,886	....	12,551,346	109,430,158
.....	98,726,041	102,091,907	2,308,990	....	14,284,911	116,376,818
.....	105,535,649	108,825,811	3,791,006	....	14,060,705	122,886,516
.....	106,404,856	110,082,219	4,044,638	....	14,958,928	125,041,146
.....	109,807,356	113,659,640	3,577,255	....	16,466,760	130,126,400

. The following is a summary statement of the affairs of
an companies and building societies in 1892 :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN

LIABIL

Provinces.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Shareholders.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	79,904,160	31,976,964	10,160,745	43,986,995
Quebec	5,986,769	2,440,794	489,830	3,191,485
Nova Scotia	201,000	679,343	8,000	639,919
Total	86,091,929	35,097,101	10,658,575	47,873,399

ASS

Provinces.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERT
				Office Furniture and Fixtures.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	100,212,709	654,512	103,857,753	26,249
Quebec	8,593,179	100,022	8,786,562	1,045
Nova Scotia	1,001,468	. ...	1,015,325	440
Total	109,807,356	754,534	113,659,640	27,734

MISCEL

Provinces.	Dividend declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount received from Borrowers during Year.	Amount received from Depositors during Year.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	2,359,377	22,058,408	23,614,401	24,227,214
Quebec	152,263	1,423,769	1,316,186	422,884
Nova Scotia	5,025	280,561	62,672	140,644
Total	2.516,665	23,762,738	24,993,259	24,790,742

MPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1892.

IES.

eposits.	Debentures payable in Canada.	Debentures payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Total Liabilities to the Public.	GRAND TOTAL LIABILITIES.	
				1892.	1891.
$	$	$	$	$	$
18,770,388	8,726,544	42,648,117	73,863,134	117,851,129	112,695,542
428,987	246,046	6,035,923	6,919,378	10,110,863	10,242,038
192,790	180,600	....	380,284	1,074,204	978,124
19,392,165	9,153,190	48,684,040	81,162,796	129,036,196	123,915,704

TS.

NED.		Total Property Owned.	TOTAL ASSETS.	
Cash n Hand.	Cash in Banks.		1892.	1891.
$	$	$	$	$
90,607	2,888,669	15,083,581	118,941,333	113,820,984
11,000	584,391	1,324,301	10,110,863	10,242,038
263	2,325	58,878	1,074,204	978,124
101,870	3,475,385	16,466,760	130,126,400	125,041,146

EOUS.

mount Paid to positors uring Year.	Amount Invested and Secured by Mortgage.	Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during Year.	Valve of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount overdue and in Default of Mortgages.
$	$	$	$	$
23,196,421	100.566,091	3,118,332	242,679,407	2,414,292
380,786	7,633,227	334,296	17,498,723	99,781
144,068	317,420	16,810	1,411,100	5,380
23,721,275	108,517,738	3,469,438	261,589,230	2,519,453

902. The following table shows the value of real estate under mortgage to the loan societies, the amount of the mortgages and the amount of principal and interest overdue and in default on mortgages :—

Year.	Value of Real Estate Mortgaged.	Loans Secured by Mortgage.	Per cent of Loans to Value.	Overdue Mortgages.	Per cent of Overdue Loans to Mortgages.
	$	$	$	$	$
1874	35,357,682	15,041,858	42·5	337,341	2·24
1875	42,963,676	18,360,715	42·7	433,559	2·36
1876	51,601,012	22,827,325	44·2	679,746	2·97
1877	61,672,236	28,282,712	45·8	709,308	2·51
1878	78,317,689	33,998,174	43·4	1,306,668	3·84
1879	77,419,501	34,781,494	45·0	1,880,348	5·40
1880	116,368,289	56,612,200	48·6	4,130,557	7·30
1881	132,986,695	61,948,053	46·6	3,044,091	4·91
1882	148,030,256	68,025,897	45·9	1,991,705	2·92
1883	147,758,031	69,922,344	47·3	1,900,035	2·72
1884	163,424,068	74,115,136	45·3	2,274,177	3·06
1885	166,651,537	78,775,243	47·2	3,084,114	3·91
1886	178,625,700	84,573,384	47·3	3,683,914	4·35
1887	185,121,682	86,901,364	47·0	3,292,417	3·79
1888	183,974,726	93,468,943	50·8	2,516,875	2·69
1889	205,780,434	98,726,041	48·0	2,358,274	2·38
1890	216,769,604	105,535,649	48·2	2,055,428	1·95
1891	223,024,899	106,404,856	47·7	2,138,500	2·03
1892	261,589,230	109,807,356	41·9	2,519,452	2·39

In the last ten years the value of the real estate under mortgage has increased 77 per cent, the mortgages have increased in amount 57 per cent, and the overdue mortgages have increased 32 per cent.

903. Chattel mortgages in the province of Ontario numbered 19,382 for $10,045,477 according to returns published by the Ontario Government. The average amount was $518.30, against $490 in 1891, $502 in 1890 and 462 in 1889.

Of the total chattel mortgages farmers gave :—

In 1892 57 per cent in number and 33·8 per cent in amount.
1891 58 " 36·0 "
1890 61 " 39·6 "
1889 57 " 38·0 "

904. The larger proportion of the total number of chattel mortgages was given by farmers, but the proportion of the total

amount given by farmers was small, and was smaller in 1892 than in any of the previous years.

905. In addition to the loan and investment companies making returns to the Federal Government, there are similar companies doing business wholly within a province, and, therefore, working under provincial charter. The following statement has been compiled from returns to the Ontario Government :—

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS DONE IN 1892 BY SEVENTEEN LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES IN ONTARIO WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN RETURNS FURNISHED TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$
2,090,145	250,744	354,933	59,324	4,660,531	7,415,677

ASSETS.

Current Loans served on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
$	$	$	$	$	$
5,867,634	6,031,052	455,311	186,932	1,384,625	7,375,677

CHAPTER XIII.

CMVI. First Canadian Railways.—CMVII. First Railway in Nova Scotia.—CMVIII. Proposed Lines.—CMX. Increased Mileage.—CMXI. Mileage of Track Laid.—CMXII. The Gauge.—CMXIII. Sources of Railway Capital.—CMXV. Train Mileage, Passengers, Freight, Earnings and Expenses.—CMXVI. Earnings and Expenses per Mile.—CMXVII. Proportion of Earnings to Capital.—CMXVIII. Traffic Returns.—CMXIX. Proportion of Expenses.—CMXX. Railway Systems Compared.—CMXXI. Percentage of Gross Receipts.—CMXXII. Comparison with United States.—CMXXIII. Statements of Earnings and Expenses.—CMXXIV. Comparison with Other Countries.—CMXXV. Cost per Mile in Various Countries.—CMXXVI. Theoretical and Actual Cost.—CMXXVII. Receipts per Mile.—CMXXVIII. Rolling Stock in Use.—CMXXIX. Rolling Stock Owned.—CMXXX. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Rolling Stock.—CMXXXI. Steel Rails.—CMXXXII. Double Track.—CMXXXIII. Articles of Freight.—CMXXXIV. Percentages of Freight.—CMXXXV. Accidents.—CMXXXVII. Deaths per Million.—CMXXXVIII. Accidents in Other Countries.—CMXXXIX. Passengers and Freight per Head.—CMXL. Passengers and Freight in Other Countries.—CMXLI. Mileage in British Possessions.—CMXLIII. Railways of the World.—CMLXIV. Government Railways.—CMXLV. Intercolonial Railway.—CMXLIX. Prince Edward Island Railway.—CML. Financial Position Improved.—CMLIV.—Expenditure and Receipts on Government Railways.—CMLV. Sources of Earnings.—CMLVI. Analysis of Expenditure.—CMLVII. Percentages of Receipts.—CMLVIII. Percentages of Expenses.—CMLIX. Intercolonial Earnings and Expenses Analysed.—CMLXI. Passenger Revenue.—CMLXII. Classes of Freight.—CMLXIII. Ocean-borne Goods on Intercolonial.—CMLXIV. Intercolonial Statistical Results.—CMLXV. Prince Edward Island Railway taffic and Windsor Branch.—CMLXVI. Revenue and Expenditure, Prince Edward Island Railway.—CMLXVII. Passengers and Freight per Mile on Intercolonial.—CMLXVIII. Revenue per Ton and per Mile.—CMLXIX. Eastern Extension Railway.—CMLXX. Windsor Branch Railway.—CMLXXI. Government Expenditure on Railways.—CMLXXII. Electric Railways in Canada.—CMLXXIII. In Other Countries.—CMLXXIV. Great Inland Navigation.—CLMXXV. Lake Superior to Liverpool —CMLXXVI. The Great Lakes.—CMLXXVII. Sault Ste. Marie Canal.—CMLXXVIII. Traffic through Canals.—CMLXXIX. The St. Lawrence System.—CMLXXXI. St. Peter's Lake Ship Canal.—CMLXXXII. Other Canals.—CLMXXXVIII. Expenditure on Canal System.—CMXCI. Traffic through Canals.—CMXCIV. Tolls on Cereals.—CMXCIX. Grain through the Welland.—M. Principal Articles of Freight on Canals.—MI. Expenditure on Canals.—MII. United States Coasting through Welland.—MIII. Revenue from Canals.—MIV. Reciprocal Transfer by Rail.—MV. Canadian Goods through United States.—MVII. United States Goods through Canada.—MVIII. Reciprocal Transport.—MX. Treaty Provisions.—MXI. Statutory Provisions. MXV. Extent of Canadian Transhipment in Bond.—MXVII. Transit and Aggregate Trade.—MXVIII. Value of Goods in Transit.—MXX. Proportion of Transit Traffic.—MXXIII. Interprovincial Trade *via* United States.—MXXIV. United States Shipments through Montreal.—MXXVI. Transit by Canada Southern.—MXXVII. By the C. P. R.—MXXVIII. By Canals.

PART I—RAILWAYS.

906. Canada's first passenger railway was begun in 1832, a charter having been obtained in that year for a railway from Laprairie on

the St. Lawrence to St. Johns on the Richelieu. It was opened in July, 1836, the cars being drawn by a locomotive. The length of the line was 14½ miles. The object was to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with those of Lake Champlain, thus securing speedy communication between Montreal and New York. The second railway was the Cobourg Railway, and the third the London and Gore Railway, both incorporated in 1834; the latter was afterwards known as the Great Western.

907. Nova Scotia built its first railway in 1839 to connect the Albion coal mines with the loading grounds on the shores of the Gulf of St.. Lawrence.

908. As early as 1835 a project was laid before the Imperial authorities to construct a railway from the port of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, to Quebec, requiring the construction of 380 miles of railway. Surveys were made at the expense of the British Government, and the works were commenced by a local company in 1837. Operations were suspended in 1842, when the Ashburton Treaty gave to the United States the territory over which for more than half its distance the surveys had been carried.

909. Subsequently, arrangements were made with the contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway, and an agreement signed by which they were to extend their railway from Portland, Maine, to the frontier of New Brunswick, and then through that province to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Construction was begun in 1852 near Moncton, but the work was not pushed, and finally the New Brunswick Government bought out the contractors in 1856.

910. In 1850 there were 71 miles of railway in operation in all Canada, which increased to 2,087 miles in 1860, and to 2,258 miles in 1867, when the provinces were united. In the next ten years there was an increase of 3,316 in the mileage. In 1888 there were 12,162 miles in operation, and in 1893 the miles of railway in operation had increased to 15,020. Thus since Confederation (1867) there has been an increase of 12,762 miles of railway in operation. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to $160,471,190, and in 1893 to $872,156,476.

911. Canada has 127 railways. Twenty-four of these have been amalgamated and form the Grand Trunk Railway system. The consolidation of 21 others has produced the Canadian Pacific Railway system. The remaining 82 are separate organizations. Of these 82, four had no finished mileage on the 30th June, 1893, but were building 37 miles; two are bridge companies, with

3¾ miles of rails; one is a tunnel, with 2¼ miles of rails, and one is an electric railway nearly 12 miles long—the Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Railway—leaving 74 railways besides the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial.

The mileage (track laid) of these several organizations is:—

Canada Pacific	5,784.70
Grand Trunk	3,168.50
Intercolonial	1,383.60
Other railways	4,965.17
Electric Ry. (one)	11.85
Bridges and Tunnel	6.08
Total	15,319.90

912. As a rule, the railways of Canada are built with a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The exceptions to the rule are the Carillion and Grenville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, the Prince Edward Railway with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and the Lake Temiscamingue and the Alberta Coal Railways each with a gauge of 3 feet.

913. The following table, which gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid up, shows to what a large extent the railways of this country have been assisted by state and municipal aid. The Dominion Government has contributed at the rate of $9,609 per mile constructed, and the Provincial Governments at the rate, on an average, of $1,843 per total mileage constructed. As, however, the provincial contributions were limited to roads within the province, the individual provincial contributions per mile were much larger.

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

Source of Capital.	Amount		
	1891	1892	1893
	$	$	$
Ordinary share capital	238,769,386	244,844,382	253,029,728
Preference " "	101,000,400	99,555,900	118,847,549
Bonded debt	292,291,654	305,120,200	307,225,898
Aid from Dominion Government	142,934,781	144,214,384	147,212,610
" Ontario "	6,032,585	6,171,181	6,391,933
" Quebec "	10,879,134	12,033,013	12,630,410
" New Brunswick Govt.	4,297,501	4,365,356	4,425,282
" Nova Scotia "	2,007,996	1,999,696	2,121,944
" Manitoba "	2,477,250	2,390,690	2,623,287
" British Columbia "	37,500	37,500	37,500
" Municipalities	13,817,509	13,981,248	14,017,957
Capital from other sources	2,102,062	10,278,200	3,592,378
Total	816,647,758	844,991,750	872,156,476

914. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ordinary share capital.........	31·0	30·0	29·2	28·9	29·01
Bonded debt.....	33·0	34·0	35·8	36·1	35·23
Dominion Government aid.....	18·0	18·0	17·5	17·1	16·88
Preference share capital.	12·0	12·0	12·3	11·7	13·63
Provincial Government aid....	3·0	3·0	3·2	3·2	3·23
Municipal aid............. ..	2·0	2·0	1·7	1·7	1·61
Other sources..................	0·4	0·4	0·3	1·2	0·41

It will be seen that 21·7 per cent of the total capital has been contributed by Federal, provincial and municipal aid.

915. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, incomplete; only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passenges and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditures of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874 :—

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1875-1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.
					$	$	
1875.... ...	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532	81·
1876.........	5,157¼	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,085	15,802,721	82·
1877.........	5,574¼	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091	82·
1878.........	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102	78·
1879.........	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102	81·
1880...... ..	6,891¼	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705	71·
1881.........	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418	72·
1882.........	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709	77·
1883.........	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667	74·
1884.........	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341	77·
1885.........	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351	75·
1886.........	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	24,177,582	72·
1887....... .	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683	71·
1888.........	12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,159,153	30,652,048	73·
1889.........	12,628	38,819,380	12,151,051	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045	74·
1890	13,256	41,849,329	12,821,262	20,787,469	46,843,826	32,913,350	70·
1891.........	14,009	43,399,178	13,222,568	21,753,021	48,192,099	34,960,449	73·
1892.........	14,588	44,448,468	13,533,414	22,189,923	51,685,768	36,488,228	70·
1893.........	15,020	44,385,953	13,618,027	22,003,599	52,042,397	36,616,033	70·

916. There was an increase in the total receipts in 1893 of $356,629, as compared with the preceding year while the working expenses showed an increase of $127,805, and the proportion of expenses to receipts was 70 per cent, being the same as in 1892. The earnings and expenses per mile are as follows, in the years named. The increase of decrease shown in the table is, in each case, with the year immediately preceding :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Increase, or Decrease.	YEAR.	Working Expenses.	Increase or Decrease.
	$	$		$	$
1875	4,033	....	1875	3,268	....
1880	3,418	— 615	1880	2,444	— 824
1885	3,175	— 243	1885	2,366	— 78
1886	3,106	— 69	1886	2,260	— 106
1887	3,332	+ 226	1887	2,363	+ 197
1888	3,465	+ 133	1888	2,520	+ 157
1889	3,338	— 127	1889	2,458	— 62
1890	3,534	+ 196	1890	2,483	+ 25
1891	3,440	— 94	1891	2,495	+ 12
1892	3,543	+ 103	1892	2,501	+ 6
1893	3,465	— 78	1893	2,438	— 63

917. The proportion of net earnings to capital paid in 1893 was 1·77 per cent ; in 1892, 1·80 per cent ; 1891, 1·62 per cent ; 1890, 1·77 per cent ; 1889, 1·46 per cent ; 1888, 1·58 per cent ; 1887, 1·64 per cent, and 1886, 1·41 per cent. There was a decrease of 186,324 tons in the quantity of freight carried, as compared with 1892, and an increase of 16,332,763 tons, as compared with 1875 ; and while in the last-named year the quantity carried was 1,174 tons per mile, in 1893 it was 1,465 tons per mile. There was a decrease in the train mileage of 62,515 miles, and an increase of 84,613 persons in the number of passengers carried.

918. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1892 and 1893, particulars of the principal lines being given separately :—

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1892 AND 1893.

RAILWAYS.	Miles in operation.		Capital paid up.		Passengers carried.		Freight handled.		—
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
			$	$	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	
Canada Atlantic.........	159	159	7,187,355	7,187,355	134,855	144,523	553,713	561,675	
Canada Southern..........	379	379	35,130,159	35,128,159	623,342	633,851	3,174,065	3,027,548	
Canadian Pacific system...	5,534	5,785	283,243,327	297,797,111	3,150,684	3,335,598	4,058,575	4,266,348	
Central Ontario..........	104	104	970,000	3,170,000	53,602	54,150	72,500	58,854	
Grand Trunk system ..	3,158	3,168	334,017,832	334,073,611	5,899,096	5,705,364	8,249,038	7,351,342	
Manitoba and North-western.... -	250	250	10,912,780	10,910,274	32,227	26,825	80,193	71,936	
Quebec Central...........	154	154	8,752,717	8,603,556	127,858	117,801	138,950	158,873	
South-eastern system......	209	201	6,301,787	6,120,672	241,639	195,263	566,297	518,685	
Windsor and Annapolis...	119	133	3,952,681	† 4,359,225	154,607	160,966	119,915	120,449	
Other lines..............	3,170	3,335	96,179,552	106,137,260	1,678,383	1,818,697	3,861,038	4,423,091	
Total............	13,236	13,668	786,648,190	813,487,223	12,096,293	12,193,038	20,874,284	20,558,801	
Government railways*.....	1,352	1,352	58,343,560	* 58,669,252	1,437,121	1,424,989	1,315,639	1,444,798	
Total for Canada..	14,588	15,020	844,991,750	872,156,475	13,533,414	13,618,027	22,189,923	22,003,599	

* Including Windsor Branch.

† Windsor Branch included in Government Railways.

[illegible]

	Train mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.	
	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893
			$	$	$	$		
Canada Atlantic	461,184	409,230	570,697	571,372	390,277	370,080	65	65
Canada Southern	3,520,982	3,672,067	4,999,700	4,886,690	3,390,649	3,706,257	68·	76·
Canadian Pacific system	14,294,974	13,835,862	20,789,104	20,796,306	12,441,128	12,695,587	60·	61·
Central Ontario	150,000	107,732	103,633	88,201	106,250	79,186	103·	90·
Grand Trunk system	16,741,890	17,288,493	17,761,696	17,865,052	12,790,237	12,786,445	72·	72·
Manitoba and North-western	160,743	129,920	237,833	219,185	217,847	190,892	92	87·
Quebec Central	295,440	261,724	283,370	303,294	195,889	204,011	69·	67·
South-eastern system	591,155	450,374	590,720	496,496	558,460	447,529	95·	90.
Windsor and Annapolis	257,405	312,724	301,919	331,416	195,905	218,362	65·	66·
Other lines	3,028,815	3,329,586	2,954,212	3,247,250	2,493,565	2,676,994	84·	82·
Total	39,502,588	39,758,312	48,582,884	48,814,207	32,759,145	33,344,293	67·	68·
Government railways	4,945,880	4,627,641	3,102,884	3,226,190	3,729,083	3,271,740	120·	101·
Total for Canada	44,448,468	44,385,953	51,685,768	52,042,397	36,488,228	36,616,033	70·	70·

919. As compared with 1891, there was a decrease in 1892 of $3 per $100, both with and without government railways, in the proportion of expenses to receipts. In 1893 there was a slight decrease.

920. The Canadian Pacific system has the greater number of miles in operation, but the Grand Trunk system has considerably the larger traffic, running as it does through the most populous and best-settled portions of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation, the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being in 1893 at the rate of 7,988 tons per mile. There was a decrease of 386 tons per mile, compared with 1892, which latter year showed a decrease of 1,983 tons, as compared with 1891. That on the Grand Trunk system was 2,320 tons, a decrease of 292 tons per mile, and on the Canadian Pacific 737 tons, an increase of 4 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were: On the Grand Trunk, 1,801, a decrease of 67; on the Canada Southern, 1,672, an increase of 28, and on the Canadian Pacific, 577,an increase of 8. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: On the Canada Southern, 9,290 miles in 1892 and 9,427 in 1893: on the Grand Trunk, 5,301 miles in 1892 and 5,457 in 1893, and on the Canadian Pacific, 2,583 miles in 1892 and 2,392 in 1893.

921. The following table shows the percentage of gross receipts expended in working the railways of Canada during the period 1875-93:—

PERCENTAGE OF GROSS RECEIPTS EXPENDED IN WORKING THE RAILWAS OF CANADA.

1875	81·02	1885	74·51
1876	81·68	1886	74·29
1877	81·58	1887	71·12
1878	78·46	1888	72·70
1879	81·24	1889	71·26
1880	71·47	1890	70·26
1881	71·89	1891	72·56
1882	77·13	1892	70·60
1883	74·27	1893	70·36
1884	76·58		

Divided into five-year periods, the average is as under:—

1875—79	80·80	Per Cent.
1880—84	74·27	"
1885—89	72·78	"
1890—93 (four years)	70·94	"

It is apparent, therefore, that there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of receipts required to be expended in working the railways.

922. Comparing Canada with similar regions of the United States, it is seen that the proportion is not quite so high in Canada, notwithstanding the occasional greater difficulties in winter. In the New England States the proportion is 72·70 per cent, in the Middle States, 70·74 per cent, and in the Central Northern States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin it is 71·5 per cent.

923. The following table is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the most important roads, showing the principal services of each, and showing also the earnings and expenses per mile :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1893.

RAILWAYS.	EARNINGS FROM			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other Sources.		
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Atlantic........	117,029	378,003	76,340	571,372	3,594
Canada Southern............	1,361,071	3,347,123	188,442	4,896,636	12,920
Canadian Pacific system.....	5,548,650	12,866,294	2,380,361	20,795,305	3,595
Grand Trunk system........	5,538,545	11,550,824	775,683	17,865,052	5,639
Intercolonial...............	1,002,913	1,868,824	193,762	3,065,499	2,687
Quebec Central...........	117,814	173,026	12,454	303,294	1,969
Manitoba and North-western.	55,691	142,513	20,981	219,185	2,877
South-eastern system........	137,135	328,954	30,407	496,496	2,470
Other lines.................	1,208,452	2,279,468	341,638	3,829,558	1,080
Total.............	15,087,300	32,935,029	4,020,068	52,042,397	3,465

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1893.

RAILWAYS.	Maintenance of Line Buildings, &c.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Atlantic	54,318	173,503	142,229	370,050	2,327
Canada Southern	733,962	1,420,126	1,551,149	3,705,237	9,776
Canadian Pacific system	2,580,851	5,024,069	5,060,667	12,665,587	2,189
Grand Trunk system	2,306,136	5,897,907	4,582,402	12,786,445	4,036
Intercolonial	763,148	1,478,173	803,996	3,045,317	2,669
Quebec Central	54,506	70,548	78,957	204,011	1,325
Manitoba and North-western	57,582	63,119	70,192	190,892	763
South-eastern system	87,480	230,505	129,544	447,529	2,226
Other lines	978,751	1,173,883	1,048,330	3,200,965	902
Total	7,616,734	15,531,833	13,467,466	36,616,033	2,438

The receipts from freight traffic formed 63·3 per cent, and from passenger traffic 29·0 per cent of the total, while of working expenses 42·4 per cent were for working and repairs, 36·8 per cent for general working expenses, and 20·8 per cent for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were three times as much as those of any other of the large roads, excepting the Grand Trunk, and four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small. The working expenses on the Intercolonial Railway were $18 per mile in excess of the receipts, as compared with an excess of $433 per mile in 1892, and of $600 per mile in 1891.

924. The receipts per train mile in Canada were $1.17 per mile, being lower than those of the United Kingdom and most of the Australasian colonies, but higher than in the principal European countries, as shown by the following table :—

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS PER TRAIN MILE.

New Zealand	$1 81	Austria-Hungary	$1 24
New South Wales	1 72	Russia	1 12
South Australia	1 57	Italy (State lines)	1 01
United Kingdom	1 33	Germany "	0 85
Victoria	1 31	France	1 12
Canada	1 17	Belgium	0 67
Queensland	1 15	Tasmania	0 91
Western Australia	0 98		

The average amount received per ton of freight carried in Canada was $1.50, being lower than in the Australasian colonies, Russia, Roumania, Italy and France, but higher than in the other countries named below.

AVERAGE AMOUNT RECEIVED PER TON OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

Queensland	$2 98	Canada	$1 50
South Australia	2 88	Austria-Hungary	1 48
Russia	2 90	Denmark	1 11
New South Wales	2 03	Switzerland	1 11
Roumania	1 99	Norway	0 85
Italy	1 82	Germany	0 79
Victoria	1 68	Holland	0 75
New Zealand	1 66	United Kingdom	0 67
France	1 52	Belgium	0 65
Tasmania	1 34		

The greater distances to be travelled, no doubt, account for the average amount being higher in the colonies than in the United Kingdom and European countries.

925. The average capital cost per completed mile of railroad in Canada has been, up to the present time, $56,929, which is lower than in European countries, but higher than in the United States and most of the Australasian colonies, as shown by the following table taken from the Victoria Year Book, 1891-92, the conversions having been made in this office :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.	COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mil
	$		$
England and Wales	250,920	Victoria	62,537
United Kingdom	213,714	Canada	56,929
Scotland	131,030	United States	54,298
France	133,833	Australia	48,618
Belgium	108,921	India	43,785
British Dominions	100,988	Tasmania	39,926
Germany	98,705	Cape Colony	39,040
Austria	96,520	New Zealand	38,165
Switzerland	95,011	Norway	35,483
Holland	90,355	Queensland	33,4[illegible]3
Italy	82,217	South Australia	33,2[illegible]8
New South Wales	70,854	Sweden	29,6[illegible]3
Ireland	64,580	Western Australia	21,7[illegible]0

The proportion of net revenue to capital cost in Canada is very small, and, with two exceptions, is lower than that of any country or colony named in the following table, which is taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1891-92. The proportion in Canada would be slightly higher if the capital cost of the lines in operation could be ascertained, but, as it is, the figures used include the cost of construction of 300 completed miles not yet in operation, and of 150 miles at present under construction.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Per cent.	COUNTRIES.	Per cent.
Cape Colony	5·75	Ireland	3·75
Germany	5·40	Scotland	3·68
India	4·96	Australasia	3·15
Belgium	4·55	Sweden	3·24
Argentine Confederation	4·35	New South Wales	3·67
England and Wales	4·32	Holland	3·18
Switzerland	4·21	New Zealand	2·83
United Kingdom	4·21	Italy	2·62
Victoria	2·90	Queensland	1·81
Austria-Hungary	4·10	Canada	1·77
France	3·99	Norway	1·78
South Australia	5·59	Tasmania	0·70
British Dominion	3·93	Western Australia	0·43

926. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways, their cost will be found very far to exceed the limit, as in 1893 the gross receipts only amounted to 5·97 per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been 520,423,970 and the actual cost $872,156,475. In the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Italy, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Germany, Russia and the United States it is below it.

The following table shows the total cost and cost per mile, both actual and theorectical of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1893. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost :—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1893.

RAILWAYS.	Number of Miles.	THEORETICAL COST.		ACTUAL COST.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
		$	$	$	$
Alberta Railway and Coal Co..	174	1,759,940	10,115	4,691,046	26,960
Canada Atlantic	159	5,713,720	35,935	7,187,355	45,203
Canada Southern	379	48,966,360	129,199	35,128,159	92,686
Canadian Pacific system	5,785	207,953,050	35,947	297,797,111	51,477
Central Ontario	104	882,010	8,481	3,170,000	30,481
Erie and Huron	77	1,138,810	14,790	1,318,582	17,124
Esquimalt and Nanaimo.	78	1,396,960	17,910	2,040,586	38,982
Grand Trunk system	3,168	178,650,520	56,392	334,073,611	105,453
‡Intercolonial	1,141	30,654,990	26,867	54,918,686	48,132
Kingston and Pembroke	113	1,441,240	12,754	5,994,613	53,050
*Manitoba and North-western..	250	2,191,850	8,767	10,910,274	43,641
North Pacific and Manitoba	264	2,636,310	9,986	7,542,250	28,569
Pontiac and Pacific Junction	61	437,030	7,164	1,000,828	16,407
Prince Edward Island	211	1,626,900	7,710	3,750,565	17,775
Quebec Central	154	3,032,940	19,694	8,603,556	55,867
Quebec and Lake St. John	242	1,808,630	7,474	11,138,749	46,028
Shore Line	82	316,010	3,854	1,317,000	16,061
South-eastern system	201	4,964,960	24,701	6,120,672	30,451
†Windsor and Annapolis	133	3,314,160	24,918	§4,359,225	43,161
Total	12,776	498,886,390	39,049	802,062,868	62,779

‡ Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included, but not P. E. Island Ry.
* Saskatchewan and Western included.
† Windsor Junction and Cornwallis Valley included.
§ Windsor Branch included with Intercolonial.

There is, it will be seen, only one railway in the above list the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, viz., the Canada Southern. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than that on any other road, the original outlay on the main line having been very excessive, and the actual cost being very nearly double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been $7,474, per mile, its actual cost was no less than $46,028 per mile.

927. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions and some foreign countries :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Annual Receipts per Mile Open	COUNTRY.	Annual Receipts per Mile Open.
	$		$
England and Wales	23,866	New South Wales	6,633
United Kingdom	19,656	Trinidad and Tobago	4,957
Belgium	12,420	Cape Colony	4,798
France	11,042	Jamaica	4,078
Russia	7,314	Australia	4,675
Germany	11,451	Australasia	4,302
Austria-Hungary	7,616	Canada	3,465
Natal	7,265	New Zealand	2,925
India	6,648	Barbados	2,380
Ceylon	6,575	South Australia	3,636
United States	6,986	Newfoundland	2,088
Italy	6,390	Queensland	2,063
Victoria	6,059	Tasmania	2,229
Mauritius	5,856	Western Australia	1,625

The receipts per mile are less in Canada than in most of the countries named, but are higher than in the Australasian colonies, with the exception of Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the more correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.

928. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1892 and 1893 will be found in the next table :—

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1891, 1892, 1893.

YEAR.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box cars.	Platform Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1891........	1,850	142	849	624	560	34,365	14,614	3,559
1892........	1,961	155	909	634	591	35,668	15,403	3,584
1893........	1,954	161	977	664	610	35,741	15,719	3,455
Increase or Decrease, 1893 and 1892	— 7	6	68	30	19	73	316	— 129

929. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following number of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

YEAR.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mails and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.
1891............	50	17	31	15	25	3,625	289
1892............	39	7	39	2	16	2,992	195
1893............	17	6	28	2	9	1,946	174

930. Out of the above numbers, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk :—

Rolling Stock.	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	C. P. R. System.	G. T. R. System.	C. P. R. System.	G. T. R. System.	C. P. R. System.	G. T. R. System.
Engines....................	506	717	589	722	583	722
Sleeping and parlour cars......	104	*11	118	16	122	11
First class cars............	167	380	183	390	220	390
Second class and emigrant cars	156	225	159	225	175	225
Baggage, mail and express cars	157	214	177	214	187	214
Cattle and box cars..........	11,058	15,529	11,903	16,014	11,742	16,014
Platform cars..............	3,156	6,098	3,331	6,568	3,513	6,568
Coal and dump cars........	475	....	471	....	361	......

* Sleeping cars only.

931. In the railway report for 1876 the number of miles of railway laid with steel rails is given at 2,373¾ miles. This included mileage owned by Canadian companies in the United States. But it may be said that about 45 per cent of the main tracks in Canada were laid with steel rails. In 1886 the number of miles of steel rails was 10,303 and of iron 1,220. In 1893 the number of miles of steel rails laid was 14,883, iron rails having only 437 miles.

During the period 1876-93, practically all the railways have been supplied with steel rails.

In 1876 the range of the weight of the steel rail then laid was from 56 to 60 pounds per yard.

In 1893 the range was from 56 to 97 pounds, the St. Clair tunnel being laid with rails weighing 100 pounds per yard.

932. The Canada Southern has 95¼ miles of double track. The Intercolonial has 1½ miles, the Canadian Pacific 13⅓ miles and the Grand Trunk 404½ miles of double track.

933. The next table is a summary statement of the principal articles of freight carried in 1893 :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1893.

RAILWAYS.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds except Firewood.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic	7,222	33,543	3,502	277,045
Canada Southern	149,122	382,610	167,500	297,527
Canadian Pacific system	263,978	659,434	101,140	910,689
Grand Trunk system	508,460	1,123,759	430,278	869,155
Intercolonial	85,691	31,934	12,757	226,514
Quebec Central	9,936	1,354	2,041	81,093
Manitoba and North-western	3,579	48,345	2,959	4,152
South-eastern system	24.512	64,027	3,075	102,431
Other lines	540,237	330,165	373,920	648,840
Total	1,592,737	2.675,171	1,097,180	3,417,446

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON ÇANADIAN RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

RAILWAYS.	Firewood.	Manufactured Goods.	All other articles.	Total weight carried.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic...............	75,900	2,671	161,792	561,675
Canada Southern........... ...	55,095	477.046	1,498,648	3,027,548
Canadian Pacific system	277,267	1,088,507	965,333	4,266,348
Grand Trunk system	347,359	728,592	3,343,724	7,351,342
Intercolonial	15,039	342,400	673,745	1,388,080
Quebec Central......	3,071	3,682	57,696	158,873
Manitoba and North-western...	1,700	8,114	3,018	71,936
South-eastern system...........	222,431	123,188	179,021	518,685
Other lines......	266,950	279,596	2,219,474	4,659,112
Total...	1,064,812	3,053,802	9,102,451	22,003,599

934. The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share, viz., 33 per cent of the total freight, as compared with 37 per cent in 1892, but a smaller proportion than in any of the five preceding years. The Canadian Pacific Railway carried 19 per cent, as compared with 18 per cent in 1892; the Canada Southern carried 14 per cent, being the same as in 1892. In the articles of freight carried in 1893, as compared with 1892, there was an increase in the number of tons of flour, lumber, firewood and manufactured goods, and a decrease in grain, live stock and all other articles. The total tons carried show a decrease of 186,324 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

935. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 19 years :—

YEAR.	Killed.	Injured.	YEAR.	Killed.	Injured.
1875	92	289	1885	157	684
1876	109	304	1886	144	571
1877	111	317	1887	178	633
1878	97	361	1888	231	775
1879	107	66	1889	210	875
1880	87	102	1890	218	838
1881	99	147	1891	196	818
1882	147	397	1892	233	879
1883	169	550	1893	216	708
1884	227	796			

936. There was a decrease of 17 in the number of persons killed and 171 in number of persons injured. The decrease was largely among the employees of the roads, there having been a decrease in the number killed of 38, and in those injured of 167. Nine employees were killed while coupling cars, and out of 533 injured, no less than 276 were hurt while similarly engaged, being 51·7 per cent of the whole number. The following are comparative figures for the last three years :—

—	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	13	105	14	40	11	55
Employees	65	583	110	700	72	533
Others	118	130	109	139	133	120
	196	818	233	879	206	708

The number of passengers killed was 3 less, and the number injured 15 more than in 1892. Five of the passengers were killed by getting on or off trains in motion, so that the railway companies were really responsible for only 6 deaths. Twelve employees were killed by being on the track, and twenty by falling from trains. Eighty-seven "other" persons, out of 133, were killed by being on the track, and 56 out of 120 were injured from a similar cause.

937. In calculating the safety of railway travelling, the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included ; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling :—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-93.

YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875	2·11	1885	0·82
1876	0·90	1886	0·61
1877	0·82	1887	1·03
1878	1·40	1888	1·75
1879	1·38	1889	3·05
1880	1·55	1890	0·86
1881	0·72	1891	0·98
1882	1·07	1892	1·03
1883	0·52	1893	0·81
1884	4·60		

Average for the whole period, 1·37.

The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1891, which show that only 1 passenger in 8,208,385 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 524,481 injured, and season ticket holders are not included in the number of passengers. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1892 were 1 passenger killed in 966,672, and 1 in 338,335 injured. In 1893 the figures for Canada were 1 passenger killed in every 1,238,002, and 1 injured in 247,600. In the United States, in 1889, 310 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,523,133, and 2,146 injured, or 1 in every 23,845.

8. From the following table it is evident that railway travel-
in Canada is just about as safe as in any of the countries
ed. The figures are principally for 1891 :—

DENTS TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	PASSENGERS.			
	Killed	Injured	Killed per Million carried.	Injured per Million carried.
ia-Hungary	18	188	0·18	1·92
um	17	88	0·20	1·02
e	101	541	0·39	2·12
an Empire	46	236	0·11	0·55
aria	3	36	0·09	1·03
len	4	4	0·19	0·19
rtemburg	5	4	0·33	0·26
nd	4	4	0·21	0·21
	29	114	0·59	2·31
ay	2	....	0·45	....
gal	2	16	0·45	3·62
a in Europe	19	88	0·52	2·39
	10	72	0·40	2·91
en	2	1	0·16	0·08
erland	7	22	0·22	0·68
South Wales	....	....	0·31	4·08
ria	....	....	0 17	3·92
Australia	....	....	0·32	0·76
Zealand	....	....	0·88	1·98
la (1893)	11	55	0·81	4·02

The following table shows the number of passengers and freight carried per head of the population in some of the al countries of the world. The figures have been taken arious sources :—

R OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Number of Passengers per Head.	Tons of Freight per Head.
Kingdom	22·7	8·1
and Wales	25·9	8·9
	4·9	0·9
	19·3	10·9
States	8·8	11·5
	14·3	7·8
Empire	8·6	4·9
	6·7	2·8
	1·6	0·6
Europe	0·4	0·5
nd	11·0	3·5
	2·2	0·8
	2·7	2·2
	4·5	1·8
	4·3	2·0
	1·0	0·3
Hungary	2·4	2·7
	0·4	0·8
	2·7	4·4
	50·1	3·8
th Wales	15·7	3·3
d	10·2	2·0
ustralia	17·5	3·7
	4·8	1·1
land	8·8	3.3
Australia	9·5	1·8
	1·4	0·6

941. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the date of opening, number of persons and number of square miles of area to each mile of railway :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Date of Opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom	Sept. 17, 1825.	20,325	6
India	April 18, 1853.	17,768	54
Canada	July 23, 1836.	15,320	223
Australasia (Total)		12,347	262
New South Wales	Sept. 25, 1855.	2,265	137
New Zealand	Dec. 1, 1863.	2,036	54
Cape of Good Hope	June 26, 1860.	2,252	123
Victoria	Sept. 14, 1854.	2,903	32
Queensland	July 31, 1865.	2,353	290
South Australia	April 16, 1856.	1,664	543
Tasmania	Feb. 19, 1871.	475	62
Natal		399	62
Ceylon	Oct. 1, 1865.	191	133
Western Australia	Jan. 21, 1864.	651	1,630
Jamaica	Nov. 21, 1845.	101	47
Mauritius	May 13, 1862.	92	8
Newfoundland		243	378
Trinidad	1880.	54	32
Barbados	Sept. 10, 1883.	24	7
British Guiana	Sept, 1, 1864.	21	5,190
Malta		8	15

Canada, it will be seen, has 2,973 miles of railway more than all the Australasian colonies combined, and 5,484 miles more than the continent of Australia ; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as, on that basis, there are only 612,800 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities, not much more than one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-seventh of the area has been thus developed.

942. The total railway mileage of the British Empire is 67,227, which on the estimated area of 9,040,497* square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 135 square miles, and on the assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather more than one-fourth of the area of the whole Empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

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* Protectorates of Africa not included.

943. The next table is compiled from "Poor's Manual of Railroads" for 1892, and gives the date of the opening of the first railway in all the principal countries of the world, other than the British Empire, the length of railway lines therein, and the proportion of railway mileage to area. It will be seen that only five of these countries, viz., Austria-Hungary, France, the German Empire, Russia and the United States, have a greater railway mileage than Canada. The same authority places the railway mileage of the world at 370,323 miles, which gives an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square miles, and provides railway accommodation for a little more than one-fourth of the total area.

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Date of opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe :—			
Austria-Hungary	20th Sept., 1828.	16,473	15
Belgium	5th May, 1835.	3,216	4
Denmark	18th Sept., 1844.	1,224	12
France	1st Oct., 1828.	22,594	9
German Empire	7th Dec., 1835.	25,978	8
Greece	18th Feby., 1869.	440	57
Holland	13th Sept., 1839.	1,888	7
Italy	3rd Oct., 1839.	8,120	14
Norway	14th July, 1853.	971	128
Portugal	9th " 1854.	1,280	27
Roumania	4th Oct., 1860.	1,581	32
Russia	4th April, 1838.	18,735	112
Servia	....	327	58
Spain	30th Oct., 1848.	6,129	32
Sweden	9th Feby., 1851.	4,917	35
Switzerland	15th June, 1844.	1,929	8
Turkey	4th Oct., 1860.	1,097	114
Asia :—			
Asia Minor	....	448	....
China	....	124	10,781
Dutch possessions	....	798	
Java	10th Aug., 1867.		
Japan	17th Oct., 1873.	908	163
Persia	....	11	57,091
Russia	... .	891	7,368
Africa :—			
Algeria	15th Aug., 1862.	1,923	119
Tunis	5th July, 1873.		
Egypt	26th Jany., 1856.	958	11
America :—			
Argentine Republic	14th Dec., 1854.	5,131	218
Bolivia	——— 1873.	106	5,351
Brazil	30th April, 1854.	5,781	557
Chili	— Jany., 1852.	1,927	153
Colombia	Fall 1880.	231	2,185
Ecuador	....	167	719

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Countries.	Date of opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
America—*Con.*			
Hayti	....	71	144
Mexico	8th Oct., 1850.	5,346	139
Paraguay	1st " 1863.	149	658
Peru	29th May, 1851.	995	457
United States (1891)	17th April, 1827.	164,324	21
Uruguay	1st Jany., 1869.	471	153
Venezuela	9th Feby., 1866.	441	977
Costa Rica	19th Jany., 1872.	559	303
Guatemala	20th June, 1880.		
Honduras	25th Sept., 1871.		
Nicaragua	Summer 1880.		
Salvador	15th July, 1882.		

944. The railways belonging to the Government of Canada are included in what is known as the Canadian Government Railway system. They include, 1st, the Intercolonial Railway and its branches; 2nd, the Prince Edward Island Railway.

945. The Intercolonial Railway was part of the original pact between the provinces, the Union Act, 1867, section 145, reading: "Inasmuch as the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada; therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without intermission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed." The following memo will serve to recall the principal events in connection with this undertaking:—

1867. Minister of Public Works instructs Mr. S. Fleming, Engineer in Chief, to proceed at once with surveys, July, 1867.

1868. Battle of the routes through New Brunswick fought. Commissioners appointed to manage construction; A. Walsh, Hon. E. B. Chandler and Hon. A. W. McLelan, Commissioners.

1870-1871. Battle of iron *versus* wooden bridges waged, 1870-71. Windsor Branch, 32 miles, transferred to Windsor and Annapolis Railway for operating purposes.

1872. Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia reconstructed and called Intercolonial Railway by Order in Council, 9th November, 1872.

1874. Railway transferred to Public Works Department, Act of 1874.

1875. Change of gauge between Halifax and St. John, 18th June.

1876. Whole line of Intercolonial opened 1st July.

1879. Purchase of Rivière du Loup line, 126 miles, from Grand Trunk Railway, for $1,500,000, 1st August.

Department of Railways and Canals organized with ministerial head, May 20th, 1879.

1884. Eastern Extension (80 miles) purchased from the Government of Nova Scotia 9th January. Cost on 30th June, 1884, of line and equipment $1,284,311.

1885. Cape Traverse Branch (13 miles) completed. St. Charles Loup Line (14 miles) completed. Dalhousie Branch (7 miles) completed.

1886. Rivière du Loup (town) branch (4 miles) completed. Dartmouth (town) branch (4 miles) completed.

1887. Carleton Branch incorporated with Intercolonial Railway by Order in Council 8th October.

Pictou (town) branch (14 miles) completed.

1888. Cars lighted with electricity and heated by steam.

1890. Oxford Branch opened for traffic.

Accounts for maintenance and operation of Eastern Extension merged in similar accounts of the Intercolonial Railway, 1st July, 1890.

1891. By Act 54 Vic., chap. 50, the following works were, together with Eastern Extension embodied with the Intercolonial system; Oxford Junction (72½ miles) opened on 15th July, 1890; Cape Breton Railway, 52½ miles of which were opened on 24th November, 1890, and 46 miles on 1st January, 1891.

1892. Carleton Branch transferred to City of St. John for $40,000, on 3rd September, 1892, and leased to the C.P.R. for 999 years. The deed was confirmed by Act of 1893, chap. 6.

946. The total mileage of the Intercolonial system, on 30th June, 1893, was 1,174½ miles of operated road, including the Windsor branch (32 miles).

947. The Intercolonial touches six Atlantic ports, viz., Pointe du Chene, Pictou, Halifax, St. John, Sydney and North Sydney.

948. The following are the through distances :—

	Miles.
Levis (opposite Quebec) via St. Joseph and St. Charles Junction (14 miles) to Halifax	675
Levis to St. John..	578
Levis via Truro to Sydney..........	827
" " " North Sydney	820

949. The Prince Edward Island Railway was first opened for traffic on the 12th May, 1875.

950. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1893 :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1893.

—	Capital Paid up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$	p. c.
Intercolonial.......	54,246,850	3,065,499	3,045,317	20,182	....	99·3
*Windsor Branch...	....	34,316	16,890	17,426	....	49·2
P. E. Island.......	3,750,565	162,690	226,423	....	63,732	139·2
Total.........	57,997,415	3,262,505	3,288,630	....	26,124	100·8

*Maintained only.

The expenses exceeded the receipts by $26,124, being $586,079 less than the excess of expenditure in 1892.

951. The efforts of the present Minister of Railways (Hon. Mr. Haggart) to reduce expenditures have been successful. The loss of $586,079 in 1892 was reduced to a net loss of $26,124 in 1893.

952. The Intercolonial Railway, instead of showing a loss of $479,940 (Windsor Branch included), as in 1892, showed in 1893 a gain of $37,608.

953. On the Prince Edward Island Railway the expenditure in 1892 was greater than the receipts by $132,263. In 1893 the excess of expenditure was $63,732, showing a net gain of $68,531. This gain was caused by increase in earnings and decrease in expenditure, the increase in earnings being $5,247, and the decrease in expenditure $63,284.

954. The following table gives the amounts expended on Government railways for construction and rolling stock, the working expenses and the revenue received, the first item being amount expended prior to Confederation :—

Year.	Construction, Rolling Stock.	Working Expenses.	Revenue received.	Excess. — E.—Expenditure; R.—Revenue.
	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation	13,881,461			
1868.	483,354	359,961	420,753	R. 60,792
1869.	282,615	387,548	455,023	R. 67,475
1870.	1,729,381	445,209	471,245	R. 26,036
1871.	2,946,930	442,993	565,714	R. 122,721
1872.	5,620,570	595,076	622,901	R. 27,825
1873.	5,763,269	1,011,893	703,458	E. 308,435
1874.	3,925,124	1,847,925	893,430	E. 954,495
1875.	5,018,428	1,581,934	886,087	E. 695,847
1876.	4,497,435	1,374,073	996,138	E. 377,935
1877.	3,209,502	1,890,269	1,285,110	E. 605,159
1878.	2,643,742	2,032,873	1,514,846	E. 518,027
1879.	2,507,054	2,233,496	1,419,956	E. 813,540
1880.	6,109,077	1,851,489	1,739,137	E. 112,352
1881.	5,577,237	2,220,421	2,200,486	E. 19,935
1882.	5,175,047	2,311,017	2,237,583	E. 73,434
1883.	11,707,619	2,651,306	2,541,205	E. 110,101
1884.	14,013,075	2,636,003	2,551,938	E. 84,065
1885.	11,224,245	2,749,711	2,624,243	E. 125,468
1886.	4,443,220	2,819,973	2,629,336	E. 190,637
1887.	1,846,887	3,152,650	2,840,748	E. 311,902
1888.	1,765,582	3,621,077	3,166,253	E. 454,824
1889.	2,709,857	3,513,064	3,167,543	E. 345,521
1890.	2,392,768	3,846,044	3,203,874	E. 642,170
1891.	1,184,317	3,949,264	3,181,888	E. 767,376
1892.	417,425	3,748,598	3,136,394	E. 612,204
1893.	711,917	3,288,630	3,262,506	E. 26,124
Total	121,787,138	56,562,497	48,717,796	E. 8,149,551 R. 304,849
Net excess of expenses.				7,844,702

955. The following table gives the sources of the earnings of the Government railways since Confederation :—

EARNINGS ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1876-93.

Year.	Miles.	Earnings.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
*1876	837	435,525	501,056	59,420	138	996,138
*1877	912·5	520,725	670,779	93,123	483	1,285,110
*1878	912·5	540,267	863,866	110,049	664	1,514,847
*1879	912·5	510,361	810,351	98,796	448	1,419,956
‡1880	1,038·5	546,866	977,733	109,098	464	†1,634,161
‡1881	1,038·5	609,368	1,192,389	110,431	553	1,912,741
1882	1,038·5	723,111	1,380,499	127,430	6,543	2,237,584
1883	1,038·5	813,333	1,573,775	144,279	9,820	2,541,206
1884	1,045·5	846,836	1,546,025	147,604	11,473	2,551,938
1885	1,151·6	821,510	1,631,886	170,397	449	2,624,243
1886	1,156·6	836,085	1,614,170	178,185	896	2,629,336
1887	1,170·6	902,630	1,765,334	171,844	941	2,840,748
1888	1,184·1	958,967	2,029,100	177,434	752	3,166,252
1889	1,181·6	990,456	2,006,333	170,036	716	3,167,542
1890	1,181·6	974,863	2,056,952	171,378	681	3,203,874
1891	1,352 6	1,045,355	1,954,627	181,518	388	3,181,888
1892	1,351·6	1,044,575	1,893,677	197,716	425	3,136,394
1893	1,351·6	1,081,877	1,966,816	213,412	400	3,262,505

*Earnings of Windsor Branch not included.

†Includes $3,754 over credit in 1880, on Windsor branch.

‡Earnings C. P. R. not included; the road during part of these two years was operated by the Government.

956. An analysis of the expenditure is as under, from 1876 to 1893 :—

EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1876-93.

Year.	Miles.	Expenses.				
		Maintenance, &c.	Working & Repairing		General Operating Expenses.	Total.
			Engines.	Cars.		
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
*1876...	837	566,963	322,019	128,477	356,616	1,374,073
*1877	912·5	673,721	498,862	234,885	482,801	1,890,269
*1878	912·5	731,507	589,493	225,634	501,034	2,047,667
*1879...	912·5	879,619	610,203	251,747	513,824	§2,255,397
*a*1880	1,038·5	439,416	608,155	234,071	492,944	‡1,774,587
*a*1881	1,038·5	497,776	632,025	261,814	574,616	†1,983,476
*1882	1,038·5	576,295	751,187	303,213	680,322	2,311,017
1883	1,038·5	689,387	853,573	273,300	835,046	2,651,306
1884	1,045·5	669,117	830,531	288,944	847,411	2,636,003
1885	1,151·6	769,741	806,671	313,596	859,703	2,749,711
1886	1,156·6	744,947	887 725	434,771	752,531	2,819,973
1887	1,170·6	934,296	959,094	465,614	793,646	3,152,649
1888	1,184·1	970,764	1,219,072	541,095	882,189	¶3,621,077
1889	1,181·6	961,451	1,187,872	472,625	891,115	3,513,063
1890	1,181·6	1,167,076	1,226,439	542,822	875,175	‖3,846,044
1891	1,352·6	1,098,481	1,345,959	590,417	914,406	3,949,264
1892	1,351·6	1,173,270	1,214,972	471,051	889,304	3,748,597
1893	1,351·6	876,351	1,113,683	442,141	856,455	3,288,630

*Expenditure on Windsor Branch not included.
§ “ 21,900 “ 1879.
‡ “ 1,990 “ 1880.
†Including $17,245 car mileage in 1881.
¶ “ 7,958 “ 1888.
‖ “ 34,531 “ 1890.
*a*Expenses of C. P. R. not included.

957. By five year periods the yearly averages and per cent of each class of earnings to total receipts on the Government railways, are as under :—

RECEIPTS—AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Passengers.	Per cent.	Freight.	Per cent.	Other sources.	Per cent.
	$		$		$	
1876-80.....	510,750	37·3	764,757	55·8	94,536	6·9
1881-85.....	762,832	32·1	1,464,915	61·6	145,796	6·3
1886-90.....	932,600	31·1	1,894,378	63·1	174,572	5·8
1891.......	1,045,355	32·8	1,954,627	61·4	181,906	5·8
1892......	1,044,575	33·3	1,893,677	60·3	198,141	6·4
1893........	1,061,877	33·1	1,966,816	60·3	213,812	6·6

958. The following table gives the expenditures by subdivisions and the proportion of each class to the total expenditure :—

EXPENSES—AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Maintenance.		Working and Repairs.		Operating Expenses.	
	Yearly Average.	Per cent.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
	$		$		$	
1876-80.....	658,245	35·0	740,709	39·6	469,444	25·4
1881-85.....	642,463	25·9	1,062,970	43·1	759,420	31·0
1886-90....	955,707	28·3	1,587,426	47·0	838,931	24·7
1891........	1,098,481	27·8	1,936,376	49·0	914,406	23·2
1892..	1,173,270	31·3	1,686,023	45·0	889,304	23·7
1893......	876,351	26·6	1,555,824	47·3	856,455	26·1

959. Taking the Intercolonial Railway by itself, analysis supplies the following tables :—

EARNINGS ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1868-1893.

(Windsor Branch included).

YEAR.	**Miles.	EARNINGS.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1868	....	....	....	....	....	420,753
1869	....	....	....	....	....	455,023
1870	....	....	....	....	....	471,245
1871	....	....	....	....	....	565,713
1872	....	....	....	....	....	622,901
1873	....	....	....	....	....	703,458
1874	339	....	....	....	....	893,430
1875	454	....	....	....	....	861,593
†1876	638½	370,520	456,751	51,807	....	878,078
1877	714	460,368	607,565	86,512	....	1,154,445
1878	714	475,257	801,705	101,985	....	1,378,947
1879	714	451,894	753,490	88,715	....	1,294,099
1880	840	495,186	924,090	101,034	....	1,520,310
1881	840	552,180	1,127,063	102,367	....	*1,781,610
1882	840	659,162	1,315,723	118,888	6,543	2,100,316
1883	840	750,013	1,502,736	132,902	9,384	2,395,035
1884	847	768,171	1,465,473	132,014	11,008	2,376,666
1885	861	717,796	1,532,150	142,659	....	2,392,605
1886	866	737,052	1,515,651	154,155	....	2,406,858
1887	880	800,645	1,673,905	146,787	....	2,621,337
1888	‖894	853,618	1,924,664	159,055	....	2,937,337
1889	‖894	876,749	1,900,006	146,981	....	2,923,736
1890	‖894	865,163	1,945,568	147,512	....	2,958,243
1891	‡1,154	973,063	1,872,967	161,600	....	3,007,630
1892	‡1,154	973,616	1,823,695	181,640	....	2,978,951
1893	‡1,154	1,014,432	1,890,469	194,914	....	3,099,815

†Including Northern Division. *Includes $3,754 over credit in 1880 on Windsor Branch. **Windsor Branch (32 miles) not included in mileage but included in other columns. ‖Including 3 miles sidings. ‡Including 13 miles sidings.

EXPENDITURE ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1868-1893.

(Windsor Branch included.)

Year.	Buildings and Maintenance.	Expenditure.			
		Working and repairing Engines.	Working and repairing Cars.	General operating Expenses.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	....	....	....	....	359,961
1869	....	....	....	....	387,548
1870	....	....	....	....	445,209
1871	....	....	....	....	442,993
1872	....	....	....	....	595,076
1873	....	....	....	....	1,011,893
1874	....	....	....	....	1,847,175
1875	....	....	....	....	1,532,589
1876	489,676	260,660	116,175	292,632	†1,159,143
1877	584,281	442,895	207,819	426,679	1,661,674
1878	641,114	537,815	199,325	447,813	1,826,067
1879	778,527	558,344	233,800	461,412	¶2,032,083
1880	390,084	550,574	218,949	450,339	÷1,609,946
1881	400,815	586,999	247,243	528,051	‖1,780,353
1882	483,904	684,191	282,980	629,517	2,080,592
1883	603,140	767,063	254,251	759,023	2,383,477
1884	579,128	757,162	263,436	766,993	2,366,719
1885	672,164	732,267	278,516	777,283	2,460,230
1886	624,331	819,604	391,689	672,849	2,508,473
1887	808,094	887,626	442,352	716,086	2,854,158
1888	835,265	1,135,325	518,889	803,045	§3,300,481
1889	810,534	1,107,338	448,694	808,218	3,174,784
1890	1,017,596	1,144,373	516,155	787,801	‡3,500,456
1891	984,236	1,281,800	571,980	853,268	3,691,274
1892	1,027,450	1,148,199	452,683	830,559	3,458,891
1893	780,038	1,054,488	423,686	803,996	3,062,208

†Including Northern Division.
¶ do car mileage $21,900 in 1879.
÷ do do 1,990 in 1880.
‖ do do 17,245 in 1881.
§ do do 7,957 in 1888.
‡ do do 34,531 in 1890.

960. The following table relates to the Intercolonial Railway :—

Year.	Gross earnings per mile of line.	Operating expenses per mile of line.	Locomotives per 100 miles of line.	EARNINGS.	
				Per cent of Passenger to Total Earnings.	Per cent of Freight to Total earnings.
	$ cts.	$ cts.			
1877	1,757 00	1,505 00	14	39·9	52·8
1878	1,931 30	1,659 60	15	34·4	58·1
1879	1,812 46	1,755 68	16	34·9	58·2
1880	1,819 90	1,452 22	13	32·6	60·7
1881	2,113 80	1,641 12	14	31·0	63·2
1882	2,500 00	1,900 80	15	31·4	62·6
1883	2,851 23	2,120 00	16	31·3	62·7
1884	2,806 00	2,122 43	18	32·3	61·7
1885	2,781 20	2,076 73	18	30·0	64·0
1886	2,779 28	2,175 68	18	30·6	62·9
1887	2,978 80	2,325 07	18	30·6	63·8
1888	3,296 67	2,766 80	18	28·7	64·7
1889	3,281 41	2,653 48	19	30·0	64·9
1890	3,320 12	2,786 50	19	29·2	65·7
1891	2,635 90	2,372 51	18	30·3	62·3
1892	2,610 82	2,131 00	18	32·7	61·2
1893	2,716 70	2,000 15	18	32·7	61·0

In 1879 there were 2,928 railway employees on the 714 miles of the Intercolonial Railway, and in 1893 there were 3,623 employees on the 1,122 miles of the railway operated by the Government. In 1879 the staff required was equal to 410 employees for every 100 miles of line ; in 1893 it was 315 employees for every 100 miles of line. In the United States the average number is 479 employees for each 100 miles of line. In the group of States comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the number of employees is 716 per 100 miles of line. These figures show that the Intercolonial is now at the minimum cost for operating force. The average number of locomotives required for each 100 miles of the Intercolonial is 18. In the United States it is 19, while in the eastern group mentioned above it is 28.

961. The following table gives the passenger revenue of the Intercolonial Railway :—

PASSENGER REVENUE—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

YEAR.	Miles.	PASSENGERS CARRIED.		REVENUE	
		Number.	Revenue.	Per Passenger.	Per Mile.
			$	Cents.	$ cts.
1877	714	613,428	460,368	76·67	644 76
1878	714	618,957	475,257	76·78	665 58
1879	714	640,101	451,893	70·60	632 90
1880	840	581,483	490,338	84 32	583 73
1881	840	631,245	545,114	86·35	649 00
1882	840	779,994	651,297	83·50	775 33
1883	840	878,600	741,993	84·45	859 51
1884	847	920,870	760,045	82·53	900 00
1885	861	914,785	709,927	77·60	824 54
1886	866	889,864	728,948	81·91	841 74
1887	880	940,144	792,678	84·31	900 08
1888	891	996,194	845,042	84·92	948 42
1889	891	1,091,189	867,171	79·47	973 32
1890	891	1,170,249	854,794	73·04	959 36
1891	1141	1,298,304	962,317	74·12	843 44
1892	1141	1,297,732	961,428	74·08	842 67
1893	1141	1,292,878	1,002,913	77·57	880 00

The figures following are for the Eastern Extension, the accounts of which were kept separate from those of the Intercolonial Railway till June, 1890 :—

Year.	Miles.	Passengers Carried.		Revenue	
		Number.	Revenue.	Per Passenger.	Per Mile.
			$	Cents.	$ cts.
1884	80	47,532	42,218	88·82	527 72
1885	80	42,443	37,658	88·72	470 72
1886	80	43,016	36,952	85·90	461 90
1887	80	42,640	35,650	83·60	445 62
1888	80	43,970	38,406	87·34	480 00
1889	80	45,083	39,076	86·67	488 45
1890	80	48,984	40,300	82·27	504 00

962. The freight carried by the Intercolonial consists of coal, grain, lumber, live stock, flour, fish and manufactured articles.

Taking the principal articles carried, the quantities and percentage to total freight carried are as under :—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES CARRIED, THE QUANTITIES

Year.	Coal.	Per cent.	Grain.	Per cent.	Flour.	Per cent.
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
1877	103,420	24·5	5,109	1·2	25,471	6·0
1878	97,043	18·5	5,988	1·1	63,777	12·2
1879	112,532	22·0	5,492	1·6	63,033	12·3
1880	136,466	24·3	5,929	1·1	52,515	9·3
1881	184,607	25·5	11,202	1·5	67,231	9·3
1882	248,158	29·6	10,572	1·2	69,209	8·2
1883	262,423	27·1	24,212	2·5	98,381	10·2
1884	293,562	29·3	13,200	1·3	81,564	8·2
1885	349,004	35·9	15,610	1·6	90,710	9·3
1886	407,552	40·4	17,877	1·8	73,909	7·3
1887	453,585	40·1	21,993	1·9	75,348	6·7
1888	529,659	41·5	23,645	1·8	84,575	6·6
1889	526,487	43·7	38,656	3·2	92,701	7·7
1890	556,546	41·1	53,580	4·0	109,419	8·1
1891	498,038	38·1	61,048	4·7	101,312	7·7
1892	433,806	34·3	79,040	6·2	95,401	7·5
1893	543,296	39·1	31,934	2·3	85,691	6·2
* *Eastern Extension.*						
1884	....	.....	77	....	2,996	.....
1885	....	....	88	....	2,888	....
1886	....	....	128	....	2,203	....
1887	....	.....	37	.....	1,042	.....
1888	....	.....	352	.....	2,609	.....
1889	....	..	143	.....	2,149	...
1890	....	.....	341	.....	2,186	....

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* After 1890 the Eastern Extension was amalgamated with the Intercolonial Railway.

AND PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL FREIGHT CARRIED.

Lumber.	Per cent.	Live Stock.	Per cent.	Manufactures.	Per cent.	All others.	Per cent.	Totals.
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
72,620	17·2	6,371	1·5	43,308	10·2	165,028	39·4	421,327
70,758	13·5	7,162	1·4	140,858	26·9	137,124	26·4	522,710
69,533	13·5	8,454	1·5	132,727	25·8	119,090	23·3	510,861
69,328	12·5	11,896	2·1	158,383	28·1	127,407	22·6	561,924
91,052	12·5	11,738	1·6	168,910	23·3	190,837	26·3	725,577
98,749	11·8	12,865	1·5	238,769	28·5	160,634	19·2	838,956
130,792	13·4	12,958	1·3	278,842	28·7	163,352	16·8	970,961
163,901	16·3	12,575	1·3	233,592	23·3	202,769	20·3	1,001,163
171,734	17·7	13,980	1·4	212,868	21·9	116,163	12·2	970,069
145,316	14·4	12,123	1·2	225,588	22·3	126,180	12·6	1.008,545
201,460	17·8	12,233	1·1	240,567	21·2	126,148	11·2	1,131,334
245,551	19·2	12,737	1·0	278,893	21·9	100,845	8·0	1,275,905
246,932	20·5	11,508	0·9	252,398	20·9	36,108	3·1	1,204,790
262,380	19·4	10,999	0·8	319,601	23·6	40,892	3·0	1,353,417
230,172	17·6	12,278	0·9	303,197	23·3	98,479	7·7	1,304,534
219,343	17·3	12,156	0·9	309,328	24·5	115,501	9·3	1,264,575
226,514	16·3	12,757	0·9	342,400	24·7	145,488	10·5	1,388,080
2,468	......	786	......	2,925	.....	6,897	......	16,149
1,662	......	815	....	3,082	.....	11,332	....	19.867
1,558	....	875	.....	2,536	......	7,943	.....	15,243
932	....	1,216	.....	3,553	...	4,906	......	11,686
2,649	......	1,663	......	1,974	.....	3,581	.....	12,828
2,453	......	1,260	.....	2,709	......	5,373	.....	14,087
1,938	......	1,462	.....	1,350	......	8,125	...	15,402

903. The following table gives the number of tons of ocean borne goods to and from Europe via the port of Halifax, carried over the Intercolonial Railway :—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1878.	18,334	1886	21,620
1879.	24,271	1887	26,734
1880.	26,025	1888	50,742
1881.	18,788	1889	28,821
1882.	25,775	1890	21,625
1883.	32,786	1891	20,687
1884.	26,229	1892	33,571
1885.	31,192	1893	19,714

904. These tables show, first, that the earnings of the Intercolonial Railway, in 1893, were the largest of any year in its history, that the earnings from freight have been greater in three other years than in 1893, but that 1893 shows an increase of $66,774 over 1892, in earnings from this source.

2nd. That the expenditure in 1893 is the lowest of any year since 1887, and is lower in every branch than in any of the preceding years, mileage being taken into account—maintenance and buildings showing a decrease of $247,412 ; working and repairing engines a decrease of $93,711 ; working and operating cars a decrease of $28,007, and general operating expenses a decrease of $26,563, in 1893 as compared with 1892.

3rd. That the gross earnings per mile of the railway in 1893 were higher than they were in 1892 and 1891, but not so high as they were in 1890, 1889, and 1888, before the Eastern Extension and other branches had been added.

4th. That the operating expenses per mile in 1893 were lower than they have been for ten years before.

5th. That the per cent of passenger earnings to total earnings in 1893 was the same as in 1892, nd higher than in any other year since 1880, and of freight earnings lower than in any previous year back to 1880.

6th. That the earnings from passengers carried in 1893 were more per mile than in the two immediately preceding years, but not as much as in 1890, 1889, and 1888.

7th. That the freight rates in 1893 being slightly over $1.36 per ton carried were less than in any previous year.

8th. That the Intercolonial, during the period of 1877-93, has carried a total of 3,880,230 tons of manufactured articles, or a yearly average of 228,250 tons, and that in 1893 it carried 342,400 tons, or 50 per cent over the average of seventeen years ; that the ocean borne manufactured goods, to and from Europe have averaged 26,687 tons a year, which average is 35 per cent more than the tons carried in 1893, and that the average of 201,563 tons of manufactured articles carried by the Intercolonial, over and above the 26,687 tons of ocean freight carried, represents the distribution of manufactured goods within the Dominion effected through the agency of the Intercolonial, and suggesting the development of interprovincial trade in manufactures.

9th. That the coal carried by the railway constitutes, in bulk, nearly 40 per cent of the total tonnage carried by the Intercolonial.

965. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of 154½ miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. The number of passengers carried in 1893 was 7,278 less than in 1892, and the tons of freight were 5,653 more. There was an increase of 5,247 in the receipts, and a decrease in working expenses of $63,284. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be some years before the earnings will equal the expenditure. The following are traffic figures for the last six years :—

TRAFFIC ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1888-93.

Year.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Excess of Expenses.	Freight Carried.	Passengers Carried.
	$	$	$	Tons.	No.
1888	158,364	229,640	71,276	59,603	131,246
1889	171,370	247,559	76,190	55,682	152,780
1890	160,972	266,486	105,514	51,604	133,099
1891	174,258	257,990	83,732	59,511	145,508
1892	157,443	289,706	132,264	51,065	139,389
1893	162,690	226,422	63,732	56,718	132,111

The annual receipts during the six years have averaged $778 per mile, and the expenses $1,199, being an average annual excess of expenditure of $421 per mile. The average annual quantity of freight carried was 264 tons per mile, and the average number of passengers 659 per mile.

The Windsor branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally more than sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1893 the profits amounted to $17,426. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles.

966. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Prince Edward Island Railway from 1877 to 1893, separating the sources of revenue and the heads of expenditures :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1877-1893.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Miles.	EARNINGS.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1877	199	60,357	63,213	6,611	483	130,665
1878	199	65,010	62,161	8,064	664	135,900
1879	199	58,468	56,860	10,080	448	125,856
1880	199	51,680	53,642	8,064	464	113,851
1881	199	57,188	65,326	8,064	553	131,131
1882	199	63,949	64,776	8,542	....	137,267
1883	199	63,319	71,039	11,376	436	146,170
1884	199	62,926	70,702	10,410	466	144,504
1885	211	66,054	74,214	17,871	449	158,588
1886	211	62,080	76,281	16,796	427	155,588
1887	211	66,334	71,152	17,412	404	155,303
1888	211	66,943	80,400	10,630	390	158,364
1889	211	74,631	79,594	16,755	389	171,370
1890	211	69,400	73,663	17,577	332	160,972
1891	211	72,292	81,661	20,305	....	174,258
1892	211	70,959	69,983	16,500	....	157,443
1893	211	67,445	76,347	18,897	....	162,690

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Miles.	EXPENSES.				
		Maintenance and Buildings.	Working and Repairs.		General Operating Expenses.	Total.
			Engines.	Cars.		
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1877......	199	89,440	55,967	27,066	56,122	228,595
1878........	199	90,393	51,678	26,308	53,221	221,600
1879........	199	101,092	51,858	17,946	52,416	223,314
1880.......	199	49,332	57,581	15,122	42,605	164,640
1881........	199	96,961	45,026	14,571	46,564	203,123
1882..	199	90,226	66,996	20,233	50,805	228,260
1883........	199	86,297	86,510	19,049	76,023	267,879
1884........	199	80,223	65,403	24,170	66,632	236,428
1885........	211	72,491	55,782	30,898	52,036	211,207
1886..... ..	211	72,303	51,326	39,612	53,503	216,744
1887........	211	74,889	56,534	18,938	53,876	204,237
1888........	211	91,653	66,391	16,169	55,427	229,640
1889........	211	112,635	60,358	17,608	56,958	247,559
1890.... ...	211	126,316	60,908	20,331	58,930	266,486
1891........	211	115,195	64,159	37,696	40,939	257,990
1892........	211	147,461	66,773	35,205	40,267	289,706
1893........	211	97,085	59,195	34,822	35,320	226,422

967. The passengers and tons of freight carried per mile on the Intercolonial Railway are as under :—

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT PER MILE—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

YEAR.	Tons carried.	Passengers.
1877..	590·09	859·1
1878..	732·08	866·9
1879..	7 5·50	900·0
1880..	669·00	692·2
1881..	863·78	751·3
1882..	998·80	928·5
1883..	1,155·90	1,046·0
1884..	1,182·01	1,087·2
1885..	1,126·67	1,062·5
1886..	1,164·60	1,027·5
1887..	1,285·60	1,068·3
1888..	1,432·00	1,118·0
1889..	1,352·45	1,224·6
1890..	1,519·00	1,313·4
1891..	1,143·32	1,146·6
1892..	1,107·33	1,137·4
1893..	1,216·54	1,133·1

968. The tons of freight carried on the Intercolonial Railway and the revenue per ton and per mile of the railway are given in the following table :—

FREIGHT REVENUE PER TON AND MILE.

YEAR.	Tons carried.	Revenue.	Revenue per ton.	†Revenue per mile.
		$	$	$
1877	421,327	607,565	1,441	850 93
1878	522,710	801,705	1,534	1,122 83
1879	510,861	753,490	1,473	1,055 30
1880	561,924	924,090	1,644	1,100 00
1881	725,577	1,127,063	1,553	1,341 72
1882	838,956	1,315,723	1,568	1,566 33
1883	970,961	1,502,736	1,547	1,789 00
1884	1,009,237	1,465,473	1,464	1,730 20
1885	989,936	1,532,150	1,580	1,779 50
1886	1,023,788	1,515,651	1,503	1,750 20
1887	1,143,020	1,673,905	1,480	1,902 16
1888	1,288,823	1,924,664	1,509	2,151 75
1889	1,218,877	1,900,006	1,577	2,125 28
1890	1,368,819	1,945,568	1,438	2,176 25
1891	1,304,534	1,872,967	1,436	1,641 51
1892	1,264,575	1,823,695	1,442	1,600 00
1893	1,388,080	1,890,469	1,362	1,657 00

969. The following table gives the Revenue and expenditure of the Eastern Extension Railway, from 1885 to 1890 :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EASTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Miles.	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1885	80	6,318	67,188	893	....	74,399
1886	80	36,952	22,237	7,234	468	66,893
1887	80	35,650	20,276	7,644	537	64,107
1888	80	38,406	24,036	7,748	362	70,552
1889	80	39,076	26,733	6,627	....	72,437
1890	80	40,300	37,720	6,290	349	84,659

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EASTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY—*Continued.*]

EXPNDITURE.

YEAR.	Miles.	Maintenance and Buildings.	WORKING AND REPAIRS.		General Operating Expenses.	Total.
			Engines.	Cars.		
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
....	80	25,086	18,622	4,182	30,384	78,274
....	80	48,312	16,795	3,470	26,179	94,756
....	80	51,312	14,933	4,325	23,684	94,254
....	80	43,845	17,356	6,037	23,716	90,955
....	80	38,281	20,176	6,323	25,939	90,719
....	80	23,165	21,158	6,336	28,444	79,103

o. The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of Vindsor Branch Railway, from 1880 to 1893 :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—WINDSOR BRANCH.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$
....	14,012	4,527
....	21,217	20,502
....	21,053	10,935
....	24,114	23,104
....	23,019	22,141
....	24,451	18,752
....	23,658	19,229
....	25,328	26,042
....	24,553	24,040
....	28,372	20,856
....	30,162	18,983
....	30,235	28,932
....	33,509	19,514
....	34,316	16,890

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* During the fiscal year 1891, by special Act, 54 Vic., chap. 50, the Eastern sion Railway was embodied in the Intercolonial system.

971. The following statement shows the amount of Government expenditure on construction, staff and maintenance of railways in Canada, for the last five years :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pacific	87,134	41,376	37,367	66,211	413,836
Surveys	15,992	36,372	14,889	16,841	4,314
Statistics	561	1,904	1,426	2,221	....
Intercolonial	3,810,267	3,846,719	3,742,271	3,610,914	3,274,302
Windsor Branch	20,856	18,983	28,932	19,514	16,890
Prince Edward Island	247,559	266,486	257,990	298,007	226,422
Eastern Extension	124,955	79,103	3,225	....	....
Subsidies, general	846,722	1,678,196	1,079,106	1,061,616	624,794
Annapolis and Digby	9,847	381,943	196,869	26,130	2,191
Cape Breton	1,083,277	1,170,523	521,442	99,937	59,983
Albert Railway	177	....	....	....	....
Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Co	25,053	....	....	....	....
Oxford and New Glasgow	841,943	434,529	220,886	48,745	7,923
Special car for His Excellency the Governor General	....	12,634	....	....	....
Montreal and European Short Line	....	....	124,568	....	....
Miscellaneous—Gratuity	....	....	....	....	280
Total on railways	7,114,343	7,968,768	6,229,001	5,250,136	4,630,935

972. Mention has been made of one electric railway in Canada, as included in the list of railways published by the Department of Railways. Electricity has been adopted as a motive power by thirty railway companies, having 256 miles of railway, and a capital of about $9,000,000.

Canada has fifty-two miles to every million of her inhabitants, and the United States eighty miles to every million

Every province of Canada, excepting Prince Edward Island, has adopted the electric system, British Columbia having thirty-three miles. The city of Toronto, Ontario, has fifty-six miles.

973. In the United States there were, in 1893, 469 electric railways, with a total mileage of 5,446 miles, and a capital stock of $205,870,000.

In Europe there are forty-three electric railways, of which thirty-one are trolley roads ; two are operated by storage battery. Central railways number eight, and there are two railways worked by underground conductor. (Bradstreets, 5th May, 1894.)

PART 2—CANALS.

974. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Of this distance, 71¾ miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,188¼ miles open navigation ; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that by this means unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

975. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior, and Liverpool :—

	Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie	273
Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia	318
Sarnia to Amherstburg	76
Amherstburg to Port Colborne	232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie	27
Port Dalhousie to Kingston	170
Kingston to Montreal	178
Montreal to Three Rivers (tidewater)	86
Three Rivers to Quebec	74
Quebec to Saguenay	126
Saguenay to Father Point	57
Father Point to West end Anticosti.	202
Anticosti to Belle Isle	441
Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland)	2,013
Malin Head to Liverpool	221
	4,494

976. The great lakes, which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation, contain more than half the fresh water of the globe, and consist of Lakes Superior,

Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea :—

THE GREAT LAKES.

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. miles.	Feet.
Superior	390	160	31,420	602
Huron—with Georgian Bay	400	160	24,000	576
St. Clair	25	25	360	570
Erie	250	60	10,000	566
Ontario	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan	345	58	25,590	578

Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

977. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the Ste. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal, known as the St. Mary's Falls Canal, on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. A larger lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is now being constructed. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 152 feet, and a depth made suitable for navigation at mean water level by vessels drawing 20 feet of water. There will be one lock 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sills of 20 feet 3 inches at the lowest recorded water level. The work is progressing, and the whole undertaking is to be read for use in 1894. The total cost is estimated to be about $3,000,000.

978. During the season of 1893 the freight carried through the St. Mary's Falls Canal amounted to 10,796,572 tons, valued at $145,436,957, being a decrease in quantity of 417,761 tons, and an increase in value of $10,319,690. There was a decrease of 477,353 tons of eastward bound, and an increase of 60,592 tons in westward bound freight. The value per ton of this freight was $13.47.

an increase of 4 cents per ton over the value in 1892. The total number of vessels using the canal was 12,008, which is 572 fewer than the number using the canal in 1892. The canal was open to navigation during the season for 219 days, as against 233 days in 1892. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888, according to official return, was 6,640,834 tons; in 1889, 6,783,187 tons; in 1890, 6,980,014 tons; in 1891, 8,698,777 tons, and in 1892 7,712,029 tons, from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1892, considerably exceeded in bulk that carried through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. The number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1893 was 3,341, with a total tonnage of 7,659,059 tons, being an average of 2,300 tons, while the average tonnage of vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 856 tons. There is, of course, no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of $300,000,000 annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels, and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the canal since its opening in 1855. The proportion of freight tonnage carried by Canadian vessels was: in 1887, 7 per cent; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889, 4 per cent; in 1890, 3½ per cent; in 1891, 4 per cent; in 1892, 3 8-10 per cent, and in 1893, 4 1-10 per cent.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,411
1864	657,438	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,061
1865	409,062	....	19,777	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	147,460	822
1866	458,530	....	14,067	19,915	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,461	9,550	152,102	141
1867	556,899	....	15,129	22,927	28,246	....	249,031	20,002	5,316	10,585	222,861	500
1868	432,563	....	10,590	25,814	27,372	....	285,125	22,785	4,624	12,222	191,939	1,119
1869	524,885	....	17,657	27,850	32,007	....	323,501	23,861	5,910	18,662	239,398	1,290
1870	690,826	....	17,153	15,952	33,548	49,700	394,077	42,959	11,089	11,301	409,850	722
1871	752,101	....	15,850	46,798	26,060	1,376,705	308,823	54,984	36,199	14,562	327,461	1,072
1872	914,735	....	25,830	80,815	136,411	567,134	445,774	86,194	42,690	14,591	383,105	1,742
1873	1,204,446	....	30,966	96,780	172,692	2,119,997	309,645	44,920	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1874	1,070,857	....	22,958	61,123	179,855	1,120,015	149,999	31,741	42,231	15,346	427,658	638
1875	1,259,534	....	19,685	101,260	309,991	1,213,788	250,080	54,381	43,989	18,396	493,408	5,391
1876	1,541,676	....	30,286	124,734	315,224	1,971,549	407,772	64,091	46,666	25,756	609,752	17,761
1877	1,439,216	....	21,800	91,575	355,117	1,349,738	343,542	39,971	63,188	16,767	568,082	4,143
1878	1,667,138	....	20,394	91,856	344,499	1,872,940	264,674	14,882	63,520	22,529	555,750	24,119
1879	1,677,071	....	18,979	110,704	451,000	2,603,666	951,496	39,218	92,245	22,309	540,075	35,998
1880	1,734,890	....	25,766	170,501	523,860	2,105,920	2,547,106	46,791	77,916	21,753	677,073	44,539
1881	2,092,757	1,567,741	24,671	295,647	605,453	3,456,965	367,838	87,830	65,897	29,488	748,131	58,877
1882	2,468,088	2,029,521	29,256	430,184	344,044	3,728,856	473,129	92,870	176,612	25,409	987,060	82,783
1883	2,042,259	2,267,105	39,133	714,444	687,031	5,900,473	776,552	109,910	70,898	31,024	791,732	87,131
1884	2,997,837	2,874,557	54,214	706,379	1,248,243	11,985,791	517,103	72,428	144,804	36,062	1,136,071	122,389
1885	3,035,937	3,256,628	36,147	894,991	1,440,093	15,274,213	422,981	60,428	136,355	31,927	1,235,132	127,984
1886	4,219,397	4,527,759	27,088	1,099,999	1,759,365	18,991,485	715,373	115,208	158,677	38,627	2,087,809	138,648
1887	4,897,508	5,494,649	32,668	1,352,987	1,572,735	23,096,520	775,166	74,919	204,908	34,886	2,497,713	165,229
1888	5,130,659	6,411,423	25,558	2,105,041	2,190,725	18,596,351	2,022,308	63,703	210,433	28,960	2,570,517	240,372
1889	7,221,935	7,516,022	25,712	1,629,197	2,228,707	16,231,851	2,133,245	57,561	168,250	33,456	4,095,855	315,554
1890	8,454,435	9,041,213	24,856	2,176,925	3,239,104	16,217,340	2,044,384	116,327	179,431	43,720	4,774,708	361,169
1891	8,400,685	8,888,759	26,190	2,507,532	3,780,143	38,816,570	1,032,104	69,741	214,528	69,190	3,560,213	396,305
1892	10,647,203	11,214,333	25,896	2,904,266	5,418,135	40,904,780	1,690,000	101,520	275,740	64,993	4,901,132	512,844
1893	9,849,754	10,796,572	18,869	3,008,120	7,420,674	43,481,652	2,405,344	89,452	228,730	67,550	4,014,556	568,545

979. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colbourne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, 26¾ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of 326¾ feet; and along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, 7⅝ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of 15¾ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of 11½ feet; Farran's Point, three-quarters of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, 11½ miles in length, with six locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11¼ miles in length, with nine locks and a rise of 82½ feet (the Soulanges Canal is being built on the north side of the river on the enlarged scale, to take the place of this canal, and will be 14 miles in length, with five locks); and the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles in length, with five locks and a rise of 45 feet.

980. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is 70½ miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533¼ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, but that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present limited to 9 feet, which makes that depth the limit for communication between Lake Ontario and the sea, but improvements are now being made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, with locks 270 feet between the gates and 45 feet in width, and it is hoped that this general enlargement scheme will be completed in the course of the next three or four years.

981. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing 27½ feet of water can ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, by which means that port is now accessible to the largest merchant vessels afloat.

982. The other canal systems of the country are as follows:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It

was begun in 1826, finished in 1834, at a cost of $3,911,701, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857.

983. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

984. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

985. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras D'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.

986. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. In view, however of the interest taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a commission was appointed to examine into the question, and the report was favourable. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.

987. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is 5 1-6 miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work, covers a total distance of 9½ miles. Depth below the lowest known lake level, 11 feet; average depth 12½ feet. It was opened for traffic on 14th April, 1890.

988. The following statement gives the amount expended on canal works and maintenance :—

Lachine Canal	$ 9,686,684
Beauharnois Canal	1,611,690
Soulanges Canal (under construction)	264,572
Williamsburg Canal (being enlarged)	2,940,551
Cornwall Canal "	4,649,575
St. Lawrence River Canals, surveys, &c.	943,178
Murray Canal	1,247,470
Welland Canal	23,762,295
Sault Ste. Marie Canal (under construction)	1,475,344
Ste. Anne's Canal	1,170,216
Carillon and Grenville Canal	4,025,553
Culbute Canal	379,494
Rideau Canal (including Perth branch)	4,560,286
Trent Canal	1,088,484
St. Ours Lock	121,538
Chambly Canal	637,207
St. Peter's Canal	645,995
Total	$59,210,132

In addition to the above there have been expended from income :—

Renewals	$ 1,941,198
Repairs	4,550,802
Staff and maintenance	5,608,661
Making the total expenditure	$71,310,793

989. Of this amount the sum of $20,692,244, was expended before Confederation, $4,173,921 by the Imperial Government, and $16,518,323 by the Provincial Governments interested. The total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone is $61,151,330, including in this sum the cost of the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, at one time considered a feasible plan for uniting the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

990. The total revenue since Confederation is $9,850,579, being an average of $380,000 a year.

991. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1887 to 1892, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried and tolls received :—

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

CANALS.	Year.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			Tonnage.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.		Steam No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.
Welland.... ...	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,268	288	366	654
	1888	745	1,150	1,895	477,953	303	449	752
	1889	820	1,141	1,961	565,946	467	547	1,014
	1890	1,139	996	2,135	615,821	436	312	748
	1891	1,147	641	1,788	527,892	522	284	806
	1892	1,226	592	1,818	592,078	536	261	797
St. Lawrence system........	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	790	1,206
	1888	2,880	4,918	7,798	1,407,797	411	796	1,207
	1889	3,098	5,696	8,794	1,656,102	560	821	1,381
	1890	3,849	5,473	9,322	1,658,568	483	693	1,176
	1891	3,041	5,706	8,747	1,751,421	582	604	1,186
	1892	3,158	6,076	9,234	1,813,923	546	632	1,178
Chambly.	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250
	1888	355	619	974	115,699	10	1,293	1,303
	1889	637	496	1,133	117,495	7	1,251	1,258
	1890	438	662	1,100	134,498	27	981	1,008
	1891	464	555	1,019	108,834	28	1,006	1,034
	1892	603	626	1,229	123,782	25	1,442	1,467
Ottawa.........	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	......	628	628
	1888	1,029	1,709	2,738	379,419	......	436	436
	1889	1,020	1,615	2,635	372,163	.....	631	631
	1890	1,145	1,389	2,534	371,751	4	291	295
	1891	1,025	1,123	2,148	328,602	4	312	316
	1892	1,017	1,341	2,358	332,353	1	308	309
Rideau....	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145
	1888	1,141	1,388	2,529	166,466	50	170	220
	1889	1,114	1,120	2,234	145,007	75	183	258
	1890	1,151	965	2,116	134,884	58	64	122
	1891	1,299	945	2,244	147,102	69	181	250
	1892	1,520	1,039	2,559	189,508	57	74	131
St. Peter's......	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,597	......	......	......
	1888	111	1,470	1,581	90,401	......	3	3
	1889	105	2,056	2,161	118,262	....	.....	......
	1890	44	1,250	1,294	70,985	....	....	...
	1891	129	992	1,121	71,664	....	....	......
	1892	220	1,665	1,885	126,353	......	6	6
Trent Valley....	1887	126	20	146	4,475	......	......	......
	1888	144	2	146	2,587	......	......	......
	1889	436	39	475	20,607	......	......	...
	1890	739	565	1,304	51,800	......	......	....
	1891	747	385	1,132	52,568	2	......	2
	1892	836	454	1,290	65,509	1	......	1
Murray	1890	715	135	850	101,165	2	13	15
	1891	859	188	1,047	147,371	2	6	8
	1892	656	148	804	158,459	3	36	39

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1887-1892.

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls. $	Increase or Decrease. $
283,039	2,785	787.307	5,503	777,918	146,711	— 42,273
350,318	2,647	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135	+ 22,424
526,000	2,975	1,091,946	4,671	1,085,273	219,510	+ 50,375
506,648	2,883	1,122,469	23,704	1,016,165	194,090	— 25,420
582,264	2,594	1,110,156	35,080	975,013	200,978	+ 6,888
600,223	2,615	1,192,301	43,884	955,554	197,238	— 3,740
92,499	10,109	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437	— 2,480
92,299	9,005	1,500,096	50,602	781,599	65,715	— 6,722
101,400	10 175	1,757,502	49,250	919,872	72,505	+ 6,790
82,879	10,498	1,741,447	61,707	853,853	60,720	— 11,785
90,208	9,933	1,841,629	63,283	936,794	75,972	+ 15,252
94,760	10,412	1,908,683	64,199	966,755	102,361	+ 26,389
121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+ 2,396
127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,316	+ 1,817
122,412	2,391	239,907	5,017	220,451	20,725	— 1,588
97,249	2,108	231,747	3,598	202,407	18,171	— 2,554
116,896	2,053	225,730	3,783	229,264	19,377	+ 1,206
139,097	2,696	262,879	5,218	270,766	20,960	+ 1,583
61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,947	— 2,816
42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603	— 3,394
61,419	3,266	433,582	14,787	747,073	52,401	+ 5,798
28,488	2,829	400,239	12,298	651,355	48,226	— 9,175
31,125	2,464	359,727	12,569	585,041	40,956	— 7,270
28,332	2,667	360,685	11,038	647,011	43,672	+ 2,716
8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556	— 762
18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627	+ 1,071
19,417	2,942	164,424	2,910	113,126	7,063	+ 436
5,794	2,238	140,678	3,921	113,574	6,145	— 918
17,355	2,494	164,457	5,423	109,313	6,303	+ 158
6,948	2,690	196,456	7,442	96,366	5,150	— 1,153
....	1,691	82,597	....	41,174	2,508	+ 1,103
253	1,584	90,654	....	39,149	2,204	— 304
....	2,161	118,262	....	55,443	2,920	+ 716
....	1,294	70,985	....	32,231	1,742	— 1,178
....	1,121	71,664	....	34,520	1,778	+ 36
1,919	1,891	128,272	....	59,042	3,156	+ 1,378
....	146	4,475	....	15,645	330	— 54
....	146	2,587	....	14,799	257	— 73
....	475	20,607	4,727	25,130	492	+ 235
....	1,304	51,800	8,318	24,679	709	+ 217
8	1,134	52,576	9,547	20,839	652	— 57
20	1,291	65,529	10,199	22,513	726	+ 74
339	865	101,504	12,589	18,783	707	+ 707
260	1,055	147,631	16,651	11,742	670	— 37
496	843	158,955	10,459	13,729	585	— 85

992. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1887 TO 1892.

YEAR.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			Tonnage.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.			Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or decrease.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.								
											No.	Tons.	$		$
1887	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883	566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035	—	44,927
1888	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921	631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854	+	14,819
1889	7,230	12,163	19,393	2,995,582	1,109	3,433	4,542	830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616	+	62,762
1890	9,220	11,435	20,655	3,139,472	1,010	2,354	3,364	721,397	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	330,510	—	50,106
1891	8,711	10,535	19,246	3,135,454	1,209	2,393	3,602	838,116	22,848	3,973,570	146,336	2,902,526	346,686	+	16,176
1892	9,236	11,941	21,177	3,401,965	1,169	2,759	3,928	871,795	25,105	4,273,760	152,439	3,031,736	373,848	+	27,162

993. There was an increase of 2,257 in the total number of vessels, 1,931 in number of Canadian vessels and 326 in the number of United States vessels ; the total tonnage increased by 300,190 tons. The increase in the quantity of freight carried was 129,210 tons, the number of passengers 6,103, and the amount received for tolls $27,162.

994. As the question of the tolls charged on wheat and other food products passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals has lately been the subject of international correspondence between Canada and the United States, a short statement of the facts concerning them may not be out of place.

995. In 1882, tolls on the Erie Canal were abolished, and, as a consequence, shippers and forwarders in Montreal and elsewhere, interested in the grain trade, urged upon the Government the opinion that abolition of tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals would result in attracting a largely increased volume of east-bound freight, especially grain, to these canals and the St. Lawrence route to the seaboard. By an Order in Council, therefore, dated 5th June, 1884, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley and rye, passing through these canals for Montreal

and Canadian ports east of Montreal were reduced by one-half for the then present season of navigation. The full amount of toll was collected and a refund made on proof of delivery of the grain at Montreal.

996. This reduction was again authorized (pease being included) by an Order in Council dated 17th June, 1885, and by an order dated 4th July, 1885, a further reduction of 2 cents per ton was authorized for the season of navigation only, tolls to be collected and refunds made as in the previous year. This concession was continued year by year, by special Orders in Council. During the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 oats were not included, but in 1890 were, if for export, again placed on the list. By an Order in Council, dated 25th March, 1891, the reduction was again continued, it being provided that transhipment at Canadian intermediate ports did not prevent the refund being made, but no refund was made upon grain transhipped at Ogdensburg and passed down the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal.

997. By an Order in Council, dated 4th April, 1892, the reduction was again authorized, but was made applicable only to products so carried and actually exported. It was also provided that intermediate transhipment must take place at some Canadian port, or the right to the rebate would be lost.

998. The United States Government contended that this last provision amounted to discrimination against that country, and therefore in August, 1892, adopted a system of tolls by which 20 cents per ton was levied on all freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to any port in the Dominion of Canada. On the 13th February, 1893, the Canadian Government passed an Order in Council providing that, for the season of 1893, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flax seed and buckwheat passing eastward through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, respectively, should be 10 cents per ton, payment of the toll for passage through the Welland Canal entitling the products to free passage through the St. Lawrence Canals. In consequence of this, the discriminatory toll levied by the United States Government on freight through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was removed.

999. The following table shows the quantity of wheat, barley, corn, oats pease and rye passed down the Welland Canal from ports west of Port Colborne, in each year since 1882. As previously explained, full tolls were paid in 1882 and 1883, a refund of half the toll or 10 cents per ton was allowed on grain for Mont-

real during 1884 and up to June, 1885, and since that date of 18 cents per ton, leaving only 2 cents per ton actually payable.

GRAIN PASSED DOWN THE WELLAND CANAL, 1882-1892.

Year.	Rebate Allowed.	Full Tolls Paid.	
	To Montreal.	To Ontario Ports.	From United States Ports to United States Ports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882	180,694	....	63,881
1883	186,814	10,650	121,876
1884	142,194	12,153	104,537
1885	96,569	11,909	117,346
1886	203,940	9,881	151,551
1887	185,034	11,838	134,868
1888	160,358	25,599	169,664
1889	267,769	19,075	213,766
1890	228,513	16,899	245,932
1891	*295,509	6,805	202,710
1892	†261,954	8,942	201,540

* Including 17,817 tons transhipped at Ogdensburg and no refund made.
† Of this amount 4,341 tons of wheat were transhipped at Ogdensburg.

1000. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1891 and 1892 :—

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.		Rideau Canal.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour	13,517	17,048	8,123	8,546	228	285	690	369
Wheat	198,658	232,019	190,843	262,890	......	......	290	65
Corn	185,180	192,548	67,603	59,340	......	......	22	20
Barley	8,113	6,433	17,606	9,340	842	......	373	82
Oats	52,959	37,173	8,923	44,294	1,239	3,034	124	1,551
Rye	65,888	9,392	66,917	10,119	......	......	170	81
All other vegetable food	28,042	32,815	42,730	54,597	2,474	907	437	463
Lumber	64,887	86,072	48,322	37,475	97,561	91,464	38,524	29,622
Coal	224,644	211,616	164,100	178,073	86,286	86,500	11,391	3,625
All other merchandise	133,125	130,438	321,627	302,081	40,634	88,576	57,292	60,488
Total	975,013	955,554	936,794	966,755	229,264	270,766	109,313	96,366

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Ottawa Canals.		St. Peter's Canal.		Trent Valley Canals.		Murray Canal.		Totals.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	112	26	1,299	2,215	25	......	14	41	24,008	28,530
Wheat	18	28	....	......	......	......	816	765	390,625	495,767
Corn......	....	4	....	......	......	......	3	......	252,808	251,912
Barley....	150	76	....	......	......	......	756	573	27,840	16,504
Oats......	1,038	4,579	......	..	......	......	17	51	64,300	90,682
Rye.......	....	57	....	......	......	......	527	34	133,502	19,683
All other vegetable food	3,275	1,749	......	......	......	......	519	1,983	77,477	92,514
Lumber .	424,116	469,727	2,827	4,572	794	1,573	834	2,539	677,865	723,008
Coal......	648	....	22,601	36,597	......	......	2,059	850	511,729	517,261
All other merchandise......	155,624	170,765	7,793	15,658	20,020	20,976	6,197	6,893	742,372	795,875
Total..	585,041	647,011	34,520	59,042	20,839	22,513	11,742	13,729	2,902,526	3,031,736

1001. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past six years for construction, repairs and maintenance :—

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1888 TO 1893.

CANALS.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Lachine *$9,865,528	1888	27,411	19,999	52,230	99,640
	1889	77,006	22,958	54,111	154,075
	1890	15,686	22,999	53,114	91,799
	1891	16,373	36,293	50,722	103,388
	1892	115,333	67,500	52,729	235,562
	1893	496,921	51,617	53,185	601,723
Beauharnois .... *$1,754,496..................	1888	14,412	14,286	19,325	48,023
	1889	10,993	14,983	20,019	45,995
	1890	....	14,999	19,847	34,846
	1891	17,086	12,537	18,887	48,510
	1892	1,696	15,000	20,051	36,746
	1893	....	14,107	20,348	34,455

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* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1893.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

CANALS.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Soulanges	1892	54,236	....	....	54,236
*$264,572	1893	210,336	....	....	210,336
Cornwall	1888	67,946	13,943	16,938	98,827
*$4,710,225	1889	163,994	58,205	17,891	240,090
	1890	367,038	12,758	17,063	396,859
	1891	600,462	9,830	16,078	626,370
	1892	400,901	9,864	15,597	426,362
	1893	352,536	9,688	15,173	377,397
Williamsburg system—	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
Farran's Point	1889	59,867	8,795	7,485	76,147
Rapide Plat	1890	139,078	8,192	8,955	156,225
Galops	1891	230,671	7,987	8,678	247,336
*$2,947,715	1892	377,343	8,551	9,458	395,352
	1893	375,868	8,348	8,676	392,892
St. Lawrence system, unapportioned	1888	56,483	....	....	56,483
*$1,041,557	1889	18,494	....	....	18,494
	1890	23,980	....	....	23,980
	1891	35,137	....	....	35,137
	1892	59,779	....	....	59,779
	1893	52,643	....	....	52,643
Welland	1888	440,462	86,519	110,806	637,787
*$24,085,284	1889	269,714	77,547	113,587	460,848
	1890	169,281	72,686	109,202	351,169
	1891	56,139	82,548	107,663	246,350
	1892	38,550	73,772	104,674	216,996
	1893	33,363	65,017	104,927	203,307
Ottawa system—	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
St. Ann's	1889	24,786	1,731	2,569	29,086
*$1,220,289	1890	6,151	1,526	2,571	10,248
	1891	8,174	1,503	2,506	12,183
	1892	25,472	1,666	2,571	29,709
	1893	6,522	2,800	2,581	11,903
Carillon and Grenville	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
*$4,142,041	1889	298	10,135	22,099	32,532
	1890	4,544	7,582	15,896	28,022
	1891	4,395	10,797	21,230	36,422
	1892	49,623	8,620	17,459	75,702
	1893	42,506	10,669	16,763	69,938
Culbute	1888	7,574	731	739	9,044
*$430,808	1889	17,112	116	1,050	18,278
	1890	2,818	......	748	3,566
	1891	11,305	500	745	12,550
	1892	1,546	....	736	2,282
	1893	1,421	13	749	2,183
Rideau	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,827
*$4,283,591	1889	6,665	18,106	33,802	58,573
	1890	21,124	18,025	34,271	73,420
	1891	20,967	21,538	34,642	77,147
	1892	31,363	21,507	35.501	88,371
	1893	24,275	18,790	35,022	78,087

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* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1893.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

CANALS.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Trent *$1,171,534	1888	114,879	5,151	1,770	121,800
	1889	77,270	5,936	3,242	86,448
	1890	70,167	731	3,451	74,349
	1891	12,991	4,889	3,804	21,684
	1892	10,964	4,722	3,696	19,382
	1893	16,801	2,087	3,740	22,628
Chambly system— St. Ours *216,566	1838	...	2,801	2,216	5,017
	1889	17,964	2,003	2,421	22,388
	1890	24,572	1,935	2,138	28,645
	1891	21,697	4,460	2,011	28,168
	1892	3,585	1,944	2,169	7,698
	1893	...	1,994	2,137	4,131
Chambly *$1,036,821	1888	65,537	11,850	20,073	97,460
	1889	51,438	19,392	19,679	90,509
	1890	23,221	14,400	19,655	57,276
	1891	43,344	11,400	19,205	73,949
	1892	38,354	12,977	19,665	70,996
	1893	21,128	12,451	19,310	52,889
St. Peter's *$734,874	1888	...	1,588	3,218	4,806
	1889	500	353	3,085	3,938
	1890	...	155	3,110	3,365
	1891	1,483	312	3,255	5,050
	1892	45,324	1,461	3,008	49,793
	1893	10,799	1,856	2,938	15,593
Murray *1,247,870	1888	146,754	...	...	146,754
	1889	215,326	...	...	215,326
	1890	106,760	...	494	107,254
	1891	61,260	174	5,137	66,571
	1892	5,964	3,505	5,803	15,272
	1893	30,839	5,341	5,500	41,680
River Tay *$476,878	1888	54,166	...	...	54,166
	1889	89,486	...	...	89,486
	1890	22,226	...	...	22,226
	1891	17,115	...	...	17,115
	1892	29,772	...	...	29,772
	1893	...	...	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie *$1,476,294	1889	34,019	...	...	34,019
	1890	176,569	...	...	176,569
	1891	325,336	...	...	325,336
	1892	341,474	...	...	341,474
	1893	589,801	...	...	589,801
Miscellaneous	1888	34,533	5,800	...	40,333
	1889	10,092	1,999	3,208	15,299
	1890	16,427	1,800	47,750	65,977
	1891	16,925	3,260	53,662	73,847
	1892	6,541	8,711	56,363	71,615
	1893	37,139	7,944	55,742	100,825
Recapitulation †$61,106,943	1888	1,188,212	207,755	292,458	1,688,425
	1889	1,145,025	242,261	304,248	1,691,534
	1890	1,189,644	177,889	338,267	1,705,800
	1891	1,500,861	208,028	348,224	2,057,113
	1892	1,637,819	239,801	349,479	2,227,099
	1893	2,302,898	212,703	346,791	2,862,392

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*Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1893.

†Not including amounts expended on construction under the head of miscellaneous.

The sum of $44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total $61,151,330.

1002. The total quantity of freight passed eastward and westward through the Welland Canal from United States ports to United States ports for a period of twelve seasons, is as follows:—

YEAR.	Eastward.	Westward.	Total.	Total passed through.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881	96,266	97,907	194,153	....
1882	110,286	172,520	282,806	....
1883	174,912	257,699	432,611	....
1884	163,998	243,081	407,079	837,811
1885	168,212	216,297	384,509	784,928
1886	244,916	239,562	484,478	980,135
1887	189,427	151,074	340,501	777,918
1888	221,062	213,689	434,751	878,800
1889	297,353	266,231	563,584	1,085,273
1890	318,259	215,698	533,957	1,016,165
1891	300,257	247,543	553,800	975,013
1892	300,733	240,332	541,065	955,554

1003. The following is a statement of the revenue received by the Government from the canals since Confederation:—

Years ended 30th June.	$	Years ended 30th June.	$
1868	403,879	1881	361,558
1869	400,263	1882	325,232
1870	414,687	1883	361,604
1871	488,539	1884	372,562
1872	466,847	1885	321,289
1873	486,433	1886	328,978
1874	510,756	1887	321,785
1875	410,980	1888	317,902
1876	390,337	1889	333,189
1877	390,857	1890	354,816
1878	373,814	1891	349,432
1879	337,675	1892	324,475
1880	341,598	1893	357,090

1004. The geographical position of Canada renders it advisable, in the interest of trade and commerce, for the United States and for Canada to give one another the fullest facilities for the transfer by rail of their goods and products.

1005. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec (in part) and Manitoba find their advantage in having an arrangement by which their exports and imports may be brought into and sent out of Canada via the United States.

1006. The several provinces of Canada are brought into close commercial relations by means of the three great railway systems—the Intercolonial, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific. Before the first and third of these systems were completed a large portion of the interprovincial trade was carried out through the United States. These outside channels of trade are still used, being convenient, and, to a considerable degree, competitive routes.

1007. The United States people find it to their advantage to utilize Canadian routes both for the purposes of trade with Europe on the east, China and Japan on the west, and with Australia, and for interstate carrying trade.

1008. In these circumstances we have, 1st, the traffic between Canada and countries other than the United States via United States territory, and that between the United States and countries other than Canada via Canadian territory.

1009. 2nd. (a.) That between Canadian ports or places and Canadian seaports through United States territory, and (b) that between United States ports or places and United States seaports through Canadian territory.

1010. The first kind of transit trade—that mentioned in paragraph 1008 is secured to the traders of the two countries by article XXIX. of the Treaty of Washington, 1871, which provides as follows :—

"It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this Treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports in the United States, which have been or may from time to time be designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper Custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions, for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe ; and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties, from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States."

The remaining part of the article provides for reciprocal privileges for the use of Canadian seaports by United States traders.

Article XXXIII. provides that the agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years from the date at which it came into operation, and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting powers shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the arrangement.

Article XXIX. has not been denounced by either party to the agreement.

1011. The second kind of transport of goods was to a certain degree regulated by Article XXX. of the Treaty of Washington, 1871, but since the abrogation of that clause in 1885, it has been carried on by virtue of authority given by statutes, in respect to the United States, and in respect to Canada, by Order in Council and Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

1012. The United States Act is that of July 28th, 1866 (United States Revised States, section 3006), which, as it was not repealed on the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, 1871, revived on the abrogation of Article XXX. The Act of 1866 is as follows:—

"Imported merchandise, in bond or duty paid, and products or manufactures of the United States may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the British Provinces or Republic of Mexico, be transferred from one port in the United States to another port therein, over the territory of such provinces or Republic, by such routes and under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the merchandise so transported shall upon arrival in the United States from such provinces or Republic be treated in regard to the liability to or the exemption from duty or tax as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States."

1013. For this second kind of transport there is, therefore, no treaty agreement. On the repeal of Article XXX. of the Washington Treaty, 1871, an order of the United States Treasury Department issued, that all goods, &c., entering United States territory from Canada in transit from other points in the United States should pay duty, but further research brought to light the Act of 1866 under which the bonding system, as applied to this kind of transport, has been continued.

1014. As respects Canada, an Order in Council passed 4th December, 1856, provides for transit of goods by railway from United States places through Canada to United States places. An Order in Council dated 12th March, 1860, says: "Free goods and others in transit through Canada by any continuous railway shall be dealt with as heretofore in accordance with section 2 of the Customs Regulations of 1856, excepting that triplicate reports are dispensed with. An Order in Council, 7th December, 1883, provides regulations. The Customs Act also makes regulations.

1015. The United States returns supply data showing the extent to which Canada avails herself of the arrangement under article XXIX. and under the Act of 1866.

1016. The following table is an analysis of these data, together with other data for a thorough comprehension of the subject :—

TOTAL VALUES OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSIT ACROSS UNITED STATES TERRITORY, FOR THE IMMEDIATE TRANSHIPMENT IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AND SO SHIPPED, DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1873 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.—*(From United States Returns.)*

Year ended 30th June.	Countries from which Received.					Countries to which Shipped.				
	British North America.					British North America.				
	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Total.	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	495,289	12,894,164	5,240	....	13,394,693	5,282,290	21,320,174	181,720	....	26,784,184
1874	449,655	13,616,344	97,691	....	14,163,690	7,150,036	19,843,169	317,534	....	27,310,739
1875	443,570	17,342,933	256,074	....	18,042,577	8,999,596	20,283,639	517,060	....	29,800,295
1876	261,443	22,134,275	195,047	1,137	22,591,902	9,102,600	14,658,358	658,836	94	24,419,888
1877	160,658	12,092,619	218,418	....	12,471,695	2,879,422	15,551,238	544,018	2,475	18,977,153
1878	163,978	11,627,114	412,966	....	12,204,058	951,268	11,436,470	524,013	934	12,912,685
1879	194,129	11,606,832	280,079	55	12,081,095	889,539	11,520,877	476,824	2,347	12,889,587
1880	215,131	16,782,315	137,271	....	17,134,717	1,643,716	14,886,663	531,436	288	17,042,103
1881	171,383	16,758,108	72,555	....	17,002,046	1,778,836	20,857,827	719,268	333	23,356,264
1882	164,990	28,265,083	113,018	87	28,543,178	2,732,655	34,005,845	855,784	1,190	37,595,484
1883	561,791	29,204,031	36,973	25	29,802,820	2,455,557	35,878,389	971,307	7,335	39,312,568
1884	656,233	12,574,953	188,041	....	13,419,227	1,740,900	19,717,466	1,475,833	5,186	22,939,385
1885	933,806	12,280,483	308,691	633	13,523,613	1,635,442	16,448,942	1,615,293	781	19,700,458
1886	1,165,973	9,303,864	359,104	32,079	10,861,020	2,040,298	16,369,229	1,825,178	6,174	20,241,079
1887	1,684,730	9,606,175	213,816	....	11,504,721	1,621,748	19,930,496	635,841	70	22,187,955
1888	1,525,048	6,417,701	372,924	27,134	8,542,817	1,781,028	13,459,169	370,322	1,137	13,611,656
1889	2,596,233	8,355,178	294,859	89,853	11,336,123	2,484,787	18,993,957	665,527	2,704	22,146,975
1890	3,070,657	12,449,772	306,897	174,584	16,001,910	5,277,210	21,140,198	913,106	4,690	27,335,204
1891	3,859,079	15,310,945	422,806	187,640	19,780,470	5,605,614	21,695,992	547,144	34,273	27,883,023
1892	4,393,062	19,005,704	201,373	328,116	23,928,255	2,079,783	24,189,181	428,188	6,962	26,704,114
1893	1,009,597	16,404,425	89,565	381,986	17,885,573	2,052,357	20,232,410	409,005	26,289	22,720,061

1017. The following table is an analysis of the transit traffic. The first and second columns cover the whole transit trade. The third refers to that portion of the transit trade which passes through the United States, on its way from one point in Canada to another point. The fourth column represents the value of the goods sent and received by Canada by way of United States seaports, being made up by deducting the third column from the sum of the first and second.

The last column gives the events which have affected the transit trade. Immediately after Confederation the goods entering and leaving Canada in bond through United States' seaports, formed 12 per cent of the aggregate imports and exports of the Dominion. When Manitoba and British Columbia became part of the Dominion, the percentage increased to 14, 15, 18 and 20 per cent. The completion of the Intercolonial Railway brought down the proportion to 13 and 14 per cent. The growing trade of Manitoba and the progress of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway increased the use of the United States' seaports, and in consequence, in 1882 and 1883, over one-fifth of the total imports and exports of Canada reached their destinations through the United States. The increased employment of the seaports of Canada in the succeeding years when railway communication west was established by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is seen in the reduced percentages of the years 1888 and 1889. Part of this decrease is to be attributed to the action of the United States Congress, the merchants of Canada deciding to run no risks, and, therefore, to receive and despatch their goods via Canadian ports. Reading the column giving the tonnage of cargo-carrying vessels in conjunction with the column giving the percentage of our aggregate trade done via United States seaports, it is easy to see that the tonnage at our ports has increased almost proportionately with the decrease in the use of the United States seaports, thus giving evidence of the value to this country of the enlarged railway communication established with our seaports. The same fact is brought out in the third column, which shows that in 1893 our interprovincial trade, done by using United States railways, was under 8 million dollars, as against 19 millions done through these channels in 1883.

IN TRANSIT AND TRANSHIPMENT TRADE.

YEAR.	From Canada, goods in transit shipped to U.S.	To Canada, goods in transit shipped from U.S.	From one Pt. in Canada to another Pt. in Canada *via* U.S.	Transhipment to and from Canada *via* U.S. seaports.	Aggregate trade of Canada.	Percentage of transhipm'nt to aggregate trade of Can.	Sea-going tonnage, carrying cargo in and out Canadian Ports.	Events Affecting Transit Trade.
						p. c.	Tons regist'd	
1868	4,864,209	14,375,419	3,516,325	15,723,303	131,027,532	12·00	......	Confederation.
1869	5,852,678	15,033,821	5,287,725	15,598,774	130,889,946	12·00	3,958,313	North-west Territories bought.
1870	7,215,973	16,689,037	5,339,827	18,565,183	148,387,829	12·00	4,068,128	Manitoba created, 15th July.
1871	7,954,060	18,406,475	4,591,811	21,768,724	170,266,589	13·00	4,116,790	British Columbia admitted, July.
1872	9,276,169	24,042,790	5,628,394	27,690,565	194,070,190	14·30	4,644,737	
1873	13,394,693	26,784,184	6,989,300	33,189,577	217,801,203	15·24	4,758,514	
1874	14,163,690	27,310,739	8,759,590	32,714,839	217,565,560	15·04	4,473,293	P. E. I. admitted, 1st July, 1873.
1875	18,042,577	29,800,295	11,401,544	36,441,328	200,957,262	18·13	4,318,473	
1876	22,591,902	24,419,888	11,544,144	35,467,646	174,176,781	20·35	4,505,760	
1877	12,471,695	18,977,153	5,395,248	26,053,600	175,203,355	15·00	4,955,602	I. C. Ry. opened, 1st July, 1876.
1878	12,204,058	12,912,685	3,234,637	21,882,106	172,405,454	12·70	4,912,455	
1879	12,081,095	12,889,587	3,976,444	20,994,238	153,455,682	13·70	4,604,985	
1880	17,134,747	17,042,103	5,800,714	28,376,136	174,401,205	16·21	5,067,413	
1881	17,002,046	23,356,264	8,255,760	32,102,550	203,621,663	15·70	6,095,563	First sod, C.P.R., main line, turned.
1882	28.543,178	37,595,484	17,846,619	48,292,043	221,556,703	21·80	5,980,948	
1883	29,802,820	39,312,568	19,255,594	49,859,794	230,339,826	21·64	5,952,850	
1884	13,419,227	22,939,385	8,446,369	27,912,243	207,803,539	13·43	6,288,227	
1885	13,523,613	19,700,458	7,698,613	25,525,458	198,179,847	13·00	5,978,064	Man. connected by rail with Ontario.
1886	10,861,020	20,241,079	4,969,916	26,132,183	189,675,875	13·80	6,243,180	B.C. connected with rest of Dom.
1887	11,504,721	22,187,955	3,458,469	30,234,137	202,408,047	14·93	6,243,265	Non-intercourse Act passed by U.S. Congress.
1888	8,342,817	15,611,656	3,062,410	20,863,792	201,097,630	10·32	7,014,599	
1889	11,333,123	22,149,229	6,935,026	26,536,256	204,414,098	12·98	6,998,173	Freight trains, C.P R., connect St. Paul and Montreal. C.P.R. opened to St. John, N.B.
1890	16,002,384	27,335,678	7,550,625	35,787,437	218,607,390	16·36	7,694,660	
1891	19,780 470	27,883,023	8,839,121	38,824,372	218,384,934	17·78	7,942,718	
1892	23,928,255	26,704,114	9,923,945	40,708,424	241,369,443	16·83	7,903,314	
1893	17,885,573	22,720,111	*7,958,774	*32,646,910	247,638,620	13·18	8,018,551	

* Estimated.

1018. It will be seen that since confederation the total value of goods in transit through United States Territory from Canada, under article XXIX. of the treaty, and the Act of 1866 is $965,558,562.

1019. Analyzing this it is found that it consists (a) of goods transported to and from Canada to countries other than the United States and Canada, and (b) of goods transported from one part of Canada to another part of Canada via the United States.

The figures are (*a*)	$769,891,618
(*b*) or interprovincial trade done through United States	195,666,944
Total	$965,558,562

In the same period the total external trade of Canada aggregated $5,045,706,203.

1020. It will be seen, therefore, that during the period 1868-93 Canada has utilized the bonding system for the carrying of 15·25 per cent of her total external trade.

1021. The table also shows the changes which have taken place in the proportion of the goods carried over the United States route under the bonding system. The largest proportion was in 1882, which was a "boom" year in Manitoba; and as direct communication had not been established at that date between Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the United States route had necessarily to be used.

The lowest percentage was in the year 1887-88, owing to our merchants, influenced, as before stated, by the threatened action of the United States, ordering their foreign goods to Canada by the St. Lawrence River and Canadian railway routes, nearly double the usual amount of European goods being in that year carried by the Intercolonial.

1022. In 1868 the goods imported and exported by Canada through other channels than the United States amounted to $115,304,229, and in 1893 to $214,991,710.

1023. During the period 1868-93 the interprovincial trade done through the United States has been as high as 19¼ million in a single year, but the average is somewhat over 7½ million dollars, by far the greater part of that trade being now done direct, without the intermediary offices of the United States.

1024. Unfortunately the Canadian Customs returns do not show the extent to which the business of the United States utilizes the opportunities afforded it under the reciprocal privileges granted by Canada. All there is to show is a return from the port of

Montreal giving the total value of goods in transit from the United States through Montreal for shipment to foreign countries. This return is as under :—

Year ended June 30,	1886	$ 5,745,606
" "	1887	7,645,393
" "	1888	8,058,888
" "	1889	10,314,396
" "	1890	12,714,705
" "	1891	13,202,292
" "	1892	9,423,862
" "	1893	9,313,904

1025. The value of goods sent from other ports is not given, nor yet the value of goods imported via the St. Lawrence for the United States.

1026. The value of goods transported by railway from one place in the United States to another place in the United States via Canada is not obtainable, though it must be great. The Canada Southern, forming part of the Michigan Central route, alone carried as under :—

TONS OF FREIGHT HANDLED BY THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

Year.	Tons.
1889	2,563,304
1890	2,904,835
1891	3,925,312
1892	3,174,065
1893	3,027,548

1027. The returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ended June 30, 1892, showed :—

	Tons.
Imported into the United States through British Columbia *via* C. P. R	11,620
Shipped over the C. P. R. from U. S. ports on the Pacific coast to eastern ports of the United States	6,647
Shipped over the C. P. R. from eastern ports of the U. S. to U. S. on the Pacific	6,956

1028. The canals of Canada carry a large quantity of goods in transit from one United States port to another, the average for twenty-five years, 1867-91, being nearly 500,000 tons a year, passing through the Welland Canal.

1029. The statement for 1892 shows 548,987 tons transported by the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals from one point in the United States to another point in the United States of which 546,065 were in transit by the Welland Canal.

1030. It is evident, therefore, that the use made of the privilege of transit by the United States is very considerable.

CHAPTER XIV.

MXXXI. The Marine Department.—MXXXII. Seagoing Shipping.—MXXXIII. Lighthouses.—MXLI. Expense of Maintenance.—MXLII. Cape Race Lighthouse.—MXLIII. Government Steamers.—MXLIV. Communication with Prince Edward Island—MXLV. Harbour Police.—MXLVI. Distressed Mariners.—MXLVII. Inspection of Steamers.—MXLVIII. Certificates of Masters and Mates.—MXLIX. Coasting and Inland Certificates.—ML. Wrecks in 1893.—MXLI. Wrecks since 1870.—MLII. Loss of Life and Property.—MLIII. Reduction of Casualties.—MLIV. The Meteorological Service.—MLV. Expenditure of Department.—MLVI. Revenue. MXIX. Ships Built and Registered in Canada, or Sold to Other Countries.—MLX. Decline in Ship-building.—MLXI. Seagoing Vessels.—MLXIII. Arrivals and Clearances by Countries.—MLXIV. Tonnage Since 1867.—MLXVI. Vessels Carrying Cargo.—MLXVII. Increased Tonnage. MLXVIII. British and Foreign Tonnage.—MLXIX. Nationality of Vessels.—MLXX. British, Canadian and Foreign Tonnage.—MLXXI. Total Arrivals and Departures by Five-year Periods.—MLXXIV. Tonnage Carrying Cargoes in and out of Provinces.—MLXXV. Iron superseding Wood. —MLXXVI. Vessels Recorded at Lloyds.—MLXXVII. The World's Shipping.—MLXXVII. Vessels under construction in the United Kingdom.— —MLXXIX. Steam and Iron beating Sails and Wood.—MLXXX. Iron Ship-building on the Clyde.—MLXXXI. Inland Shipping between Canada and United States.—MLXXXIV. Total Canadian Shipping, Inland and Sea-going.—MLXXXVII. Increased Size of Vessels.—MLXXXVIII. The First Steamer.—MLXXXIX. Provisions for Coasting Trade.—MXC. Coasting Vessels.—MXCI. Nationality of Vessels in Canadian Coasting Trade.—MXCII. Proportion of British and Foreign Tonnage.—MXCIII. Seagoing Vessels Entered and Cleared at principal Canadian Ports.—MXCIV. Shipping in British Possessions.—MXCV. Shipping in Foreign Countries. —MXCVI. Registered Vessels of principal Countries.—MXCVII. Canada's Rank.—MXCVIII. Early Ship-building in Canada.—MXCIX. Growth M ce Confederation.—MC. Steamers.—MCI. Description of Vessels.— CIV. Shipping by Provinces.—MCVIII. Tonnage in 1893.—MCIX. Wrecked Canadian Vessels.—MCX. Vessels not Accounted for.—MCXI. Graving Docks.—MCXII. Government Docks.—MCXIII. Halifax Dock. —MCXIV. Cost of Construction.—MCXV. Vessels using the Docks.—MCXVI. Expenditure and Revenue.—MCXVII. Docks in other Countries.

1031. The maritime interests of Canada are large, and the importance of a thoroughly equipped Marine Department, therefore, correspondingly great. This has been recognized by the Government and people of Canada for many years. The Union of the provinces in 1867, by adding the large maritime interests of the eastern provinces to those of the province of Quebec, emphasized the necessity of a separate department. Hon. P. Mitchell became the first Minister of Marine and Fisheries and organized the department which has control of marine matters.

1032. Since Confederation, 200,000,000 tons of sea-going shipping have entered the seaports of Canada; 162,000,000 tons of shipping have crossed and recrossed the great lakes between Canada and the United States; 350,000,000 tons have passed from Canadian ports to Canadian ports, doing the coasting trade of the country.

1033. In 1850 there were 59 lighthouses in the province of Canada, 10 in New Brunswick, 19 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Prince Edward Island—in all 89. In 1868 there were 227 lighthouses, 198 light stations and 2 fog-whistles. In 1893 there were 749 lighthouses, 619 light stations, 24 fog-horns and 34 automatic fog-horns. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion Government, are included in the following statement:—

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868–1893.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Light Stations.	Light-houses.	Fog-Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868	198	227	2	....
1869	219	233	2	....
1870	240	278	4	....
1871	264	297	8	....
1872	280	314	13	....
1873	316	363	17	....
1874	342	384	18	....
1875	377	444	22	....
1876	407	488	24	....
1877	416	509	25	2
1878	427	518	25	4
1879	443	542	23	6
1880	452	551	22	7
1881	462	553	23	9
1882	470	562	23	9
1883	484	578	23	9
1884	507	597	23	10
1885	526	617	23	12
1886	534	625	23	16
1887	561	658	23	24
1888	569	664	23	27
1889	579	675	24	29
1890	599	705	23	32
1891	605	710	23	31
1892	617	741	23	34
1893, 1st of December	619	749	24	34

1034. It will be seen that there are 421 light stations, 522 lighthouses, 22 fog-whistles and 34 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.

These were manned by 693 light-keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,536. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed in 1893 among the several divisions as follow :—

1035. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 221 lights, including 2 in Manitoba. There were also 2 fog-whstles, 6 fog-horns, 3 fog-bells, 4 bell-buoys, 425 buoys and 20 beacons. The lights were supplied by the ss. "Acadia," chartered for the purpose.

1036. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 152 lights, 8 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 8 steam fog-horns, 2 fog-whistles, 7 fog-guns, 2 explosive bomb stations, 116 buoys, of which 10 were gas-buoys, 4 of which were supplied with bells, 59 beacons and 10 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Alert."

1037. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 177 lighthouses showing 190 lights, 1 lightship, 16 steam fog-alarms, 17 hand fog-alarms, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal-bomb station, 14 automatic signal-buoys, 10 bell-buoys, 95 iron can-buoys, 700 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Newfield."

1038. In the New Brunswick division there were 117 lighthouses, 1 lightship and 12 fog-alarms, 1 signal gun, 4 automatic signal buoys, 3 bell-buoys and 480 other buoys. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne."

1039. Prince Edward Island division contained 34 lighthouses, showing 52 lights, and 1 steam fog-horn, 2 automatic buoys, 1 bell-buoy. The schooner "Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

1040. British Columbia division contained 13 lighthouses, 4 lights on buoys, 5 fog-alarms and 4 fog-bells, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Quadra."

1041. The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, fog-whistles, &c., in Canada in 1893 was $480,553.

1042. On the 1st July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of $100,151, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about $1,200 annually.

1043. The department has 7 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin." A new steamer, the "Quadra," was built, in 1891, in Scotland, at a first cost of $73,701, for the purpose of taking the place of the "Sir James Douglass" (superannuated) on the coast of British Columbia. The "Quadra" left Greenock on 15th October, 1891, and arrived at Esquimalt, B.C., on 5th January, 1892, having proved herself on the voyage to be an excellent sea boat. On the 14th May, 1892, she ran on an unmarked rock near Rose habour, and was immediately beached, to keep her from sinking. The steamer was subsequently taken to Victoria and docked. She resumed service on 20th August. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1893, after deducting receipts, was $132,010.

1044. The new steel steamer "Stanley," built expressly for the winter service between Pricne Edward Island and the mainland, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1892-93, and the service generally gave satisfaction. During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.

1045. A police force was established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure of which a tax of 3 cents per ton was levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons, and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The Montreal Board of Trade, however, in the interest of trade, having urged on several occasions the abolition of dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the harbour police force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded on the 30th November, 1889. An Order in Council was issued on the 20th April, 1893, disbanding the force at Quebec.

1046. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period ; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada, and employed exclusively in fishing, is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of $500 is made to each of the general hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame hospitals, and at Quebec at the Jeffery Hale and Hotel-Dieu hospitals. Marine hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, Richibucto and Bathurst, in New Brunswick ; at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenberg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia. Seamen are also cared for at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, and at the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown hospitals, Prince Edward Island. At ports where no hospitals are established, sick seamen are cared for under the direction of the chief officer of customs. The total amount received from dues in 1893 was $46,191, an increase of $1,809 as compared with 1892. The total expenditure was $35,052, being $11,139 less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-five years has been $17,344. The Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, was closed on 31st December, 1890, the Government having found the building to be too large and expensive to maintain.

1047. The total number of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion on the 31st December, 1893, was 7,113, with a gross tonnage of 912,539 tons. Of this number 1,538 were steamboats with a gross tonnage of 241,172 tons, being an increase of 30,265 tons, and of 414 in number, as compared with 1892; 362 vessels were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 28,440 tons. The expenditure on account of the steamboat inspection fund during the last twenty-four years has exceeded the receipts by $25,598. During the year 1893 the receipts amounted to $25,295, and the expenditure to $24,387, being an excess of receipts of $908.

1048. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,848 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,271 certificates as mates. The receipts from fees amounted to $2,484, and the expenditure to $4,117. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $45,143.

1049. During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1893, 62 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 21 mates' certificates of service, while 140 obtained masters' and 75 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

1050. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters, during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1893, as reported to the department was 190; the tonnage involved was 59,421, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, $807,113. The number of lives lost was forty-nine. No particulars are available of disasters to vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters. Owing to the manner in which the returns are made, it is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for recent years with those of previous ones.

1051. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES, 1870 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				$
1870	335	82,808	210	901,000
1871	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873	350	99,523	*813	2,844,133
1874	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
1875	286	99,427	78	2,468,521
1876	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
1877	468	177,896	153	3,952,582
1878	414	161,760	187	3,445,875
1879	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1881	440	210,719	399	4,992,423
1882	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
1884	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885	346	144,726	198	2,753,667
1886	377	150,277	54	1,950,799
1887	335	149,395	91	1,662,688
1888	319	105,060	52	1,126,124
1889—11 months ended 30th Nov.	268	110,716	163	1,554,319
1890—11 do 31st Oct.	242	78,343	64	1,194,516
1891—12 do 30th Nov.	260	72,360	....	694,653
1892— 6 do 30th June	122	47,073	....	595,768
1893	190	59,421	49	807,113
Total	8,195	3,040,277	4,681	56,597,820

*545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic" in Turn's Bay, Nova Scotia.

1052. Since 1870 the casualties which have happened in Canadian waters to vessels of all nationalities, and to Canadian vessels all over the world, have been 8,195, affecting over 3,000,000 tons of shipping, causing a loss of 4,681 human lives, and a money damage equal to nearly $56,600,000—an average of 341 wrecks and casualties a year, affecting 127,000 tons of shipping, causing the loss of nearly 200 lives a year, and destruction of property equal to $2,360,000 annually.

1053. That the efforts of the Government and people of Canada to reduce the number of casualties, and consequently the number of lives lost, and to diminish the destruction of property, have been successful is seen in the following statement :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AND DEATHS.

	1870-74	1875-79	1880-84	1885-89	1890-3
Casualties	311	431	405	329	203
Lives lost	290	232	280	112	28
Shipping employed, tons	22,100,000	21,446,240	28,801,605	32,430,937	42,983,937

The casualties, which were about fourteen to every million tons of shipping engaged in the 1870-74 period, about twenty in every million tons in 1875-79 period, fourteen in 1880-84, ten in 1885-89, were under three in the 1890-93 period. The loss of life, which was thirteen for every million tons of shipping in 1870-74, eleven in 1875-79, under ten in 1880-84, four in 1885-89, was but little over one life for every 1,500,000 tons engaged in 1890-93.

1054. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships, are given on page 89.

1055. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893. There was a decrease in 1892 of $12,707, but as $54,773 of the expenditure in 1891 was for the construction of the steamer "Quadra" and $18,493 was charged to the same account in 1892, there was really an increase in the ordinary expenditure in 1892 over that of 1891 of $23,573, and in 1893 over that of 1892 of $39,172.

EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Departmental salaries	42,836	43,254	43,195	45,801
Maintenance of lights	437,235	455,254	462,198	470,760
Construction "	23,863	32,242	35,804	27,475
Dominion steamers	114,959	111,437	127,406	146,522
Construction and repairs to str. "Quadra"	....	54,773	18,493	16,576
Examination of masters and mates	4,118	4,255	4,364	4,117
Marine hospitals	41,729	35,155	34,107	35,757
Meteorological service	58,452	62,457	65,706	64,166
Signal service	4,977	4,701	5,014	5,041
Rewards for saving life	8,151	4,952	6,399	7,433
Georgian Bay survey	17,969	17,677	16,451	17,542
Water police	21,788	7,874	6,162	5,436
Steamboat inspection	20,990	22,184	22,737	24,387
Winter mail service, P.E.I.	2,753	7,013	3,309	4,377
Miscellaneous	7,598	10,906	10,082	23,292
Total	807,418	874,134	861,427	898,682

1056. The revenue for the same year amounted to $107,390, made up of the following items :—

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Earnings of Dominion steamers	10,560	15,589	6,996	14,590
Examination of masters and mates	2,186	2,586	2,149	2,484
Fines and forfeitures	....	130	629	925
Harbours and piers	8,798	6,999	8,467	7,872
Harbour police	17,817	7,649	8,715	3,793
Improvements of harbours	4	9	4	25
Sick mariners' fund	47,882	43,831	45,382	46,200
Steam-boat inspection	19,289	20,891	20,483	25,283
Marine hospitals	355	....	....	....
Casual revenue	6,849	4,474	11,834	4,037
Miscellaneous	1,767	2,090	1,923	2,181
Total	115,507	104,248	106,582	107,390

1057. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation :—

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure	YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1868	71,811	371,071	1882	109,125	774,832
1869	75,351	360,900	1883	104,383	824,911
1870	71,490	367,129	1884	118,080	927,242
1871	70,254	389,537	1885	101,268	1,029,901
1872	79,324	518,958	1886	91,885	973,360
1873	144,756	706,818	1887	102,238	917,557
1874	108,350	845,159	1888	99,920	883,251
1875	91,235	844,586	1889	99,940	1,023,801
1876	107,984	979,146	1890	115,507	807,418
1877	105,907	820,054	1891	104,248	874,134
1878	100,850	786,156	1892	106,582	861,427
1879	84,144	755,359	1893	107,390	898,682
1880	91,942	723,361			
1881	108,304	761,731	Total	2,572,268	20,026,481

1058. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of $17,454,213, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which $176,003 have been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and $71,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

1059. The following table of the number and tonnage of vessels built and registered in Canada in each year since 1874, and of the tonnage and value of vessels sold to other countries since 1876, will give some idea of the decline in the ship-building industry of late years.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED IN CANADA, AND VESSELS SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES, 1874-1893.

YEAR.	BUILT AND REGISTERED.*		SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES.†	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Tonnage.
			$	
1874	490	183,010	....	....
1875	480	151,012	....	....
1876	416	127,700	2,189,270	64,134
1877	430	118,985	1,576,244	46,329
1878	339	100,873	1,218,145	35,029
1879	265	74,227	529,824	19,318
1880	271	65,441	464,327	16,208
1881	336	74,060	348,018	16,808
1882	288	60,113	402,311	16,161
1883	374	74,090	506,538	23,896
1884	387	72,411	416,756	17,368
1885	240	43,179	246,277	13,177
1886	229	32,207	266,363	14,343
1887	223	22,516	143,772	9,263
1888	264	25,130	289,969	14,479
1889	280	34,346	266,817	16,173
1890	285	52,378	442,781	22,844
1891	312	52,145	280,474	15,143
1892	255	28,773	506,747	36,399
1893	362	28,440	363,916	31,317

* Calendar year. † Fiscal year.

1060. From the above figures it appears that the ship-building industry reached the lowest point of depression in 1887, since which year there was a partial recovery, until 1892, when there was a marked decline both in number and tonnage. The figures for the year 1893 show an increase of 107 in number, and a decrease of 333 in the tonnage, as compared with 1892. The value of ships sold to other countries in 1893 decreased by $142,831, and the tonnage by 5,082 tons as compared with 1892. There is, however, a very marked decline in the value per ton of ships sold, since it averaged in the earlier years of the table $34 per ton, while in 1893 it had fallen to about $12 per ton, so that at the prices of 1876, 1877 and 1878, the ships sold in 1893 would have realized $1,064,778, or $700,862 more than they actually did. The tendency of the present day is, as is well known, towards larger ships, and it will be seen that, in the earlier years of the table, the ships averaged 400 tons each, and in the later years 745 tons each.

1061. The following is a comparative statement of sea-going vessels arrived at and departed from Canadian ports (exclusive of coasting vessels in 1892 and 1893, distinguishing between British, Canadian and foreign vessels.

SEA-GOING SHIPPING, ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1892 AND 1893.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1892.					
British	3,402	3,586,335	1,622,845	515,998	103,389
Canadian	13,720	2,085,187	754,568	838,902	104,009
Foreign	13,839	5,081,452	1,139,422	922,657	231,797
Total	30,961	10.752,974	3,516,835	2,277,557	439,195
1893.					
British	3,271	3,780,915	1,698,734	627,156	106,861
Canadian	13,422	2,189,925	805,741	937,548	109,952
Foreign	10,854	4,637,771	1,086,056	988,921	200,822
Total	27,547	10,608,611	3,590,531	2,553,625	417,635

1062. There was a decrease in the number of British vessels in 1893 of 131, but an increase in the tonnage of 194,580 tons. The foreign vessels decreased 2,985 in number and 443,681 in tons. The Canadian vessels decreased 298 in number and increased 104,738 in tonnage.

The freight carried increased 73,696 tons in the class of freight charged by weight, and 276,068 tons in the class charged by measurement.

1063. The next table shows the principal countries from which sea-going vessels arrived, and for which they cleared, at Canadian ports, in 1893 :—

ARRIVALS FROM AND CLEARANCES FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, BY SEA-GOING VESSELS, IN 1893.

Countries from which arrived	Vessels Entered Inwards.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain...	681	1,358,408	228	141,698	983	806,646	1,892	2,306,752
British W. Indies	56	34,297	210	38,752	28	13,152	294	86,201
Newfoundland..	468	57,537	451	106,738	30	4,471	949	168,746
United States...	263	317,466	4,295	598,649	2,864	731,668	7,422	1,647,725
France.........	8	10,127	6	7,697	26	16,339	40	34,163
Germany.....	5	6,935	4	4,307	30	42,107	39	53,349
Spanish W. Ind's	20	15,262	65	9,455	10	24,270	95	48,987
Japan..........	19	50,939	1	900	1	1,276	21	53,115
Other countries.	166	165,409	1,344	152,189	1,429	654,984	2,939	972,580
Total.. ...	1,686	2,016,380	6,604	1,060,385	5,401	2,294,853	13,691	5,371,618

Countries for which cleared.	Vessels Entered Outwards							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain...	634	1,162,418	230	215,923	556	427,519	1,420	1,805,860
British W. Indies	44	28,531	200	25,675	16	7,901	260	62,107
Newfoundland..	510	90,983	507	162,627	49	7,206	1,066	260,816
United States...	246	341,924	4,011	557,221	3,636	1,677,391	7,893	2,566,536
France...	.....	....	2	1,471	27	15,485	29	16,956
Germany......	9	13,323	...	....	9	17,058	18	30,381
Spanish W. Ind's	11	6,578	160	27,290	17	6,197	188	40,065
Japan..........	18	49,991	......	....	......	....	18	49,991
Other countries..	113	70,787	1,708	139,333	1,143	184,161	2,964	404,281
Total... ..	1,585	1,764,535	6,818	1,129,540	5,453	2,342,918	13,856	5,236,993

1064. The next table shows that there has been a fairly steady increase in sea-going vessels since Confederation.

SEA-GOING SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1868-1890, WITH CARGO AND IN BALLAST.

YEAR.	BRITISH.		CANADIAN.		FOREIGN.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868.	*13,921	3,457,113	....	....	2,105	862,208	4,279,321
1869.	*16,311	3,811,405	....	....	2,940	1,185,160	4,996,565
1870.	*15,863	3,942,392	....	....	2,652	1,142,481	5,084,873
1871.	*16,562	3,916,322	....	....	3,366	1,199,771	5,116,093
1872.	*16,065	4,303,580	....	....	3,614	1,381,564	5,685,144
1873.	*16,870	4,323,003	....	....	4,727	1,762,532	6,085,535
1874.	*12,191	3,945,822	....	....	5,562	2,105,539	6,051,361
1875.	*11,075	3,571,803	....	....	4,530	1,757,405	5,329,208
1876.	2,595	1,896,603	8,554	1,634.333	5,614	2,379,828	5,910,764
1877.	2,963	2,216,516	8,955	1,897,094	5,842	2,531,212	6,644,822
1878.	2,954	2,294,688	8,847	1,928,531	5,715	2,461,165	6,684,384
1879.	2,618	2,155,444	9,296	1,736,310	5,087	2,196,796	6,088,550
1880.	2,990	2,642,935	10,219	1,794,210	5,161	2,349,569	6,786,714
1881.	3,707	3,526,005	11,103	1,865,612	5,952	2,712,720	8,104,337
1882.	3,335	3,164,839	11,355	1,892,290	6,448	2,879,433	7,936,562
1883.	3,403	3,001,071	11,291	1,886,166	6,814	3,085,540	7,972,777
1884.	3,327	3,257,219	11,796	1,880,993	7,220	3,346,089	8,484,301
1885.	3,219	3,007,314	10,512	1,588,894	7,461	3.048,407	7,644,615
1886.	2,960	3,101,285	11,405	1,783,623	7,006	3,159,663	8,044,571
1887.	2,679	2,657,619	12,901	2,314,109	10,570	3,390,708	8,362,436
1888.	3,316	3,326,417	13,828	1,862,295	13,663	4,009,091	9,197,803
1889.	3,305	3,333,079	13,021	1,599,594	12,218	4,363,928	9,296,601
1890.	3,671	3,617,013	13,695	1,708,939	13,758	5,002,333	10,328,285
1891.	3,483	3,523,238	13,665	1,791,306	14,173	5,380,652	10,695,196
1892.	3,402	3,586,335	13,720	2,085,187	13,839	5,081,452	10,752,974
1893.	3,271	3,780,915	13,422	2,189,925	10,854	4,637,771	10,608,611

* Canadian vessels not separated.

1065. There were 676 more British and 4,868 more Canadian vessels entered and cleared in 1893 than there were in 1876, the first year in which the vessels of the two countries were distinguished ; and 8,749 more foreign vessels than in 1868, the increase in the latter having been much larger than in the two former nationalities.

1066. The foregoing statement refers to sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports, with cargo and in ballast. The tables which follow are an analysis of the sea-going vessels carrying cargo.

1067. It will be observed, 1st, that there has been a steady increase in the total tonnage employed—the last five years showing an increase of nearly 80 per cent over the period of 1869-73.

2nd. That the proportion between tonnage, carrying cargo in and out, has remained nearly the same; in the first period (1869-73), the proportion being 60 per cent cargo out and 40 per cent cargo brought in; in the second period 61 per cent out and 39 per cent in; in the third period 59·9 per cent out and 40·1 in; in the fourth period, 58·6 per cent out and 41·4 in; in the 1889-93 period, 58·0 per cent out and 42·0 per cent in, showing that the relative proportion between imports and exports by sea has been steadily maintained.

3rd. That the growth of over-sea business in British Columbia has been by leaps and bounds, that province since 1889 having exceeded New Brunswick in the registered tonnage employed in carrying cargo.

4th. The tables relating to nationality of the sea-going vessels doing the over-sea portion of our transit trade show that (a) the proportion of British and Canadian vessels employed in the trade was, in 1869-73 period, 77·8 per cent, and foreign 22·2 per cent; (b) that the foreign element has advanced during each subsequent five years period, and in 1889-93 had a tonnage equal to 41·9 per cent of the whole employed; (c) that this tonnage fell off in 1893 to 38·7 as compared with the average of the previous four years 1889-92; (d) that the Canadian tonnage employed was 17·9 per cent of the whole in the 1874-78 period, 25 per cent in the next period, and 16·7 per cent in the last five year period, showing, however, a gain in 1893 as compared with the previous four years 1889-92; (e) that British tonnage, as distinct from Canadian, has barely held its own during the period 1879-93.

5th. Taking the provinces, and comparing the five years 1876-80 with the five years 1889-93, we have the following results:—

PROVINCE OF	Year.	—	Tons.
Quebec	1876-80	British	6,610,091
	1889-93	"	8,426,682
	1876-80	Canadian	1,350,212
	1889-93	"	659,111
	1876-80	Foreign	1,227,326
	1889-93	"	1,820,057
Nova Scotia	1876-80	British	2,297,764
	1889-93	"	5,721,664
	1876-80	Canadian	3,016,926
	1889-93	"	3,660,585
	1876-80	Foreign	1,858,689
	1889-93	"	2,905,317

TONNAGE BY PROVINCES—*Con.*

PROVINCE OF	Year.	—	Tons.
New Brunswick	1876-80	British........	533,221
	1889-93	"	520,243
	1876-80	Canadian......	1,949,174
	1889-93	"	1,851,817
	1876-80	Foreign	2,727,921
	1889-93	"	3,562,338
Prince Edward Island	1876-80	British	24,849
	1889-93	"	79,860
	1876-80	Canadian	351,012
	1889-93	"	194,196
	1876-80	Foreign	348,701
	1889-93	"	225,522
British Columbia...........	1876-80	British	140,895
	1889-93	"	1,215,457
	1876-80	Canadian..................	130,623
	1889-93	"	65,914
	1876-80	Foreign	1,568,811
	1889-93	"	7,646,588

1068. British tonnage has increased in the province of Quebec, in Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. It has decreased in New Brunswick. Canadian tonnage has increased in Nova Scotia and decreased in Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Foreign tonnage has increased in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, and decreased in Prince Edward Island.

1069. The following table shows the nationalities of vessels doing the Canadian carrying trade by sea, by five year periods, with percentage of each nationality to total tonnage in and out carrying cargo :—

YEAR.	BRITISH.		CANADIAN.		FOREIGN.	
	Tons.	p. c.	Tons.	p. c.	Tons.	p. c.
1869-73...........	16,765,848	77·8	....	....	4,780,634	22·2
1874-78.....	11,486,233	49·6	4,152,296	17·9	7,527,055	32·2
1879-83...........	12,196,098	43·9	6,957,066	25·0	8,638,621	31·1
1884-88...	13,319,072	41·9	7,175,669	22·6	11,272,594	35·5
1889-93...........	15,963,726	41·4	6,433,836	16·7	16,159,854	41·9
1893......	3,396,495	42·3	1,521,441	19·1	3,100,615	38·7

1070. Beginning with 1876, when the separation between British and Canadian vessels was made in our navigation tables, and giving the figures by provinces, we have the following set of tables :—

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE, CARRYING CARGO IN AND OUT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

YEAR.	BRITISH.	CANADIAN.	FOREIGN.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1876	1,152,025	290,064	292,952
1877	1,334,474	302,726	319,240
1878	1,276,960	340,392	257,182
1879	1,296,622	218,415	168,949
1880	1,550,010	198,615	189,003
Total	6,610,091	1,350,212	1,227,326
1889	1,540,961	122,870	300,081
1890	1,633,561	134,349	413,549
1891	1,634,085	124,688	362,465
1892	1,712,145	124,046	377,057
1893	1,905,930	153,158	366,905
Total	8,426,682	659,111	1,820,057

NOVA SCOTIA.

1876	321,289	532,066	393,477
1877	376,263	639,150	467,326
1878	493,162	603,904	333,891
1879	451,142	604,609	315,140
1880	655,908	637,207	348,846
Total	2,297,764	3,016,926	1,858,680
1889	1,090,493	640,331	727,791
1890	1,266,205	619,032	678,188
1891	1,213,673	580,704	678,278
1892	1,069,590	902,737	444,106
1893	1,081,703	923,781	437,054
Total	5,721,664	3,666,585	2,965,417

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE, CARRYING CARGO IN AND OUT.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Year.	British	Canadian	Foreign
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1876	104,482	392,575	563,573
1877	105,075	421,744	515,759
1878	121,744	388,100	576,070
1879	106,089	376,344	502,566
1880	95,831	370,411	569,953
Total	533,221	1,949,174	2,727,921
1889	105,098	343,401	600,481
1890	116,291	350,846	685,267
1891	94,148	413,700	796,864
1892	87,686	362,473	734,284
1893	117,020	381,397	745,442
Total	520,243	1,851,817	3,562,338

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1876	3,081	53,273	81,159
1877	6,541	83,698	82,792
1878	3,456	71,280	54,173
1879	5,133	73,425	72,463
1880	6,638	69,336	58,114
Total	24,849	351,012	348,701
1889	14,203	31,545	54,279
1890	7,029	38,270	45,109
1891	9,510	41,284	44,632
1892	32,013	42,019	29,136
1893	17,105	41,078	52,366
Total	79,860	194,196	225,522

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE, CARRYING CARGO IN AND OUT—*Concluded.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

YEAR.	BRITISH.	CANADIAN.	FOREIGN.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1876	36,474	6,492	282,788
1877	22,637	11,806	266,371
1878	37,461	15,036	339,635
1879	23,527	49,423	341,138
1880	20,796	47,866	338,879
Total	140,895	130,623	1,568,811
1889	266,073	5,036	1,155,530
1890	194,776	8,814	1,507,469
1891	222,390	17,363	1,768,932
1892	257,481	12,674	1,715,809
1893	274,737	22,027	1,498,848
Total	1,215,457	65,914	7,646,588

1071. The following table shows the total registered tonnage of sea-going vessels carrying cargo arrived at and departed from Canadian ports by five year periods, with yearly averages:—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent of increase.
1869-73	21,546,482	4,309,296	....
1874-78	23,165,583	4,633,116	7·51
1879-83	27,791,759	5,558,352	20·0
1884-88	31,767,335	6,353,467	14·3
1889-93	38,557,416	7,711,500	21·3
1893	....	8,018,551	Increase over 4 previous years, 5·0.

1072. The following table shows the total tonnage of sea-going vessels, carrying cargo, arrived at Canadian ports by five year period, with yearly average :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent of increase.
1869-73.	8,609,610	1,721,922	......
1874-78.	8,971,056	1,794,211	4·2
1879-83.	11,160,844	2,232,169	24·4
1884-88.	13,164,683	2,632,937	17·9
1889-93.	16,189,408	3,237,600	22·9
1893.	......	3,337,882	Increase over 4 previous years, 4·0.

1073. The following table shows the total tonnage of sea-going vessels, carrying cargo, departed from Canadian ports by five year periods, with yearly average :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent of increase.
1869-73.	12,936,872	2,587,374	......
1874-78.	14,194,527	2,838,905	9·7
1879-83.	16,540,915	3,308,183	16·5
1884-88.	18,602,652	3,720,530	12·5
1889-93.	22,368,008	4,473,601	20·2
1893.	......	4,680,932	Increase over 4 previous years, 5·9.

1074. The following tables show total tonnage, carrying cargo in and out of the different provinces by five year periods, with yearly average and percentage of increase or decrease :—

QUEBEC.

Tonnage carrying cargo in and out of the province by five-year periods, with yearly average and per cent of increase or decrease :—

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.	8,541,112	1,708,222	......
1874-78.	9,180,482	1,836,096	+7.5
1879-83.	10,087,924	2,017,585	+9.9
1884-88.	10,646,050	2,129,210	+5.5
1889-93.	10,900,830	2,180,166	+2.4
1893.	......	2,425,993	+11.3

QUEBEC.

Tonnage carrying cargo into the province by five year periods, with yearly average and per cent of increase or decrease :—

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73	3,389,426	677,885	....
1874-78	3,392,515	678,503	+0.1
1879-83	4,260,500	852,100	+25.6
1884-88	4,803,506	960,701	+12.7
1889-93	5,114,665	1,022,933	+6.4
1893	....	1,168,491	+14.2

QUEBEC.

Tonnage carrying cargo out of the province by five year periods, with yearly average and percentage :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per Cent.
1869-73	5,151,486	1,030,297	....
1874-78	5,787,967	1,157,593	+ 12·3
1879-83	5,827,424	1,165,485	+ 0·6
1884-88	5,842,544	1,168,499	+ 0·2
1889-1893	5,786,165	1,157,233	— 0·9
1893	....	1,257,502	+ 8·6

NOVA SCOTIA.

Tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province by five year periods, with yearly average and percentages of increases :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per Cent.
1869-73	6,864,532	1,372,906	....
1874-78	6,878,625	1,375,725	+ 0·2
1879-83	9,052,750	1,810,550	+ 31·6
1884-88	10,914,789	2,182,960	+ 20·6
1889-93	12,294,611	2,458,926	+ 12 6
1893	....	2,442,538	— 0 6

NOVA SCOTIA.

nage carrying cargo into the province by five year periods,

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per Cent.
	3,009,174	601,835	....
	2,919,898	583,980	— 2·9
	3,916,952	783,390	+ 34·1
	4,445,297	889,059	+ 13·7
	5,445,753	1,089,150	+ 22·5
	....	1,003,708	— 7·8

NOVA SCOTIA.

nage carrying cargo out of the province by five year
s, &c. :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per Cent.
	3,855,358	771,071	.....
	3,958,727	791,745	+ 2·7
	5,135,798	1,027,160	+ 29·7
	6,469,492	1,293,898	+ 26·0
	6,848,858	1,369,772	+ 5·8
	....	1,438,830	+ 5·0

NEW BRUNSWICK.

istered tonnage, carrying cargo in and out of the province
e year periods, with yearly averages :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
	5,612,263	1,122,452	......
	5,463,155	1,092,631	— 2·6
	5,663,613	1,132,723	+ 3·7
	5,481,385	1,096,277	— 3·2
	5,934,399	1,186,880	+ 8·3
	....	1,243,859	+ 4·8

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Registered sea-going tonnage, carrying cargo into New Brunswick :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73	1,895,438	379,087	.....
1874-78	1,731,550	346,310	— 8·6
1879-83	1,766,658	353,331	+ 2·0
1884-88	1,727,624	345,525	— 2·2
1889-93	1,937,629	387,526	+12·1
1893	....	416,951	+ 7·6

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of New Brunswick :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73	3,716,825	743,365	......
1874-78	3,731,605	746,321	+ 0·4
1879-83	3,896,955	779,391	+ 4·4
1884-88	3,753,761	750,752	— 3·7
1889-93	3,966,770	793,354	+ 5·6
1893	....	826,908	+ 4·2

Registered tonnage (sea-going) carrying cargo into and out of the province by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentage of increase or decrease :—

P. E. ISLAND.

YEAR.	Totals.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	666,351	133,270	....
1879-83	628,596	125,719	— 5·7
1884-88	636,135	127,227	+ 1·2
1889-93	499,581	99,916	— 21·4
1893	....	110,552	+ 10·6

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the province :—

P. E. ISLAND.

YEAR.	Totals.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	296,301	59,260	....
1879-83	248,167	49,633	— 16·2
1884-88	253,983	50,797	+ 2·3
1889-93	198,327	39,665	— 21·9
1893	....	43,415	+ 9·4

Registered sea-going tonnage, carrying cargo out of the province :—

P. E. ISLAND.

YEAR.	Totals.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	370,050	74,010	....
1879-83	380,429	76,086	+ 2·8
1884-88	382,152	76,430	+ 0·4
1889-93	301,254	60,251	—21·1
1893	....	67,137	+11·4

Registered sea-going tonnage employed in carrying cargo in and out of the province by five-year periods, with yearly average :

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

YEAR.	Total.	Yearly average.	Per cent.
1874-78	1,439,817	287,963	....
1879-83	2,358,885	471,777	+ 63·8
1884-88	4,089,788	817,958	+ 73·4
1889-93	8,927,979	1,785,596	+ 118·3
1893	1,795,612	....	+ 0·5

Registered sea-going tonnage, carrying cargo into British Columbia :—

YEAR	Total.	Yearly average.	Per Cent.
1874-78.	735,936	147,187	....
1879-83.	1,058,566	211,713	+ 43·8
1884-88.	1,935,085	387,017	+ 82·8
1889-93.	3,928,138	785,628	+ 103·0
1893.	....	705,054	+ 10·2

Registered tonnage, carrying cargo out of the province :—

YEAR.	Total.	Yearly average.	Per cent.
1874-78.	703,881	140,776	....
1879-83.	1,300,319	260,064	+ 85·0
1884-88.	2,154,703	490,940	+ 65·7
1889-93.	4,999,841	999,968	+ 132·0
1883.	....	1,090,558	+ 9.1

1075. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships that there can be little, if any, development in the ship-building industry of Canada till the great natural facilities of the Dominion are properly applied. The province of Nova Scotia possesses such large deposits of iron ore, coal and flux in close proximity to each other and to ship harbours that capital and skill should find a splendid opening for successful enterprise.

1076. The following tables show the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels of 100 tons or over recorded in Lloyds. The statistics for steam vessels are based on gross tonnage, as the deductions to secure net tonnage in steam vessels vary considerably among nations. The number of vessels, as well as the tonnage in the world's mercantile marine, is given. The salient features are the steady increase in size of vessels and the substitution of steel for other materials. The compilation shows the progress or the last four years of changes in the materials of ship-building nd of the substitution of steam for sail.

	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1890	32,298	22,151,651
1891	32,326	22,939,958
1892	32,066	23,694,508
1893	32,010	24,258,375

	Number Steam.	Tons Gross.		Number Sail.	Tons Gross.
1890	11,108	12,985,372		21,190	9,166,279
1891	11,705	13,816,509		20,621	9,123,449
892	12,193	14,562,003		19,873	9,132,505
893	12,558	15,264,418		19,452	8,993,957

—	Wood.		Iron.		Steel.	
	Number	Tons.	Number	Tons.	Number	Tons.
1890.						
Steam	902	360,147	7,719	8,495,920	2,343	4,086,555
Sail	18,924	6,693,738	1,879	2,021,593	248	348,653
Totals	19,826	7,053,885	9,598	10,517,513	2,591	4,435,208
1891.						
Steam	1,006	375,207	7,606	8,252,841	2,941	5,145,558
Sail	18,312	6,547,987	1,824	1,963,109	349	512,865
Totals	19,318	6,923,194	9,430	10,215,959	3,290	5,658,423
1892.						
Steam	998	363,315	7,531	8,058,848	3,516	6,098,411
Sail	17,343	6,199,753	1,807	1,924,915	598	916,683
Totals	18,341	6,563,068	9,338	9,983,763	4,114	7,015,094
1893.						
Steam	1,014	364,961	7,439	7,914,687	3,943	6,938,215
Sail	16,887	5,998,919	1,762	1,879,185	681	1,028,118
Totals	17,901	6,363,880	9,201	9,793,872	4,624	7,966,333

1077. The world's shipping in 1890, according to Lloyd's Register, was 32,298 vessels, of 22,151,051 tons.

In 1893 it was 32,010 vessels, of 24,258,375 tons, an increase of 2,107,324 tons, or 9·5 per cent.

In 1890 of a total of 32,015 vessels, with 22,006,606 tons, 19,826 vessels, with 7,053,885 tons, were of wood, and 12,189 vessels, with 14,952,721 tons, were iron and steel.

In 1893 of a total of 31,726 vessels, with 24,124,085 tons, 17,901 vessels, with 6,363,880 tons, were of wood, and 13,825 vessels with 17,760,205 tons, were iron and steel.

The tonnage of wooden vessels has decreased 690,005 tons, and the tonnage of iron and steel has increased 2,807,484 tons.

Thus in three years the tonnage of iron and steel has increased from 68 per cent of the whole to 74 per cent, while the tonnage of wooden vessels has decreased from being 32 per cent to being 26 per cent.

1078. The tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom has not been increasing.

In 1881	there were	611	vessels of	1,024,626	tons	under construction.
" 1889	"	521	"	882,749	"	"
" 1891	"	475	"	702,114	"	"
" 1892	"	385	"	678,780	"	"
" 1893	"	326	"	616,560	"	"

In 1875 there were under construction 132 steam vessels, of 158,531 tons, and 317 sail vessels, of 157,643 tons.

In 1893 there were under construction 252 steam vessels of 533,201 tons, and 74 sailing vessels of 83,359 tons.

In 1875 the tonnage under hand was equally divided between steam and sail.

In 1893 the proportion of steam to sailing tonnage building is more than 6 to 1.

1079. These facts are apparent :—

1st. That wooden vessels have been largely supplanted by those constructed of iron and steel—the process having gone on so rapidly that between 1890 and 1893 the proportion has changed from 32 to 26 per cent of wooden vessels.

2nd. Steam has supplanted sail very greatly—in 18 years change has been made from an equal tonnage under sail and under steam to 6 tons under steam to 1 under sail.

3rd. The tonnage under construction in Great Britain was 408,066 less in 1893 than in 1881.

1080. The first iron ship was built in Great Britain in 1843. The first steel ships were built on the Clyde in 1879, when 18,000 tons of shipping were constructed of the metal.

1081. A comparative statement of the number and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from ports on the inland waters between Ontario and Quebec and the United States in 1892 and 1893, is given below.

There has been an increase in the number of vessels of 1,252, and a decrease in the the tonnage of 8,558. The freight carried shows a decrease of 259,570 tons in that class of freight charged by weight, and an increase in that class charged by measurement of 55,046. The decrease in tonnage and in freight carried is altogether in Canadian vessels. The number of men employed in Canadian vessels decreased. The decrease in steamers' tonnage was 249,161 tons, and in freight, weighed and measured together, 220,021 tons.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS ON INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1892 AND 1893.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1892.					
Canadian..........	19,224	5,546,243	1,519,121	370,560	239,933
United States..........	15,158	2,393,238	749,817	152,004	123,874
Total...	34,382	7,939,481	2,268,938	522,564	363,807
1893.					
Canadian.....	19,612	5,108,226	1,181,043	287,554	232,907
United States.	16,022	2,822,697	828,325	290,056	135,837
Total............... .	35.634	7,930,923	2,009,368	577,610	368,744

1082. The next table is a statement of shipping on inland waters between Canada and the United States in each year since Confederation :—

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS ON INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

YEAR.	CANADIAN.		UNITED STATES.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868	26,682	4,826,780	13,432	3,836,724	40,114	8,663,504
1869	22,967	3,576,867	11,082	1,887,612	34,049	5,464,479
1870	24,558	4,030,768	12,112	2,300,229	36,670	6,330,997
1871	26,558	5,068,841	15,151	2,941,164	41,709	8,009,995
1872	21,505	3,798,138	12,164	3,063,318	33,669	6,861,456
1873	22,491	3,126,579	13,961	2,536,883	36,452	5,663,462
1874	19,279	2,814,654	12,733	2,533,842	32,012	5,348,496
1875	15,325	2,235,829	11,882	1,962,418	27,207	4,198,247
1876	15,392	2,184,790	11,102	1,815,645	26,584	4,000,435
1877	15,431	2,207,832	13,522	2,238,590	28,953	4,446,422
1878	18,003	2,955,331	12,508	2,415,175	30,511	5,370,506
1879	18,122	3,314,829	12,718	2,243,433	30,840	5,558,262
1880	22,858	4,985,753	11,648	1,805,378	34,506	6,791,131
1881	20,492	4,029,027	12,197	1,669,068	32,689	5,698,095
1882	22,252	3,800,109	12,230	1,613,211	34,482	5,443,320
1883	20,041	3,950,692	13,281	1,847,266	33,322	5,797,958
1884	19,464	4,058,738	13,349	1,815,987	32,813	5,874,725
1885	18,926	4,849,856	11,033	1,590,241	29,959	6,440,097
1886	18,608	4,159,718	12,351	1,764,943	30,957	5,924,661
1887	18,059	3,931,523	13,726	1,797,039	31,785	5,728,562
1888	19,567	4,320,402	13,929	1,699,103	33,496	6,019,505
1889	21,543	5,036,438	14,970	1,721,182	36,513	6,757,620
1890	24,527	6,000,194	16,774	2,117,621	41,301	8,117,815
1891	22,002	5,724,339	16,006	2,383,113	38,008	8,107,452
1892	19,224	5,546,243	15,158	2,393,238	34,382	7,939,481
1893	19,612	5,108,226	16,022	2,822,697	35,634	7,930,923

1083. As between the years 1868 and 1893, there was a decrease in the number of Canadian vessels of 7,070, but an increase in tonnage of 281,446 tons; in the United States vessels there was an increase of 2,590 vessels and a decrease of 1,014,027 tons; so that there was a total decrease of 4,480 vessels and 732,581 tons.

1084. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1892 and 1893:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1892 AND 1893.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1892.					
British..............	3,402	3,586,335	1,622,845	515,998	103,389
Canadian...........	32,944	7,631,430	2,273,689	1,209,462	343,942
Foreign..	28,997	7,474,690	1,889,239	1,074,661	355,671
Total.........	65,343	18,692,455	5,785,773	2,800,121	803,002
1893.					
British..............	3,271	3,780,915	1,698,734	627,156	106,861
Canadian..... .	33,034	7,298,151	1,986,784	1,225,102	342,859
Foreign............	26,876	7,460,468	1,914,381	1,278,977	336,659
Total.........	63,181	18,539,534	5,599,899	3,131,235	786,379

1085. There was a falling off in the shipping of the Dominion in 1893, as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels was less by 2,162 and the registered tonnage by 152,921 tons, while there was an increase in tons measurement of freight of 331,114 tons. There was a decrease, however, of 185,874 tons in weight of freight, and of 16,623 in the number of men.

1086. The following table shows that there has been a considerable increase in Canadian shipping since Confederation, as the

	No.	Tons. Register.
	13,432	3,836,724
	14,022	3,072,772
	14,764	3,442,710
	18,517	4,140,885
	16,269	4,653,358
	18,688	4,299,415
	18,295	4,639,381
	16,412	3,719,823
	16,806	4,195,473
4,926	19,364	4,769,802
883,862	18,223	4,876,340
71,139	17,805	4,440,229
779,963	16,809	4,154,947
894,639	18,149	4,381,788
722,390	18,678	4,492,644
896,858	20,095	4,932,806
980,731	20,569	5,162,076
438,750	18,494	4,638,648
43,341	19,357	4,924,606
245,632	24,296	5,187,747
182,697	27,592	5,708,194
636,032	27,188	6,085,110
7,709,133	30,532	7,119,954
7,516,645	30,179	7,763,765
7,631,430	28,997	7,474,690
7,298,151	26,876	7,460,468

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ssels than with those naviga
average tonnage of sea-go

1088. The first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1892, 38 years after, the total tonnage that arrived in Montreal was 2,086,307 tons, of which 1,036,707 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 658 of which were steamers and 77 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,410 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1892 the numbers respectively were 658, 8 and 21. The number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378. In 1892 the number of vessels was 331 and the tonnage 280,958. The following gives the total number of sea-going vessels which arrived at the port of Montreal during the calendar year 1893 :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
Total steamers	804	1,151,777
" sailing vessels	67	23,219
Total ocean-going	871	1,174,996

The total number of arrivals from the Maritime Provinces for the same period was 368 vesssels, with a tonnage of 326,934 tons ; of these 333 were steamers with a tonnage of 324,188 tons, and 35 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 2,746 tons.

1089. The coasting trade of Canada is regulated by the Act chap. 83, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, which provides that no goods or passengers can be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except in British ships. This provision, however, may be declared by the Governor General in Council not to be applicable to the vessels of any country that allows British vessels to participate in its coasting trade on the same footing as its own national vessels. By different Orders in Council, the ships of the following countries have been admitted to the coasting trade of Canada, viz., Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine Republic.

1090. The coasting trade of Canada is not included in any of the foregoing tables, but is given in the following one, since 1876, before which no returns were kept :—

TONNAGE OF VESSELS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE, WHICH ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, 1876--1893.

YEAR.	TONNAGE.						
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Canada.
1876...	3,360,588	3,574,485	1,256,926	1,097,431	128,007	883,502	10,300,939
1877...	3,489,763	2,274,150	1,148,010	959,702	165,371	929,864	8,968,862
1878...	5,205,538	2,708,029	1,067,224	1,007,663	196,789	862,418	11,047,661
1879...	6,158,529	3,273,679	1,005,214	875,570	223,707	559,984	12,066,633
1880...	7,774,922	3,362,782	1,195,397	846,248	244,922	628,742	14,053,013
1881...	7,995,898	3,348,494	1,497,552	859,716	463,474	951,632	15,116,766
1882...	7,864,085	3,081,303	1,522,072	815,907	605,428	902,269	14,791,064
1883...	7,823,501	3,229,295	2,094,251	878,991	661,547	1,006,481	15,683,566
1884...	7,157,144	3,792,666	2,161,783	679,495	765,118	910,165	15,473,707
1885...	6,460,929	3,841,634	2,512,572	898,658	1,051,606	1,157,575	15,944,421
1886...	6,581,088	4,309,031	2,819,165	895,661	865,240	891,633	16,368,274
1887...	6,670,488	4,140,620	3,150,560	917,641	1,476,133	1,151,023	17,513,677
1888...	6,484,394	5,318,397	3,456,488	967,629	1,434,266	1,120,815	18,789,279
1889...	6,913,546	4,552,643	3,930,119	1,040,339	2,196,906	1,194,020	19,834,577
1890...	7,700,363	5,488,254	4,416,177	1,149,184	2,808,648	1,224,803	22,797,115
1891...	9,679,603	5,393,988	4,402,732	1,220,697	3,141,140	1,139,178	24,986,130
1892...	9,701,971	4,833,525	4,753,734	1,140,105	3,399,550	1,271,638	25,109,929
1893...	9,832,808	4,433,307	4,388,366	1,090,050	3,630,883	1,198,539	24,579,123

1091. The following table shows the tonnage of and the nationalities of steamers and of sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada during the years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 :—

CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1890.

PROVINCES.	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.				Totals.
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		
	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Columbia	1,386,569	1,384,413	18,930	18,736	....	....	....	....	2,808,648
New Brunswick	331,909	313,008	274,965	234,148	25	....	10,212	3,899	1,168,166
Nova Scotia	1,163,945	1,273,494	905,348	877,726	49,962	35,502	38,239	40,495	4,384,711
Ontario	3,470,396	2,939,000	608,386	591,940	11,480	53,852	16,198	16,128	7,707,380
Prince Edward Island	490,262	481,403	117,353	114,368	21,882	21,086	222	636	1,247,212
Quebec	2,038,789	2,016,844	701,463	672,324	2,828	7,496	26,430	5,138	5,471,312
Manitoba	2,680	2,680	2,163	2,163	....	....	....	....	9,686
Totals	8,884,550	8,410,842	2,628,608	2,511,405	86,177	117,936	91,301	66,296	22,797,115

CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1891.

PROVINCES.	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.				Totals.
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		
	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Columbia	1,542,340	1,554,332	22,735	21,733	....	....	....	....	3,141,140
New Brunswick	343,139	360,119	262.881	234,711	....	1,697	12,234	5,160	1,219,941
Nova Scotia	1,206,094	1,244,906	899,084	905,835	43,081	28,996	52,164	41,423	4,421,583
Ontario	4.421,727	3,814,485	564,067	575,562	141,149	140,985	8,157	1,725	9,667,857
Prince Edward Island	436,182	433,637	113,707	112,024	19,146	19,494	1,523	3,475	1,139,188
Quebec	1,961,479	1,928,791	760,911	713,354	2,964	1,976	16,614	1,540	5,387,629
Manitoba	2,485	2,485	1,911	1,911	....	....	....	....	8,792
Total	9,913,446	9,338,755	2,625,296	2,565,130	206,340	193,148	90,692	53,323	24,986,130

CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1892.

PROVINCES.	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		
	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Columbia	1,683,637	1,649,097	29,491	37,055	....	....	....	....	3,399,280
New Brunswick	310,752	327,008	254,554	235,780	100	6,024	3,501	2,236	1,139,955
Nova Scotia	1,425,523	1,337,471	915,267	960,855	34,802	16,157	29,537	35,259	4,754,871
Ontario	4,513,470	3,776,978	535,870	549,068	162,313	156,300	5,693	1,779	9,701,471
Prince Edward Island	502,102	495,491	124,080	121,273	13,870	13,870	....	952	1,271,638
Quebec	1,730,351	1,785,575	626,061	658,063	....	....	29,822	3,153	4,833,025
Manitoba	2,837	2,837	1,866	1,866	....	....	....	....	9,406
Total	10,168,672	9,374,457	2,487,189	2,563,960	211,085	192,351	68,553	43,379	25,109,646

CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1893.

PROVINCES.	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.				Totals.
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		
	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Columbia	1,738,599	1,753,883	47,885	58,746	9,815	9,665	1,036	11,254	3,630,883
New Brunswick	295,841	329,163	239,734	219,487	....	....	2,875	2,955	1,090,055
Nova Scotia	1,269,899	1,224,110	824,596	886,163	53,149	45,618	48,742	36,089	4,388,366
Ontario	4,911,193	3,932,177	484,402	505,031	....	....	....	....	9,832,803
Prince Edward Island	461,774	463,788	116,077	109,521	23,500	23,500	195	184	1,198,539
Quebec	1,700,602	1,609,903	524,703	554,682	2,219	2,219	35,111	3,868	4,433,307
Manitoba	1,419	1,419	1,166	1,166	....	....	....	....	5,170
Totals	10,379,327	9,314,443	2,238,563	2,334,796	88,683	81,002	87,959	54,350	23,579,123

1092. In 1876, the British tonnage was 10,108,110 tons and that of foreign vessels 192,829 tons, or 1·9 per cent of the whole. In 1893 the tonnage of British vessels was 24,267,129 tons, and of foreign vessels, 311,994 tons, or 1·3 per cent. The vessels of the Manitoba coasting trade are included in the final column, their tonnage in 1893 amounting to 5,170 tons.

1093. The following table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1893 :—

PORTS.	VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Chicoutimi, Que	12	2,601	38	28,667	50	31,268
Montreal, Que	790	1,477,108	75	103,051	865	1,580,159
Quebec, Que.	387	630,376	410	354,023	797	984,399
Annapolis, N.S	74	8,099	23	8,933	97	17,032
Baddeck, N.S	89	17 398	36	16,267	125	33,665
Canso, N.S	310	26.542	298	24,145	608	50,687
Cow Bay, N.S	126	48,390	9	958	135	49,348
Digby, N.S	36	3,867	94	6,488	130	10,355
Glace Bay, N.S	139	44,164	15	1,766	154	45,930
Halifax, N.S	1,872	1,139,841	355	199,025	2,227	1,338,861
Liverpool, N.S	140	18,393	450	39,300	590	57,693
Lunenburg, N.S	519	54.621	18	2,662	537	57,283
North Sydney, N.S	657	124,101	83	17,616	740	141,717
Parrsboro', N.S.	223	64,462	23	20,354	246	84,816
Pictou, N.S	50	23,181	30	21,170	80	44,351
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	58	16,274	87	49,621	145	65,895
River Hebert, N.S	126	15,523	108	16,930	234	32,453
Shelburne, N.S	95	19,868	586	49,069	681	68,937
Sydney, N.S	493	204,774	34	21,467	527	226,241
Windsor, N.S	249	106,234	22	9,130	271	111,364
Yarmouth, N.S	611	256,286	125	14,965	736	271,251
Baie Verte, N.B.	7	4,782	36	22,161	43	26,943
Chatham, N.B	61	43,228	130	94,173	191	137,401
Dalhousie, N.B	14	2,943	57	33,409	71	36,352
Hillsboro', N.B	114	25,314	137	33,700	251	59,014
Newcastle, N.B	63	30,859	36	25,500	99	56,359
Sackville, N.B	55	10,779	47	25,096	102	35,875
Shediac, N.B	9	1,373	49	24,996	58	26,339
St. Andrews, N.B	184	17,536	1,400	201,326	1,584	218,862
St. John, N.B	2,939	513,620	930	602,716	3,869	1,116,336
Comox, B.C	4	1,749	36	63,108	40	64.857
Nanaimo, B.C	110	113,728	982	674,294	1,092	788,022
Vancouver, B.C	147	167,826	415	411,275	562	579,101
Victoria, B.C.	380	157,554	1,190	1,089,978	1,570	1,247,532
Charlottetown, P.E.I	127	38,563	58	47,000	185	85,563

1094. The following is a statement of British and colonial shipping in 1890, 1891 and 1892. The figures are all taken from official sources :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.

COLONY.	TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	74,283,869	74,812,620	75,867,155
Hong Kong	9,771,741	10,279,043	10,294,152
Malta	9,162,094	8,187,726	6,236,424
Gibraltar	11,488,693	10,665,744	8,753,175
Canada	10,328,285	10,695,196	10,752,974
Straits Settlements	8,641,911	9,385,413	9,069,763
India	7,315,586	7,684,954	8,590,651
New South Wales	4,761,872	5,694,236	5,647,184
Victoria	4,363,341	4,715,109	4,456,254
South Australia	2,190,442	2,576,546	2,383,263
Western Australia	904,861	1,045,555	1,124,565
Tasmania	951,247	1,044,606	1,137,140
New Zealand	1,312,474	1,244,322	1,131,323
Queensland	910,779	997,118	972,428
Ceylon	5,117,902	5,696,940	5,790,706
Windward Islands	2,971,065	2,889,046	2,680,232
Leeward Islands	1,487,617	1,667,066	1,792,324
Trinidad	1,346,107	1,276,246	1,201,791
Cape of Good Hope	2,957,377	2,891,607	3,180,532
Jamaica	1,230,506	1,179,063	1,285,493
Mauritius	679,375	585,675	655,270
British Guiana	686,621	631,787	635,300
Newfoundland.	634,147	656,310	*
Gold Coast	643,015	777,169	826,910
Lagos	555,862	593,634	679,354
Sierra Leone	679,509	842,523	800,695
Natal	1,035,999	1,063,014	1,163,890
Bermuda	307,506	287,694	348,576
Honduras	364,067	354,273	285,324
Turk's Island	215,428	203,391	224,281
Bahamas	270,874	303,121	334,079
Gambia	221,686	229,958	217,424
St. Helena	79,366	65,636	74,161
Fiji	117,355	138,141	137,309
Falkland Islands	61,575	86,209	89,328
Labuan	56,894	124,134	115,455

* Figures cannot be given owing to destruction of books in the great fire.

Gibraltar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian colonies exceeds that of this country; the latter figures, however, include the intercolonial trade.

1095. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels trading to and from some of the principal foreign countries. It will be seen that, including the United Kingdom, Canada ranked fourteenth in 1891 among the countries of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1889, 1890 AND 1891, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.

COUNTRIES.	TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
France	27,377,295	28,967,848	31,602,876
United States*	26,983,313	30,794,653	30,804,921
Spain	24,286,422	23,910,868	23,345,801
Germany	20,472,416	21,106,980	23,149,754
Austria	15,761,112	16,446,513	17,510,926
Italy	13,871,704	14,246,724	14,071,843
Russia in Europe	13,432,362	12,072,988	11,643,394
Argentine Republic	12,554,658	11,847,424	9,948,939
Sweden	10,430,594	10,766,711	11,285,355
Holland	10,365,587	10,837,137	11,408,644
Belgium	10,304,437	11,589,148	12,086,252
Portugal	9,868,985	10,564,723	11,082,000
Denmark	7,202,387	8,032,080	11,285,355
China	5,864,680	5,915,520	6,744,410
Norway	5,334,470	5,350,492	5,767,858
Chili	5,298,281	5,739,715	4,335,038
Uruguay	4,308,686	3,591,638	2,712,710
Japan	2,911,820	3,166,404	3,326,367
Mexico	2,178,418	2,747,770	3,179,706

* Exclusive of lake trade between the United States and Canada.

1096. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book :—

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.
United Kingdom	21,528	8,644,754
United States*	24,383	4,764,921
Sweden and Norway	11,693	1,908,740
German Empire	3,639	1,468,985
Canada	7,010	1,054,214
France	15,047	948,079
Italy	6,617	825,757
Russia	2,983	492,030
Spain	1,679	614,921
Australasia	2,823	367,177
Netherlands	621	292,301
Austria-Hungary	325	202,520
Denmark	3,607	310,952
Greece	5,780	268,799
Portugal	208	91,783
Belgium	55	72,905
Turkey	947	238,981
China	174	42,559
Japan	1,442	145,725

* Including licensed and enrolled vessels.

1097. If registered tonnage alone is strictly taken, Canada will take fourth place in the above table and the United States the fifth place, but as Canadian vessels engaged in the lake and river trade are on the registry books of this country, while those belonging to the United States, and engaged in the same trade, are only either licensed or enrolled, the latter, for the purposes of comparison, have been included in registered tonnage. The United States mercantile marine has declined very much of late years, and the registered tonnage proper was in 1892 only 994,675 tons, comprising 1,532 vessels. In 1856, 75·2 per cent of the foreign trade of the country was carried in United States bottoms, while in 1893 the proportion was only 12·16 per cent : the value carried having increased in the meantime from $641,604,000 to $1,626,082,075.

1098. As early as 1723 ship-building was a branch of industry in Canada, six merchant ships and two men of war having been built in the colony during that year. In 1752 a 74-gun ship was built at Cape Diamond, Quebec, but it was wrecked in the launching. In 1810 no less than 26 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 5,836 tons, were built in the provinces. In 1812, 37 vessels were built at Quebec. In 1830-31 the "Royal William," —the first steam-driven vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic—was constructed in the "Cove," Quebec, and supplied with machinery in Montreal.

From these small beginnings sprang Canada's fleet, now numbering over 7,000 vessels.

1099. On July 1st, 1867, when the Confederation was created, there were 5,693 vessels with a registered tonnage of 767,654 tons, on the registry of shipping.

In December, 1874, the registry contained 6,930 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,158,363 tons.

In December, 1877, the registry held the names of 7,362 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,310,468 tons.

The next two years saw the culmination of the development of our marine. In 1878 there were 7,469 vessels, with 1,333,015 tons, and in 1879 there were 7,471 vessels, with 1,332,094 tons.

1100. In 1867 the steamers on the registry numbered 335, with a tonnage of 45,766 tons. In 1874 there were 634 steamers, of a gross tonnage of 122,836 tons. In 1883 the steamers numbered 1,006, with a gross tonnage of 203,539 tons; in 1886, 1,198 steamers, and gross tonnage, 257,818 tons; in 1889, 1,348 steamers, and gross tonnage, 205,632 tons; in 1892, 1,500, with a gross tonnage of 234,711 tons; in 1893, 1,538 steamers, with 241,172 tons gross. Apparently, the steamers were more in tonnage in 1886 than they have been since. Probably, this arose from the transfer of ocean steamers from the Canadian to the British Registry—a process which goes on from year to year, more or less, and in some years more than in others—unaccompanied, however, by change in ownership.

1101. Analysis of the returns at different periods gives the following results in net tonnage :—

Description of Vessel.	1867.		1873.		1883.		1892.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam lifts	.....	....	2	69	2	69	.....	....
Steamers	335	45,766	558	68,760	1,006	203,539	1,500	144,848
Ships	164	168,612	205	223,005	196	250,865	123	179,200
Barkentines, brigs, barks and brigantines.	1,051	301,943	1,180	498,157	949	519,057	495	286,194
Schooners	3,471	191,080	3,642	218,169	4,048	173,433	3,897	243,247
Sloops	61	3,686	45	2,168	231	13,798	269	16,904
Barges	348	35,258	912	101,356	766	94,467	541	81,601
Scows	65	5,940	48	3,986	70	5,668	78	6,570
Wood-boats	121	7,193	190	11,003	89	5,549	73	4,504
Yachts	.....	....	1	45	3	78	9	175
Not rigged	77	8,176	.....	....	11	742	13	630
Smacks and yawls	.....	....	.....	....	3	129	5	60
Cutters	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	3	12
Not described	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	3	344
Dredges	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	1	62
Totals	5,693	767,654	6,783	1,073,718	7,374	1,267,394	7,010	*964,351

* These figures differ from those given on pages 652 and 653, the above being net tonnage, and the others gross tonnage, of steamers.

Comparing 1892 with 1883, the analysis shows that the decrease has been 303,043 tons ; that steamers decreased by 58,691 tons; ships by 71,665 tons ; barkentines, brigs, barks and brigatines by 232,863 tons, and barges by 12,866 tons ; that among increases are schooners, with an increase of 69,814 tons, and sloops, with 3,106 tons of an increase ; that schooners are increasing in size, the average schooner in 1892 having a registered tonnage of 61 tons against 43 tons in 1883, and that the barge and the wood-boat are slowly retreating before other conveyances of a better type.

1102. The ships of 1892 averaged 1,457 tons each ; those of 1883 averaged 1,280 tons ; of 1873, 1,088 tons, and of 1867, 1,028 tons.

1103. The class of vessels designated barks, barkentines, brigs and brigantines averaged in 1867 290·14 tons ; in 1873, 422·16 ; in 1883, 546·95 tons, and in 1892, 578·17 tons.

1104. By provinces the changes which have taken place are shown in the following table :—

PROVINCES.	VESSELS.							
	1867.		1873.		1883.		1892.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Ontario........	481	66,959	681	89,111	1,138	140,972	1,345	141,138
Quebec	1,299	147,001	1,842	214,043	1,733	216,571	1,409	162,428
New Brunswick.	826	200,717	1,149	277,850	1,107	315,906	950	183,526
Nova Scotia.....	3,087	352,917	2,801	449,701	3,037	541,715	2,730	424,818
P. E. Island.....	......	....	280	38,918	241	49,416	197	22,721
B. Columbia	.. ..	....	30	4,095	94	9,046	297	23,558
Manitoba	......	....	......	....	24	2,778	82	6,162
Total.....	5,693	767,654	6,783	1,073,718	7,374	1,267,394	7,010	964,351

1105. From 1873 to 1883 all the provinces gained in tonnage. From 1883 to January, 1892, Ontario just about held her own. British Columbia made large gains, while Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island lost heavily, Prince Edward Island most of all, the decrease in that province amounting to 54 per cent, against 42 per cent in New Brunswick, 25 per cent in Quebec, and 21 per cent in Nova Scotia.

1106. The steamers' tonnage in 1892 was divided among the provinces in the following proportion :—Ontario, 41·1 per cent ; Quebec, 32·3 per cent ; British Columbia, 10·0 per cent ; Nova Scotia, 7·9 per cent ; New Brunswick, 3·8 per cent ; Prince Edward Island, 2 per cent ; Manitoba, 2·6 per cent.

1107. The tonnage of sailing vessels is distributed proportionately as follows :—Nova Scotia, 50·5 per cent ; New Brunswick, 21·7 per cent ; Quebec, 14·2 per cent ; Ontario, 9·8 per cent ; Prince Edward Island, 2·4 per cent ; British Columbia, 1·2 per ward Island, 2 per cent ; Manitoba, 2·6 per cent.

1108. On 31st December, 1893, there were on the registry 7,113 vessels with a registered net tonnage of 912,539 tons. Of these 1,538 were steamers. The number of vessels of all kinds increased by 103. The tonnage decreased by 51,812 tons. The number of new vessels registered during the year was 362, with a tonnage of 28,440 tons. The number sold during the year was 43, of a tonnage of 29,150 tons.

1109. The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of wrecked Canadian vessels, 1884-1893 (calendar years):—

YEAR.	Number.	Tonnage.
1884	138	31,302
1885	120	33,634
1886	173	56,220
1887	115	40,346
1888	94	22,897
1889	109	33,488
1890	103	25,454
1891	176	32,800
1892	72	22,728
1893	85	27,228
Total	1,185	326,097

1110. According to the returns published by the Department of Marine, there were entered in the Shipping Registry of the Dominion, from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1893, 2,838 vessels, with a tonnage of 391,525 tons.

According to the special return, name by name, of the vessels on the registry, in 1883, there were 7,374 vessels, with 1,267,394 tons, on 31st December, 1883.

This gives a total of 10,212 vessels, of 1,658,919 tons. Deducting from this total the vessels sold, as per trade returns (381 vessels of 190,506 tons), and the vessels wrecked (1,185 vessels of 326,097 tons), and there remain 8,646 vessels, of 1,142,316 tons.

The number given on the registry of 1893 is 7,113 vessels, of 912,539 tons, showing a difference of 1,533 vessels and 229,777 tons.

If the returns of the Customs Department be correct, then these 1,533 vessels have been transferred from Canadian registry to British registry, ownership continuing to be vested in Canadians.

1111. There are four graving docks in Canada, three belonging to the Federal Government and one owned by a company. The following statement shows the dimensions of these graving docks :—

NAME.	Length.	WIDTH			Water on Sills.	RISE OF	
		At coping.	At entrance	At bottom.		Spring tide.	Neap tide.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Esquimalt.....	430	90	65	41	*26½	7 to 10	5 to 8
Kingston	280	79	55	47	16½	†	....
Lévis..........	445	100	62	73	25½	18	13
Halifax...... .	585	102	89¼	72	30	6	3

* At ordinary spring tide. † Height of water varies 3½ feet.

1112. The Esquimalt Dock, in British Columbia, is the first built on the Pacific coast. It was finished in June, 1886. The Levis Dock was finished in 1887, and was the first in the St. Lawrence River. The graving dock at Kingston was finished in November, 1891, and serves the shipping in Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence. These three belong to the Government of Canada.

1113. The Halifax Graving Dock was opened September 20th, 1889, and is the largest on this continent. It can be adapted to vessels 601 feet long. The "Teutonic" is 582 feet, and the "Campania" and "Lucania" are each 620 feet in length.

For 20 years from the completion, the company owning it have subsidies from the Imperial and the Canadian Governments, and from the city of Halifax, amounting in all to about $30,000 (£6,180).

1114. The three Government docks cost for construction as under :—

Esquimalt..........	* $1,171,634
Kingston....... ... . -	510,210
Lévis....	910,000

* Including $243,333 (£50,000 stg.) contributed by the Imperial Government.

1115. The number of vessels which used the docks from their opening to June, 1893, was : Esquimalt, 102 ; Kingston, 74 ; Levis, 33.

1116. During 1893 the expenditure and repairs for the Esquimalt Dock amounted to $13,197, and the receipts to $23,204; for the Kingston Dock the net revenue was $6,196; for the Levis Dock, expenditure, $8,470, receipts, $13,306.

1117. In the United States, the largest docks have 26 feet of water on the sill. In England, the Naval Dock-yards at Chatham contain 7 docks, with from 31½ to 33 feet of water on the sills. At Portsmouth there are nine dry-docks having from 33⅓ to 41½ feet of water; at Devonport there are 3 docks, with 27¾ to 35½ feet of water; at Queenston there are two docks, with 32⅔ feet. The two private docks at Tilbury have respectively 30 and 35 feet of water. Russia has three large docks at Cronstadt capable of holding the largest vessels. France has on the north coast, at Havre, two dry-docks, each with 28½ feet of water on the sills; at Cherbourg there are three docks with 30 feet and one with 37 feet of water. On the south coast, at Toulon, there are two docks with 30 feet of water each, and two with 32¾ feet of water each. Spain has a Government dock at Ferrol with 32¾ feet of water on the sill. Italy has two docks at Genoa with 28 and 31 feet respectively, and 2 at Spezzia with 33 each and two with 30 feet; one at Taranto with 32¾ feet, and one at Venice with 28 feet of water. Austria has two docks at Pola with 27¾ feet and 32 feet. Turkey has a dock at Constantinople with 30 feet, and England has in Malta two docks with 33½ and 35½ feet of water.

CHAPTER XV.

MCXVIII. Postal System before Confederation.—MCXIX. Dominion System.—MCXX. Postage Rates.—MCXXI. Reciprocity with the United States.—MCXXIII. The Postal Union and Conferences.—MCXXVII. Extent of the Union.—MCXXVIII. Central Office of Union.—MCXXIX. Postal Matter and Rates in Union.—MCXXX. Post Offices in Dominion and Letters.—MCXXXI. New Offices and Increased Business.—MCXXXII. Books, Papers, &c.—MCXXXIII. Newspapers Exempt.—MCXXXIV. Post Offices by Provinces.—MCXXXV. Letters by Provinces.—MCXXXVII. Postal Revenue and Expenditure.—MCXXXVIII. Excess of Expenditure.—MCXXXIX. Stamps Issued.—MCXL. Growth of Postal Operations.—MCXLI. Cost per mile.—MCXLII. City Deliveries.—MCXLIV. Registered Letters.—MCXLV. Dead Letter Office.—MCXLVII. Money Orders.—MCXLIX. Money Order Offices.—MCL. Revenue from Orders.—MCLI. Where Payable.—MCLII. Transactions with other Countries.—MCLV. Transatlantic Mails.—MCLVI. Transpacific Mails.—MCLVII. West Indian Mails.—MCLVIII. Post Offices and Correspondence in different Countries.—MCLIX. Government Telegraph Lines.—MCLX. Length of the Lines.—MCLXI. Lines in Provinces.—MCLXII. Subsidized Lines.—MCLXIII. Earnings and Expenses.—MCLXVII. Telegraph Companies.—MCLXVIII. Rates for Messages.—MCLXIX. Telegraph Mileage of the World.—MCLXX. Telegraphs in principal Countries.—MCLXXI. Government Control of Telegraphs.—MCLXXII. International Telegraphic Union.—MCLXXIII. Laying Submarine Cables.—MCLXXIV. State Systems in 1875.—MCLXXV. Private Companies.—MCLXXVII. Government Cables in 1889.—MCLXXVIII. Companies Lines—MCLXXIX. Total Mileage.—MCLXXXI. Canadian Cables.—MCLXXXIV. The Telephone System.—MCLXXXV. Mileage, Instruments and Messages.—MCLXXXVI. First Canadian Telephone.—MCLXXXVII. Telephones in Foreign Countries.—MCLXXXVIII. The System in France.—MCLXXXIX. Canada and United States.

1118. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic. (1851), chap. 66, the management of the postal systems in the colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

1119. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office

Act, 31 Vic. (1868), chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

1120. These latter, which since that date, have been changed from time to time, are now as follow :—General letter rate, 3 cents per ounce or under ; letters for local delivery, where there is a free delivery, 2 cents per ounce or under ; letters for local delivery, where not delivered free, 1 cent per ounce or under. Registration fee, 5 cents. Letter cards, 3 cents. Post cards, 1 cent. Newspapers, books, &c., generally, 1 cent per 4 ounces. Parcels, 6 cents per 4 ounces. Fifth class matter (parcels open to inspection), 1 cent per ounce.

1121. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to international correspondence.

1122. An agreement which came into effect on 1st March, 1888, and specially provided for the establishment of an exchange of general articles of merchandise, open to inspection, between the two countries, subject to certain regulations, for the protection of customs, with respect to articles liable to duty, superseded the agreement of 1875, but all the principal provisions were retained. The internal postage rates of each country generally govern, and official correspondence entitled to pass free in one country is delivered free in the other.

1123. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a conference held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October, in that year ; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. This treaty came into force on 1st July, 1875. The object of the union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates.

1124. The next postal conference was held in Paris in May, 1878, when the Dominion of Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty. At this meeting the regulations of the Treaty of 1874 were revised and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.

1125. The third conference was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British post office. No material change was made in the convention of 1879.

1126. The fourth conference was held at Vienna, in May, 1891, and Canada was represented by the High Commissioner at London, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the admission of the Australasian colonies was agreed upon, and those countries joined the union on 1st October, 1891. A number of measures, all tending towards facilitating the transmission of correspondence, were agreed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States.

1127. The union now includes almost every civilized country in the world, being composed of the following:—The whole of Europe; the whole of America; in Asia—Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia, Persia, British India (Hindustan), Burmah and the postal establishments at Aden, Mascat and Guadur) Japan, Siam, the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the British, French, German and Japanese postal establishments in China and Corea. In Africa—Egypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Liberia, Congo Free State, the Azores, Madeira, the postal establishments of India and France at Zanzibar, the French, Italian, Portugese and Spanish colonies, some of the British colonies, the Orange Free State, all the territories under the protectorate of Germany, and the French postal establishment at Tamatave (Madagascar). In Australasia and Oceanica—the British colonies on the continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British and German New Guinea, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands and the French, Dutch and Spanish colonies.

1128. A central office, under the name of the "Bureau International de l'Union Postale," has been established at Berne, at the cost of the various countries composing the Union. At the time that the Treaty of Berne came into force, 1st July, 1875, the jurisdiction of the Union extended over an area of about 14,293,750 square miles, with upwards of 350 millions of inhabitants, whereas it now extends over an area of 37,087,500 square miles and 975 millions of inhabitants.

1129. The number of pieces of postal matter distributed over the whole area of the Union during 1891 was computed at 8,390 million of letters; 1,660 millions of postal cards; 6,460 millions of papers, printed matter and official documents; 140 millions of samples; 45 millions of registered letters, with a declared value of $8,935,900,000; 300 millions of money orders and postal credits, with a value of $3,068,700,000, making a total of 17,270 millions of pieces of mail matter. The prevailing rates among Postal Union countries are: 5 cents per ½ ounce and under for letters, 2 cents for postal cards and 1 cent per 2 ounces for newspapers, books, &c. The registration fee is 5 cents.*

1130. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1893:—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868	3,638	704,750	733,000	18,100,000	....	5·37
1869	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	....	6·42
1870	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	....	7·09
1871	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	†27,050,000	....	7·69
1872	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	†30,600,000	....	8·47
1873	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	†34,579,000	....	9·43
1874	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	†39,358,500	....	10·28
1875	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	†42,000,000	....	10·81
1876	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
1879	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10·59
1880	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·11
1882	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·82
1883	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	14·16
1884	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14·74
1885	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	15·07
1886	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	15·47
1887	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	16·02
1888	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	17·11
1889	7,838	3,649,000	3,872,000	92,668,000	19,355,000	19·55
1890	7,913	3,280,000	3,870,000	94,100,000	19,480,000	19·63
1891	8,061	3,292,000	4,078,000	97,975,000	20,300,000	20·21
1892	8,288	3,286,700	4,606,000	102,850,000	20,815,000	20·97
1893	8,477	3,254,000	4,723,000	106,290,000	22,790,000	21·42

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* Almanach de Gotha, 1894.

† Including post cards.

1131. During the past year 189 new offices were opened, and the total number of offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,839. As compared with 1892, there was a decrease of 32,700 in the number of registered letters, and an increase of 117,000 in that of free letters, and 3,440,000 in the total number of letters sent. Considering that the privilege of free postage was taken away from members of the Dominion Civil Service, early in 1892, the increase in the number of free letters is surprising. The decrease in the number of registered letters is due, no doubt, to the increased registration fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was rather less than in the previous year, but too much importance must not be attached to fluctuations in these figures, for, as the total number is derived from an average struck four times a year, it may well be that the circumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have a tendency to abnormally increase or diminish the figures then obtained. The total number sent was nearly six times the number sent in the first year of Confederation; while the number of letters per head of estimated population is now almost four times what it was in 1868. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of 22,790,000, the increase over 1892 being 1,975,000, as compared with an increase of 515,000 in 1892 over 1891.

1132. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :—

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c., 1868 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED. 30TH. JUNE.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868	18,860,000	....	....	24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869	18,700,000	....	....	38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870	20,150,000	....	....	51,844	20,201,844	5·85
1871	22,250,000	....	....	64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872	24,400,000	....	....	95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873	25,480,000	....	....	112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874	29,000,000	....	....	102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875	31,300,000	....	....	131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876	38,549,000	....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c. 1868 TO 1893—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1877..	39,000,000	....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
1878........	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02
1879........	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11.49
1880........	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11.99
1881...... ..	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12.69
1882........	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13.33
1883........	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	14.06
1884.......	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14.87
1885........	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	15.36
1886........	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16.75
1887........	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	18.35
1888........	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,900	85,372,491	18.22
1889........	12,269,000	57,990,856	17,053,000	519,400	87,832,256	18.54
1890..	10,950,000	60,033,121	16,897,000	371,500	88,251,621	18.43
1891........	*25,890,000	62,066,386	†2,143,000	325,960	90,425,346	18.66
1892........	*26,034,000	64,108,651	†2,266,600	345,660	92,754,911	18.91
1893..	*24,220,000	66,150,916	†2,626,200	343,000	93,340,116	18.81

* Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c.

† Including packages of printers' copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies and packets of merchandise, &c.

1133. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per pound, and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and, as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1893, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and the probability is that they are below the mark· The rearrangement of the returns of periodicals, books, &c., furnished by the Post Office Department, unfortunately prevents any comparison with former years. There was a decrease in the number of parcels sent out of 2,660.

1134. In proportion to area, the post offices are distributed as follow :—

Prince Edward Island	1 post office to		6 sq. miles.	
Nova Scotia	1	"	13	"
New Brunswick	1	"	25	"
Ontario	1	"	73	"
Quebec	1	"	149	"
Manitoba	1	"	178	"
British Columbia	1	"	1,750	"
The Territories	1	"	6,876	"

1135. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several provinces during the last six years, as estimated in the official reports, is given in the following table :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1893.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Register'd Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	21·12
	1889	2,971	2,084,000	2,908,000	49,887,000	12,671,000	23·99
	1890	2,997	1,880,000	2,853,000	50,500,000	12,700,000	24·07
	1891	3,026	1,833,000	3,100,000	53,000,000	13,175,000	25·03
	1892	3,060	1,900,000	3,600,000	56,000,000	13,500,000	26·20
	1893	3,058	1,830,000	3,700,000	57,500,000	15,175,000	26·63
Quebec	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,300,000	3,150,000	12·61
	1889	1,423	824,000	437,000	22,437,000	3,811,000	15·31
	1890	1,429	760,000	440,000	22,800,000	3,850,000	15·42
	1891	1,441	770,000	420,000	23,100,000	3,950,000	15·48
	1892	1,486	670,000	390,000	22,750,000	3,800,000	15·11
	1893	1,533	680,000	386,000	23,250,000	3,950,000	15·30
Nova Scotia	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	13·85
	1889	1,399	198,000	146,000	6,721,000	1,266,000	14·98
	1890	1 403	160,000	170,000	6,900,000	1,280,000	15·34
	1891	1,431	166,000	165,000	7,100,000	1,330,000	15·75
	1892	1,481	180,000	164,000	7,600,000	1,500,000	16·82
	1893	1,534	180,000	168,000	7,850,000	1,440,000	17·34
N. Brunswick	1888	1,070	140,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	14·78
	1889	1,085	146,000	127,000	5,173,000	813,000	16·10
	1890	1,089	133,000	147,000	5,200,000	840,000	16·18
	1891	1,101	129,000	142,000	5,300,000	860,000	16·50
	1892	1,123	132,000	148,000	5,400,000	900,000	16·81
	1893	1,138	134,000	152,000	5,500,000	920,000	17·12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1893—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
P. E. Island	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	9·63
	1889	315	37,000	29,000	1,114,000	143,000	10·21
	1890	320	32,000	28,000	1,100,000	145,000	10·08
	1891	324	32,000	29,000	1,125,000	150,000	10·31
	1892	330	31,700	36,000	1,200,000	170,000	11·00
	1893	347	30,000	29,000	1,190,000	160,000	10·91
B. Columbia	1888	129	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	24·34
	1889	144	65,000	76,000	2,126,000	131,000	24·41
	1890	151	70,000	75,000	2,200,000	135,000	23·58
	1891	167	82,000	72,000	2,450,000	175,000	24·52
	1892	187	95,000	88,000	3,100,000	225,000	28·97
	1893	219	110,000	110,000	3,400,000	275,000	29·67
Manitoba, Keewatin & North-west Territories	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	20·83
	1889	501	285,000	149,000	5,210,000	520,000	22·83
	1890	528	245,000	157,000	5,400,000	530,000	22·38
	1891	571	290,000	150,000	5,900,000	660,000	23·13
	1892	612	278,000	180,000	6,800,000	720,000	25·20
	1893	646	290,000	178,000	7,600,000	870,000	26·61

1130. The number of letters per head increased in every province, with the exception of the province of Prince Edward Island, but the figures being only estimated on averages, cannot be considered as anything but approximate, and are, probably, generally under the mark, as the present system of enumeration is not calculated to do full justice to the correspondence of the country. British Columbia and Ontario have the largest correspondence in proportion to population, Manitoba and the Territories coming next, while the proportion is lowest in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

1131. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
				Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883	2,264.384	2,687,394	423,009	0 51	0 61
1884	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 52	0 65
1885	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 53	0 68
1886	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 54	0 74
1887	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 56	0 75
1888	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 59	0 75
1889	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 63	0 79
1890	3,223,615	3,940,696	717,081	0 67	0 82
1891	3,374,888	4,020,740	645,852	0 70	0 83
1892	3,542,611	4,205,985	663,374	0 72	0 86
1893	3,696,062	4,343,758	647,696	0 74	0 88

1138. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-six years, but the excess of expenditure has been decreasing during recent years, having been $15,678 less than in 1892. The revenue, which has been steadily increasing for several years, showed a further increase of $153,451. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than $100,000. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-west Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required, and will for some years, require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities proportion-

ESTIMATED

PROVINCES.	Year
P. E. Island.	1888
	1889
	1890
	1891
	1892
	1893
B. Columbia.	1888
	1889
	1890
	1891
	1892
	1893
Manitoba, Keewatin & North-west Territories.	1888
	1889
	1890
	1891
	1892
	1893

1136. The nu[illegible] vince, with the e[illegible] but the figures [illegible] sidered as anyth[illegible] under the mark. [illegible] culated to do fu[illegible] British Columbia [illegible] proportion to po[illegible] next, while the p[illegible] Quebec.

1137. The follo[illegible] expenditure for e[illegible] tion each year p[illegible]

[illegible] to time, necessary [illegible] must, for a number [illegible] therefrom. The im-[illegible]nciple of providing [illegible]munication is so well [illegible] taken to these de-[illegible] population increases [illegible] long time cannot elapse [illegible] the revenue from the [illegible] the excess of expenditure

[illegible] letter cards, post cards, [illegible] the year was 159,933,850, as [illegible] being an increase of 8,651,050. [illegible] is derived from this source, [illegible] stamps, post cards, letter [illegible]366.

[illegible] statement shows not only the [illegible] increased efficiency of the ser-[illegible] much larger quantity of mail [illegible] expense :—

[illegible] IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 WITH 1892 AND 1893.

[illegible]	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
		$			$ cts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	123,665,000	100,764,911	0 86
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	129,080,000	93,340,116	0 88

[illegible] mails over 10,622,216 miles [illegible] the transmission of 36,984,800 [illegible] cents apiece ; in 1893 the con-[illegible] miles cost 6 9-10 cents per mile. [illegible] letters, newspapers, &c., 9-10 [illegible] a decrease in the cost of each [illegible] and it must not be overlook-[illegible] now at the old rate of 1 cent [illegible] less than $100,000 would be [illegible]

1142. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1893 was: letters and post cards, 36,364,130, and newspapers 12,894,403. The number of carriers employed was 384. There was an increase in the number of letters and post cards of 2,425,186, and a decrease in the number of newspapers of 67,117.

1143. Owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is no longer possible to give the postal revenue and expenditure by provinces.

1144. The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879:—

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1893.

YEAR.	Estimated Number of Register'd Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	How Disposed of			
					Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value
1868..	704,700	0·21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869..	805,000	0·24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.	1,000,000	0·29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871..	1,100,000	0·31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872..	1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873..	1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874..	1,562,000	0·41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875..	1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876..	1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877..	1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878..	1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879..	1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
1880..	2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
1881..	2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
1882..	2,450,000	0·56	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
1883..	2,650,000	0·60	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
1884..	3,000,000	0·67	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
1885..	3,060,000	0·67	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
1886..	3,400,000	0·74	160	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896
1887..	3,560,000	0·76	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
1888..	3,580,000	0·76	197	19,618	6,345	11,788	664	821
1889..	3,649,000	0·77	243	23,091	*	20,933	847	1,311
1890..	3,280,000	0·68	149	19,994	*	13,171	1,109	5,714
1891..	3,292,000	0·68	155	11,120	*	9,334	261	1,525
1892..	3,286,700	0·67	147	24,691	*	13,479	259	†10,953
1893..	3,254,000	0·66	149	13,344	*	11,552	396	1,396

*Included in letters returned to writers, or offices of origin.

†This large number is accounted for by the fact that an immense number of franchise notices were returned N. C. F. and were refused by the sender and were destroyed.

Out of 3,254,000 registered letters estimated to have been sent in 1893, only 149 containing money failed altogether to reach their destination. The contents of 74 were made good by the officials, or others held responsible for the loss; 22 were stolen, and in 38 cases no evidence could be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was a decrease in the total number sent as compared with 1892, of 32,700, and an increase in the number that miscarried of two. In every 21,839 letters registered, one miscarried, a larger proportion than in 1892, when it was one in 22,359 letters.

1145. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below:—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1893.

Year.	Total Number	How Disposed of						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of Delivery, contained no Value, Destroyed	Returned to Printed Address.	Returned to Government Department.
1868	312,220	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1869	307,889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1870	324,291	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1871	335,508	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1872	380,810	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873	426,886	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1874	508,160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1875	572,127	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1876	587,376	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1877	563,484	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1878	630,847	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	....
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	11,414	383,319	29,109	9,263
1888	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879
1889	893,298	100,462	31,514	300,046	10,989	405,392	33,509	11,386
1890	922,541	104,059	18,330	270,209	4,415	479,182	36,667	9,679
1891	973,530	109,809	19,838	276,982	4,556	513,310	37,158	11,877
1892	1,057,781	121,133	22,600	306,703	7,539	547,309	38,913	13,584
1893	1,009,166	131,836	25,478	281,969	10,641	502,667	45,805	10,770

1146. There was a decrease of 48,615 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the dead letter office. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value, received at the office during the year, was 18,768, and their contents were valued at $318,588. Of the total number of dead letters, 111,610 originated in Canada, and were returned as undelivered from other countries.

1147. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1893. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase.

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			$	$	$
1868	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	....
1872	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
1873	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
1874	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
1875	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
1876	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
1877	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
1878	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
1879	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
1880	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
1881	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
1882	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
1883	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
1884	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
1885	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
1886	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
1887	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
1888	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113
1889	993	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945	*
1890	1,027	780,503	11,997,862	1,851,059	*
1891	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	1,984,360	*
1892	1,120	919,996	12,825,701	2,077,887	*
1893	1,168	967,866	12,902,976	2,269,635	*

*No returns available.

1148. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 47,870, and there was also an increase in the amount sent of $77,275, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was $37.18 ; in 1885, $20.79 ; in 1886, $19.32 ; in 1887, $17.96 ; in 1888, $17.30 ; in 1889, $16.72 ; in 1890, $15.37 ; in 1891, $14.58 ; in 1892, $13.94, and in 1893, $13.33. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themselves of the increase in banking facilities, while the money order system is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts.,

1149. There was an increase of 48 in the number of money order offices in operation. They are distributed among the provinces in the following order :—

Ontario	593	Manitoba	51
Quebec	179	British Columbia	42
Nova Scotia	158	The Territories	31
New Brunswick	100	Prince Edward Island	14

1150. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to $103,927 ; but under the new system of keeping the accounts no details of expenditure are available.

1151. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, $10,404,857 were payable in Canada, and $2,498,118 were payable in other countries, being an increase of $194,758, and a decrease of $117,498, respectively ; and of the total transactions with other countries, $2,498,118 were sent out of the country, and $2,269,635 came in.

1152. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation :—

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1893.

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES.		NEWFOUNDLAND.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders	
	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada	Payable in Canada
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868.....	389,796	87,437	....	....	3,321	3,142	....	....
1869.....	367,092	94,308	....	....	3,246	6,514	....	....
1870.....	415,393	110,585	....	....	5,246	7,328	....	....
1871.....	474,376	121,644	....	....	4,321	5,049	....	....
1872.....	577,443	142,301	....	....	3,656	4,928	....	....
1873.....	665,407	156,888	....	....	4,799	3,807	....	....
1874.....	661,501	171,487	....	....	5,753	6,014	....	....
1875.....	572,246	174,160	....	....	7,197	6,930	....	....
1876.....	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	....	....
1877.....	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	....	....
1878.....	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	....	....
1879.....	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	....	....
1880.....	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	....	....
1881.....	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	....	....
1882.....	550,150	17C.304	781,167	1,003.079	4,309	20,644	....	....
1883.....	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	....	....
1884.....	862,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885.....	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368
1886.....	753,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034
1887.....	837,146	304,115	1,262,381	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,568	53,051
1888.....	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	51,482	117,930	62,761
1889.....	1,033,331	364,657	1,391,743	1,261,103	24,055	63,814	124,372	67,370
1890.....	1,000,460	383,263	1,471,946	1,332,196	26,942	73,555	139,079	62,044
1891.....	975,378	381,452	1,469,819	1,465,904	28,265	73,545	150,664	63,162
1892.....	937,679	393,289	1,478,102	1,515,212	22,247	88,124	177,566	81,254
1893.....	845,931	412,589	1,461,304	1,645,140	21,949	127,389	168,929	84,510

1153. From the above table it is seen that the principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by $7,934,818 ; during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by $1,420,587, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by $593,830. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received.

1154. The growth of the business done through this channel is seen in the following statements of the average amounts by five-year periods :—

TOTAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN CANADA, AND PAYABLE IN CANADA.

	Great Britain.	United States.	New-foundland.	Other Countries.
	$	$	$	$
1868-72	2,780,375	....	46,751	....
Yearly average	556,075	....	9,350	....
1873-77	3,685,322	(2 yrs) 852,979	66,283	....
Yearly average	737,064	426,489	13,256	....
1878-82	3,016,648	5,335,621	131,650	....
Yearly average	603,330	1,067,124	26,330	....
1883-87	5,402,957	10,749,831	209,489	(4 yrs) 466,766
Yearly average	1,080,592	2,149,966	41,898	116,691
1888-92	6,756,184	13,966,853	474,206	1,046,202
Yearly average	1,351,237	2,793,371	94,841	209,240
1893	1,258,520	3,106,444	149,338	253,439

1155. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan line) for the carriage of mails across the Atlantic expired in April, 1891. An agreement for the season of navigation was afterwards made, and in December another contract with the Allan line was made for the resumption of the direct service, it being stipulated that only the very best boats of the Allan and Dominion lines should carry the mails. One or two of the steamers have made fairly quick passages, notably the "Parisian" of the Allan line, and the "Vancouver" and "Labrador" of the Dominion line, but the service is very considerably slower than that between New York and Liverpool. The present contract expires in December, 1894. The efforts of the Dominion Government to establish a direct fast service between England and Canada have not yet been successful. The Allan line boats have carried the mails almost continuously since May, 1856.

1156. The mail service between Canada and China and Japan by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers is rapidly assuming respectable proportions, 143,878 letters and 42,800 newspapers having been carried from 24th September, 18[illegible] [illegible] September, 1893, being an increase of 34,46[illegible] ively. Mails have been actually delivered in London by this route within 21 days from leaving Yokohama. By the Suez Canal the usual time is six weeks.

1157. A direct mail service between St. John, N.B., and Demerara and other West India islands, was established in January, 1890, the steamers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The number of letters carried during the year was 11,722; papers, books, &c., 3,768; parcel post baskets and bags, 139. The establishment in June, 1893, of direct postal communication between Canada and Australia by means of a line of British steamships, calling at Honolulu and Fiji, nearly completes the chain of direct mail communication between the Dominion and the other parts of the British Empire. From the 8th June, 1893, to 20th October, 1893, the number of letters carried was 16,297; newspapers, 8,260; books and samples, 2,089.

1158. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from the best available sources, and the calculations have been made in this office. The extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian colonies is very remarkable. The system adopted in Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Post Offices.	Number of Letters, &c., sent.	Letters, &c., per head.
Europe.				
Austria-Hungary	1892	9,055	674,000,310	16·3
Belgium	1892	829	156,447,186	25·8
Denmark	1891	803	49,543,000	22·8
France and Algeria	1891	7,449	820,022,671	19·3
German Empire	1892	27,644	1,608,786,870	32·5
Great Britain	*1893	19,625	2,034,650,000	53·0
Greece	1891	296	9,322,000	4·3
Italy	1892	5,917	220,937,943	7·1
Netherlands	1892	....	103,360,399	22·9
Portugal	1891	3,091	34,126,000	7·9
Russia	1891	6,557	218,009,949	2·0
Roumania	1892	352	20,433,195	4·0
Servia	1892	107	16,933,528	7·6

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* Ending March.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Post Offices.	Number of Letters, &c., sent.	Letters, &c., per head.
Europe—Con.				
Spain	1891	2,688	119,486,000	6·8
Sweden	1891	2,337	‡137,508,060	28·7
Norway	1892	....	35,076,200	17·5
Switzerland	1892	1,491	102,827,768	35·0
Turkey	1892	1,150	....	....
Asia.				
India	1892	21,465	308,403,108	1·4
Japan	1891	....	186,495,595	4·5
Persia	1885	95	1,371,000	0·1
Africa.				
Cape of Good Hope	1892	863	13,959,416	8·6
Egypt	1892	......	12,910,000	1·9
America.				
Argentine Republic	1891	†946	71,633,000	22·0
Brazil	1890	2,733	18,822,148	1·3
Canada	1893	8,477	129,080,000	26·0
Chili	1891	516	18,996,646	6·7
Mexico	1892	1,411	115,422,050	9·9
Peru	1891	314	‡1,156,900	0·4
United States	1892	68,403	3,800,000	58·20
Uruguay	1892	474	6,239,043	8·3
Australasia.				
New South Wales	1891	1,385	64,153,600	56·5
Victoria	1891	1,729	62,526,448	54·8
Queensland	1891	903	15,345,842	39·0
South Australia	1891	629	17,836,092	56·9
Western Australia	1891	190	4,425,669	90·0
Tasmania	1891	328	5,852,381	40·0
New Zealand	1891	1,228	50,591,793	81·0

†Including Telegraph Offices. ‡All kinds of mail matter included.

1159. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests require that there shall be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-west Territories. Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic coast, the reduction in marine insurance premiums has been 50 per cent.

1160. There were 1,222 miles of land lines and 197 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 834 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 412 miles of land in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coast are in conection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory.

1161. The following table gives the length of the various lines owned by Government on 30th June, 1893:—

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		Grand Total.
	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidized line)—			
Port aux Basques to Cape Ray	14	....	14
Nova Scotia—			
Meat Cove, C.B., to St. Paul's Island	....	20	
Across Ingonish, Harbour, C.B.	....	¼	
" St. Ann's " "	....	¼	
*Sydney to Meat Cove	127¾	½	
Low Point to Lingan	5	....	234½
Barrington to Cape Sable Island	16	1¾	
Mabou to Cheticamp	63	....	
New Brunswick—			
Bay of Fundy	34	10¼	96¼
Chatham to Escuminac	52	....	
Quebec—			
Magdalen Islands	83½	55½	1,085
Anticosti Island	242	65¼	
North shore of St. Lawrence	456¾	39¼	
Chicoutimi	92	....	
Quarantine, Grosse Isle	46	4¾	
Ontario—			
Pelee Island	24	8¾	32¾
North-west Territories	834	....	834
¶British Columbia	412	½	412½
Total	2,502	207	2,709

* Operated by Western Union. ¶ Operated by C. P. R.

1162. In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspe Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-western Telegraph Company; and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company. They have also built and transferred the following cables: Nova Scotia, 1 1-4 miles; Ontario, 2 1-2 miles; British Columbia, 42 miles (sold to Canadian Pacific Railway), making in all a total of 3,176¾ miles built or subsidized by Government.

1163. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1893:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1893.

LINES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure
	$	$	$
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island	408	2,151	1,743
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines)	1,071	3,147	2,076
Cheticamp—Mabou	281	862	581
Cape Sable—Barrington	34	243	209
Chatham—Escuminac	168	416	248
Grosse Isle quarantine	964	688	*276
Bay of Fundy	765	1,242	477
North shore, St. Lawrence	3,694	7,724	4,030
Low Point	....	50	50
Cape Ray	....	500	500
Subsidies, office materials and contingencies	....	1,964	1,964
Ontario—Pelee Island	142	635	493
North-west system	1,800	16,328	14,528
Total	9,328	35,950	26,622

* Excess of Revenue.

1164. The revenue in 1892 amounted to $10,215, the expenditure to $48,873, and the excess of expenditure over revenue to $38,658.

1165. The excess of expenditure was $12,036 less in 1893 than in 1892.

1166. The meteorological service messages and all shipping and fisheries reports are transmitted free of charge.

1167. The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec, westward, is in the hands of the Great North-western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, while in the Maritime Provinces it is transacted by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning these companies in 1893:—

COMPANY.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-western Telegraph Co. ..	18,000	35,000	2,900,000	1,600
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.........	7,600	26,000	1,300,000	880
Western Union..	3,175	8,111	350,253	212
Total....................	28,775	69,111	4,550,253	2,692

In addition to the above the Anglo-American Cable Company operate the lines of the Prince Edward Island system, and have 385 miles of poles, 403 miles of wire, and 32 offices. This system includes 1 1-2 miles of cable across the Hillsboro' River, and 12 miles of heavy cable between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.

1168. The ordinary rate for messages to places in Canada is 25 cents for ten words, not including names and addresses; to Halifax, Winnipeg and British Columbia rates vary from 30 cents to $1 for ten words. To the United States the rate is from 40 cents per ten words upwards, according to distance. The rate to the United Kingdom is 25 cents per word.

1169. The total length of telegraph lines in the world is said to be upwards of 850,000 miles, and of telegraph wire, 1,500,000 miles. The United States possess the greatest individual telegraph mileage, the length in that country being over 210,000 miles, open for public service, of which 189,936 miles belong to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the wire mileage of the company being 69,200 miles. The number of messages, however, sent by this company was only 66,591,858, as compared with 69,907,848 messages sent in the United Kingdom over 34,066 miles of line. The total messages despatched within the area of the Telegraphic Union in 1891 are estimated at 235 millions.

[illegible] The following table shows that only eight countries in [illegible] possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and [illegible] with the exception of the Australasian colonies, no other [illegible] possesses the same telegraphic facilities :—

TELEGRAPHS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Number of Persons to each office.
Europe.					
[illegible] Hungary	31,862	89,344	16,932,577	6,325	6,540
[illegible]	4,617	22,739	8,445,593	965	6,300
[illegible]	3,674	10,280	1,673,038	375	5,827
[illegible]	59,693	197,622	45,328,888	10,589	3,621
[illegible] Empire	73,198	259,628	31,175,100	18,739	2,638
[illegible]	34,056	209,046	69,907,848	8,537	4,463
[illegible]	4,751	5,630	1,164,863	191	11,451
[illegible]	23,665	90,379	9,002,449	4,796	6,378
[illegible]	3,398	12,098	4,302,978	473	9,872
[illegible]	3,985	8,839	1,354,827	366	12,864
[illegible]	88,280	172,360	10,103,810	3,796	33,193
[illegible]	3,524	8,000	1,590,525	411	14,112
[illegible]	1,941	3,716	653,449	143	15,572
[illegible]	15,988	35,094	4,766,192	1,177	14,924
[illegible]	5,477	14,600	1,849,533	....	....
[illegible]	5,872	11,405	1,726,227	378	5,293
[illegible]land	4,515	11,990	3,630,604	1,439	2,028
[illegible]	20,380	....	....	671	41,278
Asia.					
[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....
[illegible]	38,625	120,159	3,308,998	1,001	286,935
[illegible]	7,671	22,244	4,523,430	524	77,707
[illegible]	4,150	6,700	125,478	99	90,909
[illegible] Settlement	1,133	....	....	....	....
Africa.					
[illegible] of Good Hope	5,789	....	1,424,361	310	4,927
[illegible]	688	....	....	....	....
[illegible]	1,922	6,763	1,470,000	....	....
America.					
[illegible] Republic	20,415	....	2,340,000	‡946	450
[illegible]	8,620	....	1,001,535	212	66,049
[illegible]	31,841	69,111	†4,614,944	2,692	1,824
[illegible]	13,730	....	619,429	411	6,977
[illegible]	37,880	....	....	800	14,553
[illegible]	1,080	....	....	36	72,829
[illegible]	*205,933	833,189	75,927,150	*21,078	*3,119
[illegible]	3,904	....	224,267	76	9,585

[illegible] Offices.

[illegible] Telegraph only. Postal Telegraph Companies not obtained.

[illegible] and weather reports not included.

TELEGRAPHS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.
(*Continued.*)

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Number of Persons to each office.
Australasia					
New South Wales	11,905	26,443	4,046,251	706	1,696
Victoria	7,137	14,000	2,726,000	810	1,408
Queensland	9,996	17,646	905,124	354	1,190
South Australia	†5,640	10,432	.....	....	....
Western Australia	3,288	4,013	251,247	47	1,059
Tasmania	2,222	3,383	329,334	232	632
New Zealand	5,479	13,459	1,904,143	....	....

†Including telephones.

1171. The land telegraph lines are usually owned by Governments, the submarine lines by private companies. The United States own no telegraphs, so far as the public is concerned. In the British colonies the telegraphs are, as a rule, under Government control. In 1892 the Government of India controlled 38,625 miles of line, handled 3,308,998 messages, and had a net revenue of nearly $400,000. At the Cape of Good Hope the telegraphs were built at the expense of the Government. In New South Wales $4,000,000 have been borrowed to construct the 26,433 miles of wire operated by the state, the net return of which was last year 3·02 per cent of the cost of construction. In New Zealand the telegraph is entirely in the hands of the state, as it is in Queensland. Canada is an exception to most of the British colonies, the telegraph lines being in the hands of companies, only 2,700 miles out of 31,841 miles belonging to the state.

In Europe, the Government control is almost complete. In Great Britain, in 1893, there were 209,046 miles of line, of which 22,771 were private. In Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland the state owns the lines, excepting those belonging to railways. Denmark owns 2,816 out of 3,674 miles. Russia owns 83,900 miles out of a total of 88,280 miles. In Japan, Government control prevails. In Persia the Government owns about 3,400 miles of wire, and the Indo-European Company, 1,090 miles. Brazil controls her lines. In the Argentine Republic, in 1891, of the 20,415 miles, 11,250 were national ; 1,115 miles of land lines and 8,050 submarine belonged to cable companies. In Chili, in 1892, of 13,730 miles, 8,000 belonged to the state.

1172. Telegraphy was the first interest to bring the Governments of the world together to form a union—the first subject on which they sought a mutual understanding and formed a code of regulations, which each of them signed and which all of them have kept. The Inter-nation Telegraphic Union was founded in Paris, in May, 1865, France calling a convention of European states with a view to put an end to the annoyances, delays and exorbitant charges experienced for want of concerted action. The Paris convention was followed by those at St. Petersburg, in July, 1875, at London, 1879, at Berlin, 1885, and again at Paris, 1890. Twenty states responded to the call in 1865. There were over 100 delegates present at the congress of 1890, and at present thirty-eight different nations and thirteen private companies are subscribers to the constitution. Thirteen other private companies follow the rules of the union, though not regular members, and several others are indirectly connected with it. The central office of the International Telegraph Bureau is at Berne, Switzerland. To Berne are sent all modifications of the tariff, all interruptions of routes, all extensions and changes on each line in the union, to be sent to all the lines affected by wire if of immediate importance, by circular if less urgent. According to statistics published by the International Bureau, 207,595,000 telegrams were despatched in Europe during 1891, and 88,422,000 in the other parts of the world, making a total of 296,017,000 messages, and according to the same authority there were 67,465 telegraphic offices in Europe and 31,000 elsewhere.

1173. The first submarine cable was laid in 1851, between Dover and Calais, and was 25 miles in length. In 1852, 10 miles of cable were laid between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, being the first laid in North America. In 1853 two submarine lines were laid, one between Dover and Ostend, the other between Orford and Scheveningen, in Holland. In 1857 two vessels left Ireland, carrying a length of 2,500 nautical miles of electric cable to connect Valentia, in Ireland, and Trinity Bay in Newfoundland. The cable broke after 380 miles had been payed out. The next year success attended the second effort, and on the 12th August, 1858, Queen Victoria and the President of the United States exchanged greetings by cable messages. On the 1st September, 1858, the first transatlantic cable was rendered useless by a breakage. For a few years little was done in the way of laying submarine cables. Lines were laid between Malta and Alexandria, and between Malta and Tripoli. Lines were also laid in other parts of the Mediterranean Sea and in the Red Sea. The engineers in these experiments perfected their knowledge by the experience gained. In 1865 the "Great Eastern" commenced on 21st July to lay the second transatlantic cable, but on the 12th August the cable broke. On the 13th July, 1866, the "Great Eastern" started on her second attempt to connect Canada and Great Britain, and on the 10th of August the cable was safely landed on the shores of Newfoundland. From that time, the submarine systems increased rapidly. By 1868, 15,830 nautical miles of cable had been laid. In 1870 more than 12,000 miles were put down; in 1871, 7,777 miles, and in 1873, 7,918 miles. Between these dates the immense line connecting Suez with Bombay was established. In 1874 Europe and South America were connected by cable.

1174. In 1875 the various State systems comprised 420 cables of a total length of 4,442 miles, and 5,727 miles of wire. Of this total British India had the largest share, viz.: 1,781 miles, distributed among 8 lines. France had 673 miles; Great Britain, 283; Norway, 233; Italy, 218; Germany, 149; Turkey, 143; Denmark, 101; Japan, 71; the Netherlands, 36; Russia, 62; Sweden, 22; New Zealand, 20, and Greece, 3½ miles.

1175. While the various State systems comprised, as above stated, 420 cables in 1875, private companies owned a much larger extent of submarine cables. In 1875 they had 59,547 miles of cable and 65,535 miles of wire. The Eastern Cable Company, undertaking the business between England and Spain, the service of the Archipelago and the line between Aden and Bombay, owned 39 cables aggregating 14,502 miles in length. The Anglo-American, owning the Valentia-Newfoundland line and that joining Brest to the United States, had 17 cables and a length of 12,315 miles.

1176. Since 1875 the oceans have been networked with submarine cables. In 1879 10,550 miles were laid; in 1883, 2,584; in 1884, 13,671; in 1885, 4,382 miles, and from 1886 to 1888, 5,893 miles.

1177. In 1889 the actual situation as regards the extent of submarine telegraphs was :—

Total	113,084	nautical miles	of cable.
Of which single were	110,516	"	"
And several wires	2,568	"	"

Of this total length, 10,500 miles were owned by the governments of various countries.

France, which in 1875 had 673 miles, had in 1889		3,197
British India had in 1889		1,873
Italy	"	960
Great Britain	"	877
Germany	"	468
Greece	"	457
Turkey	"	331
Russia	"	272
Norway	"	220
New Zealand	"	197
Denmark	"	124

The other countries show but little variation. Spain had gone into the business on a small scale, and in 1889 had 128 miles of cable.

Cochin China, which had no cable in 1875, possessed 810 miles in 1889. Canada in 1889 had 200 miles.

1178. The company lines increased greatly between 1875 and 1889 :—

Eastern Telegraph Co., increased to	18,838	miles.
Eastern Extension, Australia and China	12,035	"
Anglo-American	10,438	"
Great Northern	6,108	"
Brazilian Submarine	7,326	"
West India and Panama	4,119	"
Western and Brazilian	3,801	"
Direct United States cable	2,980	"
West coast of America	1,699	"
Commercial Cable	6,937	"
Western Union	5,537	"
Eastern and South African	4,554	"
Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New-York.	3,409	"
Central and South American	3,178	"
West African	2,825	"
African direct	2,739	"
Spanish National Submarine	1,173	"

1179. Taking account of all the cables under water, including those useless by reason of breakages, &c., in 1889, a total length of 125,000 miles of cable had been laid. Since then cables have been laid in different parts of Africa ; from Halifax to Bermuda, and from Nova Scotia to Ireland (1894).

1180. According to the latest published statistical returns, the submarine telegraph system comprises 1,170 lines, extending over 153,649 nautical miles. Of this total the various governmental administrations own 880 cables, with 14,480 miles of cable and 21,560 miles of wire.

France has 54 lines and 3,460 miles. Norway owns 255 lines; Great Britain, 115 cables and 1,588 miles.

The companies have 288 cables, 125,864 miles, and containing 127,632 miles of wire.

The Eastern Telegraph Company owns 75 cables, with a length of 25,374 miles.

1181. The name of Canada has been honourably associated with submarine telegraphy. As already stated, the first submarine cable was laid between Dover and Calais in 1851. In 1852 the first cable laid on the North American Continent was laid from Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick, and the second, in 1856, from Cape Breton Island to Newfoundland, 85 miles in length.

1182. In 1880 the Canadian Government entered upon a system of cable communication designed to connect fishing islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy with the mainland, for the purpose of giving speedy information of the weather, of the strike in of fish, and of notifying the quarantine officers of the arrival of steamers, &c. Since that date the Government have established 21 cables, with a total length of 207 nautical miles. In addition, they have built and transferred by sale or lease, 65½ miles, making in all 272 miles of cable in Canada. One of these cables is in Lake Ontario.

1183. Anticosti Island and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are connected with the mainland at different points. Ports and places along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River are connected by cable, and some of the outlying islands off the Nova Scotian coast are connected with the mainland. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company own 42 miles of submarine cable in British Columbia.

1184. The telephone system in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba is largely under the control of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal. In the other provinces a number of companies have undertaken to supply the public needs.

1185. The returns received show that there were connected with the several systems, 44,000 miles of wire, 33,500 instruments, and that 72,500,000 messages were sent in 1893.

1186. The first experimental telephone erected in Canada was from the residence of Professor Grahame Bell's father, in Brantford, Ontario, to the residence of the Rev. T. Henderson, also of Brantford. The first commercial line was established at Hamilton, Ontario, in October, 1877. In the same year Edison opened up correspondence with parties in Montreal, but he admitted Bell's claim to priority. Canada is the birth-place of the telephone.

1187. From an article in "Economiste Francais," quoted in the "British Board of Trade Journal," September, 1893, the following statistics of telephones are compiled :—

Country.	Year.	Length of wire.
Germany	1890	71,000
Austria	1890	21,600
Belgium	1890	13,000
Switzerland	1890	10,150
Sweden	1890	34,000
Russia	1880	16,500
Japan	1890	1,100

1188. Of France the "Economiste Francais" said : ‘At the present day France is covered from one end of the country to the other with a net-work of telephone lines. France set the example of long-distance telephones by the creation of direct communication between Paris, Lyons and Marseilles (562 miles). This, however, has since been excelled by the telephone line between New York and Chicago (994 miles)."

1189. The United States in 1893 had 307,791 miles of telephone wire. Canada had 8,800 miles of wire for each million of her people ; the United States had 4,700 miles.

CHAPTER XVI.

MCXC. Fiscal Year.—MCXCI. Values in Currency.—MCXCII. Consolidated Fund.—MCXCIII. Sources of Revenue.—MCXCIV. Revenue and Expenditure.—MCXCVI. Consolidated Fund Receipts and Payments.—MCXCVII. Surplus Revenue.—MCXCVIII. Revenue.—MCXCIX. Expenditure.—MCC. Increases and Decreases.—MCCI. Cost of Collection.—MCCII. Provincial Subsidies.—MCCIV. Railway Subsidies.—MCCVIII. Loans to Railways.—MCCIX. Land Subsidies.—MCCX. Payments on Capital Account.—MCCXII. Estimates.—MCCXIII. Profit on Coinage.—MCCXIV. Revenue and Expenditure since Confederation.—MCCXV. Revenue and Expenditure per Head.—MCCXVII. Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.—MCCXIX. Revenues and Expenditures in British Empire.—MCCXX. Australasian Revenues.—MCCXXI. Revenues and Expenditures in Foreign Countries.—MCCXXII. Sources of Revenue.—MCCXXIII. Taxation.—MCCXXV. Amount per Head.—MCCXXVI. Customs and Excise Receipts.—MCCXXVII. Proportion from Customs.—MCCXXVIII. Customs Duties per Head in other Countries.—MCCXXIX. Cost of Collection.—MCCXXXI. Heads of Taxation.—MCCXXXII. Excise Duties.—MCCXXXIII. Bill Stamps.—MCCXXXIV. Tea and Sugar Consumption.—MCCXXXVI. Taxation in British Empire.—MCCXXXVIII. Taxation in Foreign Countries.—MCCXL. Public Debt.—MCCXLII. Assets and Liabilities.—MCCXLIII. Increase of Debt.—MCCXLIV. Proportion of Debt to Revenue.—MCCXLV. Analysis of the Debt.—MCCXLVI. Assumption of Provincial Debts.—MCCXLVIII. Expenditure on Canals and Railways.—MCCXLIX. Capital Account.—MCCL. Public Works from Revenue.—MCCLII. Parliament Buildings.—MCCLIII. Assets.—MCCLV. Interest on Debts and Assets.—MCCLVIII. Dominion Notes.—MCCLIX. Debt, Assets and Interest per Head.—MCCLXI. The Debt for Improvements.—MCCLXII. Loans since Confederation.—MCCLXIII. Loan of 1892. Debt in British Empire.—MCCLXIV. Australasian Debt.—MCCLXVII. Debts of Foreign Countries.—MCCLXIX. Superannuation.—MCCLXXIV. Gratuities.—MCCLXXV. Superannuation Payments in 1893.—MCCLXXVI. Pensions.—MCCLXXVII. United States Pensions.—MCCLXXVIII. British Investments in Colonies.—MCCLXXIX. Provincial Public Debts.—MCCLXXX. Debts and Assets of Provinces.—MCCLXXXII. Finances of Cities and Towns.

1190. The fiscal year for the Federal Government ends on the 30th June. Unless otherwise stated, this is the year referred to throughout the Year Book.

1191. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of $4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

1192. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country, receipts from and expenditure out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded.

1193. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other Sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

1194. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1893 :—

Revenue	$38,168,609
Expenditure	36,814,053
Revenue in excess of expenditure	$ 1,354,556

1195. The revenue was $1,246,737 more than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of $48,159. The revenue in 1892 was less than that of 1891 by $1,657,439, the decrease being due to the change in the sugar duties, which also affected the receipts in 1893. While the Customs duties showed a decrease, as compared with 1890 and 1891, the Excise duties in 1893 produced the largest amount of any year, viz., $8,367,364, which is $442,266 more than the amount of the immediately preceding fiscal year. The slight increase in expenditure calls for no remark.

1196. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund—that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 26 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	CONSOLIDATED FUND.		Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure		
	$	$	$	$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876	22,587,587	24,488,372	....	1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301	....	1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158	....	1,128,146
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381	....	1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634	....	1,543,228
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060	....	2,240,059
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612	....	5,834,572
1887	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495	....	810,032
1889	38,782,870	36,917,835	1,865,035	
1890	39,879,925	35,994,031	3,885,894	
1891	38,579,311	36,343,568	2,235,743	
1892	36,921,872	36,765,894	155,978	
1893	38,168,609	36,814,053	1,354,556	

1197. In eighteen years out of the twenty-six that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been $39,873,069, and of deficit, $16,854,848, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of $23,018,221. The revenue in 1893 was only exceeded in three previous years, and was $24,480,681 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confederation, being an increase of nearly 179 per cent. After deducting the rebellion expenditure from that of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account), it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure in 1893 had only been exceeded once since Confederation, viz., in 1889, while it exceeded that of 1868 by $23.327,-

125, being an increase of 173 per cent. Taking the first and the latest years, the revenue and the expenditure have increased in about the same proportion.

1198. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1892 and 1893, showing the increase and decrease in each item :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1892 AND 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
TAXATION.	$	$	$	$
Customs	20,501,059	20,954,003	452,944	....
Excise	7,945,098	8,367,364	422,266	....
Total.	28,446,157	29,321,367	875,210	....
LAND REVENUE.				
Ordnance Lands.	42,361	33,777	....	8,584
Dominion "	322,796	285,596	....	37,200
Total	365,157	319,373	....	45,784
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Canals..	291,730	321,213	29,483	....
" on acc't Hydraulic Rents.	32,097	37,884	5,787	....
Railways......	3,136,394	3,262,497	126,103	... .
Slides and Booms........... .	65,794	73,718	7,924	....
Minor Public Works.	10,492	10,617	125	....
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	3,526	3,479	....	47
Telegraphs.	10,229	9,359	....	870
Esquimalt Graving Dock......	18,416	23,204	4,788	....
Lévis "	4,385	13,306	8,921	. .....
Kingston "	2,105	6,197	4,092	....
Total....	3,575,168	3,761,474	186,306	... .
POST OFFICE.				
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage . ... Money Order......	2,652,746	2,773,508	120,762	....

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1892 AND 1893—*Con.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amount Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-1892.	1892-1893.		
OTHER SOURCES.	$	$	$	$
Fees, Fines and forfeitures, including Seizures.	110,546	183,427	72,881	......
Militia	21,693	18,659	....	3,034
Lighthouse and Coast Service	978	990	12	....
Weights and Measures	38,297	39,204	907	....
Premium, Discount and Exchange	141,080	126,926	....	14,154
Interest on Investments	1,086,420	1,150,167	63,747	....
Fisheries	62,786	111,540	48,754	....
Penitentiaries	9,156	10,321	1,165	....
Casual	219,194	139,456	....	79,738
Superannuation	63,863	64,433	570	....
Insurance Superintendence	7,913	8,126	213	....
Dominion Steamers	7,255	15,006	7,751	....
Canada Gazette	3,750	4,919	1,169	....
Supreme Court Reports	2,589	2,344	....	245
Mariners' Fund } Tonnage Dues	45,382	46,200	818	....
Harbour Police. } Tonnage Dues	8,715	3,793	....	4,922
Steam-boat Inspection	21,170	25,284	4,114	....
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	13,177	18,165	4,988	....
Military College	18,680	23,926	5,246	....
Total	1,882,644	1,992,886	110,242	....
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund	36,921,872	38,168,609	1,246,737	....

1199. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1892 and 1893 :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1892 AND 1893.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
CHARGES FOR DEBT AND SUBSIDIES.	$	$	$	$
Interest on Public Debt	9,763,978	9,806,888	42,910	....
Charges of Management	176,037	212,691	36,654	....
Sinking Fund	2,027,861	2,095,514	67,653	....
Premium, Discount and Exchange	7,901	1,103	....	6,798
Subsidies to Provinces	3,935,914	3,935,765	....	149
Total	15,911,691	16,051,961	140,270	....

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
LEGISLATION.	$	$	$	$
Senate	208,956	170,708	....	38,248
House of Commons	690,643	494,509	....	196,134
Library	33,666	32,772	....	894
Election Expenses	39,241	13,541	....	25,700
Controverted Elections	18,019	4,798	....	13,221
Parliamentary Printing	106,393	133,398	27,005	....
Franchise Act	205,808	17,506	....	188,302
Miscellaneous	150	....	....	150
Total	1,302,876	867,232	....	434,654
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.				
Governor General	48,666	48,666	....	....
Lieutenant-Governors	70,866	71,000	134	....
High Commissioner	10,000	10,000	....	....
Governor General's Secretary's Office	24,620	24,279	....	341
Queen's Privy Council for Canada	46,427	43,583	....	2,844
Department of Justice	40,661	46,739	6,078	....
" Militia and Defence	54,783	53,671	....	1,112
" Secretary of State	51,585	51,528	....	57
" Interior	108,909	113,911	5,002	....
" Indian Affairs	54,669	56,687	2,018	....
Auditor General's Office	31,295	33,071	1,776	....
Department of Finance	62,887	64,512	1,625	....
" Customs	47,806	45,773	....	2,033
" Inland Revenue	50,246	50,098	....	148
" Public Works	47,760	54,825	7,065	....
" Railways and Canals	60,167	60,216	49	....
Post Office Department	237,618	244,651	7,033	....
Department of Agriculture	78,054	85,527	7,473	....
" Marine and Fisheries	62,959	63,439	480	....
" Printing & Stationery	29,161	26,894	....	2,267
" Geological Survey	48,116	48,477	361	....
" Trade and Commerce	....	8,850	8,850	....
Office of the Comptroller N.W.M. Police	8,912	9,462	550	....
Departments Generally (Contingencies)	27,173	28,821	1,648	....
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)	17,536	18,857	1,321	....
Board of Civil Service Examiners	4,211	4,033	....	178
Government of the North-west Territories	244,769	276,446	31,677	....
Total	1,569,856	1,644,016	74,160	....

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-82.	1892-93.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	$	$	$	$
Public Buildings	797,502	1,124,190	326,688	....
Harbours and Rivers	544,861	413,629	....	131,232
Dredge Vessels & Dredging Plant	49,729	56,156	6,427	....
Dredging	116,121	134,432	18,311	....
Slides and Booms	12,921	14,704	1,783	....
Roads and Bridges	49,468	18,850	....	30,618
Telegraphs	6,399	13,006	6,607	....
Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, &c	29,296	6,000	....	23,296
Miscellaneous	21,554	*146,866	125,312	....
Total	1,627,851	1,927,833	299,982	....
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.				
Railways	19,062	4,314	....	14,748
Canals	200,671	208,332	7,661	....
Miscellaneous	....	24,993	24,993	....
Total	219,733	237,639	17,906	....
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Penitentiaries	344,529	346,354	1,825	....
Administration of Justice	750,723	736,457	....	14,266
Police, Dominion	21,789	22,157	368	....
Geological Survey and Observatories	129,135	124,512	....	4,623
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	70,555	57,225	....	13,330
Experimental Farms	81,000	81,000	....	....
Ocean and River Steam Service	177,185	193,350	16,165	....
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	273,207	413,939	140,732	....
Militia and Defence	1,266,308	1,419,746	153,438	....
Mounted Police, North-west Territories	701,932	615,479	....	86,453
Superannuation	253,680	263,710	10,030	....
Pensions	92,457	90,309	....	2,148
Marine Hospital	34,103	36,144	2,041	....
Lighthouse and Coast Service	503,639	503,012	....	627
Steamboat Inspection	22,737	24,387	1,650	....
Fisheries	384,611	482,382	97,771	....
Insurance Inspection	8,542	9,094	552	....
Indians (Legislative Grant)	894,265	956,552	62,287	....
World's Columbian Exposition	5,009	120,410	115,401	....

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* Including salaries, $124,373.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
OTHER EXPENDITURE—*Con.*	$	$	$	$
Census	269,939	27,918		242,021
Miscellaneous	164,787	284,679	119,892	
Total	6,450,132	6,808,816	358,684	
IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.				
Immigration	177,605	180,677	3,072	
Quarantine	80,083	101,954	21,871	
Total	257,688	282,631	24,943	
CHARGES ON REVENUE.				
Customs	904,801	901,946		2,855
Excise	400,050	387,673		12,377
Weights and Measures Gas Inspection	88,707	91,097	2,390	
Liquor License Act		15	15	
Inspection of Staples	2,258	1,660		598
Adulteration of Food	23,388	24,250	1,862	
Post Office	3,316,120	3,421,203	104,083	
Public Works	190,386	149,391		40,995
Railways	3,748,598	3,288,910		459,688
Canals	589,279	559,494		29,785
Dominion Lands	132,807	136,179	3,372	
Culling Timber	26,143	27,629	1,486	
Minor Revenues	3,530	4,478	948	
Total	9,426,067	8,993,925		432,142
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	36,765,894	36,814,053	48,159	

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though the census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison it is treated as exceptional.

1200. The net expenditures were increased in "Charges for Debt," "Subsidies" being somewhat less, the chief increase under this head being in Sinking Fund, $67,653: in "Civil Government," the chief increase there being $31,677 for government of North-west Territories: in "Public Works and Buildings," under which head public buildings show an increase of $326,688: in "Railways and Canals," in which the decrease in expenditure for railways, $14,748, was more than counterbalanced by an increased expenditure of $32,654 for canals and miscellaneous: in "Other Expenditure," in which mail subventions show an increase of $140,732, and Militia and Defence of $153,438, these two items making up nearly the total net increase: in "Immigration and Quarantine," in which the increase is $24,943, $21,871 of that amount being for quarantine services. The expenditures were decreased in "Legislation" and in "Charges on Revenue," the net decrease under the first-mentioned being, in eight of the nine items, $408,639, of which $196,134 was decreased expenditure in House of Commons. Under the second-mentioned head, the decreases were chiefly in railways and public works, post office showing an increase of $104,083.

1201. The cost of collecting the revenue was, in 1893, less in proportion to the amount collected than in the previous year, being 23·5 per cent, as compared with 25·5 per cent in 1892, and 24·5 per cent in 1891.

1202. The accounts of payments of subsidies to provinces show a slight decrease. The details are as under:—

	Amount paid.
Ontario	$1,196,873
Quebec	959,253
Nova Scotia	432,816
New Brunswick	483,564
Manitoba	437,594
British Columbia	242,241
Prince Edward Island	183,424
Total	$3,935,765

1203. During the past year, several inquiries have been made respecting these subsidies and the assumed debts. The following statement is, therefore, given:—

Sections 111-120 of the British North America Act, 1867, deal with the financial arrangements between the Federal and the several Provincial Governments.

In consequence of the protest by Nova Scotia against the financial arrangement made for that province, an "Act relating to Nova Scotia" was passed. It is to be found in chap. 2, Acts of 1869.

In consequence of the creation of Manitoba and the admission of other provinces, other Acts were passed, as under:—

(a) Manitoba Act, 1870, chap. 3 (consult sections 24 and 25).
(b) British Columbia, Order in Council, page LXXXIV., Statutes Canada, 1872.
(c) Prince Edward Island, Order in Council, page XIV., Acts of 1873.

Agitation having sprung up in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec against payment of interest on the sum of 10½ million dollars, by which amount the actual debt of the old province of Canada exceeded its allowed debt under the Union Act, 1867, an Act was passed to readjust the amounts payable to and chargeable against the several provinces. That Act is to be found in Canadian Acts, 1873, chapter 30.

These Acts and Orders in Council contain the authority under which the sums mentioned in paragraph 1247 were assumed or allowed by the Dominion, and by such allowance became part of the Federal debt.

A question behind these Acts, viz., how to reconcile them with Section 118, Union Act, 1867, was discussed fully in the session of 1869. A careful presentation of the case by Sir Alexander Campbell is in the Senate Documents. Mr. Blake took the opposite view.

1204. There was a decrease of $436,822 in the amount of subsidies paid to railways under parliamentary authorization, as compared with 1892. The details are :—

Atlantic and North-western Railway	$ 186,600
Drummond County Railway	13,435
Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway	17,000
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway	1,856
Montreal and Western Railway	133,388
Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway	15,100
New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company	32,946
Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway	104,380
Parry Sound Colonization Railway	28,820
Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway	114,125
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway	76,472
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway	24,448
Temiscouata Railway	21,150
Tobique Valley Railway	41,674
Total	$ 811,394

1205. The total amount of subsidies, on the mileage system, voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways that have been placed under contract, and of which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 30th June, 1893 (exclusive of the Canadian Pacific Railway), $13,584,651, of which sum $10,667,597 had been paid and $165,167 cancelled, not being wanted, leaving a balance still due on contracts of $2,751,886.

There were, on the same date, 46 railways for which subsidies amounting to $3,442,600 had been voted, but to which no payments had been made, as none of the proposed railways had been placed under contract. In addition to the above, subsidies payable by instalments for a period of years, amounting to $7,804-

151 have been voted, but so far only $746,400 has been paid. The sum of $2,394,000 was voted to the Montreal and Ottawa road, of which $1,017,450 has been paid. The estimated number of miles covered by the above transactions was 4,764. The cash subsidy paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway, including the Canada Central and extension to Quebec, was $28,025,250. The Government, therefore, has paid or promised to pay, money subsidies to railways as follow :—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AID.

Subsidies.		Voted.	Paid.
		$	$
Subsidies to railways under contract		13,584,651	10,667,597
" " not yet under contract..		3,442,600	....
" C. P. R	$ 25,000,000		
" Canada Central	1,525,250		
" Quebec Extension	1,500,000		
		28,025,250	28,025,250
Subsidies payable by instalments		7,894,151	746,400
" Province of Quebec, North Shore Road		2,394,000	1,017,450
		55,340,652	40,456,697

1206. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of $1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid $2,656 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

1207. The total amount, therefore, paid by way of subsidy or assumed by the Dominion Government, up to the 30th June, 1893, towards the construction of railways, has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion	$ 1,092,330
Loans to the Grand Trunk Railway	15,142,633
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government	40,456,697
Total	$ 56,691,660

1208. The sum of $15,142,633 was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, and the debt taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation. Loans amounting to $815,000 have also been authorized to three companies, $748,626 of which have been paid, the balance being still undrawn ; while under the provisions of an Act, 51 Vic., c.

III., 11,316 tons of used rails, valued at $241,605, have been loaned to seven different companies, of which value $152,305 has been repaid.

1209. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been made to various railway companies, amounting altogether to 31,892,400 acres, the estimated number of miles thus subsidized being 4,356, and a grant of 18,206,986 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total grants amounting to 50,099,376 acres.

1210. The total amount paid on capital account was $3,079,407, being $913,707 more than in 1892, and $36,453 less than in 1891. The amounts in the last four years were made up as follows:—

PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1890, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

——	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$
Canadian Pacific Railway	40,981	37,367	66,212	413,836
Cape Breton "	1,170,524	521,442	99,937	59,983
Intercolonial "	365,246	79,929	168,102	228,965
Eastern Extension	....	3,255	....	....
Digby and Annapolis Railway	381,943	196,869	26,130	2,191
Montreal and European Short Line	....	124,568	....	....
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway	434,075	220,886	48,745	7,323
Prince Edward Island Railway	....	....	8,301	....
Carillon Canal	....	....	....	....
Cornwall "	365,038	599,002	....	....
Culbute "	2,818	2,183	....	....
Grenville "	18	....	34,586	297
Lachine "	7,448	218	87,852	445,983
Murray "	106,760	61,261	5,964	30,839
Ste. Anne's Canal	6,151	....	....	....
St. Peter's "	....	973	14,387	812
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	176,569	325,336	341,474	589,801
Tay "	22,226	17,115	29,772	....
Trent River "	58,644	9,826	4,457	5,962
Welland "	117,633	36,371	29,541	8,290
Williamsburg "	139,078	230,671	....	....
St. Lawrence River and Canals	23,980	35,137	889,116	987,709
Cape Tormentine Harbour	44,471	48,309	52,890	42,601
Esquimalt Graving Dock	7,150	2,640	....	4,784
Kingston "	92,579	219,647	115,109	48,633
Public Buildings, Ottawa	96,665	61,573	3,510	....
Port Arthur Harbour and Kaministiquia River	132,942	62,192	2,924	9,562
Improvement of the St. Lawrence	121,614	121,342	49,956	76,338
Dominion Lands	133,832	94,847	86,735	115,608
North-west rebellion losses	4,773	2,901	....	....
Totals	4,053,158	3,115,860	2,165,700	3,079,407

1211. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways amounted to $3,890,801, being an increase of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of $476,885. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to $1,052,088, as compared with $4,123,849 voted at the previous session, being a decrease of $3,071,761.

1212. The revenue of 1893 was estimated at $38,000,000, which was $168,609 less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure was put at $36,500,000, which was $314,053 less than was expended.

1213. The profit from the silver and copper coined during the year was $67,924.

1214. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table :—

HEAD OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUNDS—1868-1893.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.				
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	11,700,681	11,112,573	13,087,882	16,320,368	17,715,552
Railways	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	648,788
Canals	403,918	440,343	421,652	472,676	470,365
Other Public Works	83,569	78,477	113,639	129,441	92,576
Post Office	525,692	535,315	573,566	612,631	692,375
Interest on Investments	126,420	314,021	383,956	554,383	488,041
Land Revenue (D. & O)	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,216	54,043
Other sources	391,336	1,453,084	410,061	606,721	553,073
Total	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,335,560	20,714,813
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Taxation	17,616,554	20,129,185	20,664,878	18,614,415	17,697,924
Railways	703,458	893,430	904,407	996,138	1,285,110
Canals	488,030	499,314	432,476	380,994	396,980
Other Public Works	125,148	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,986
Post Office	833,657	1,139,973	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946
Interest on Investments	396,404	610,863	840,887	798,906	717,684
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	80,548	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,490
Other sources	569,670	570,792	482,599	532,598	630,154
Total	20,813,469	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,059,274

CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1893—*Concluded.*

AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
[illegible]	17,841,938	18,476,613	18,479,576	23,942,138	27,549,046
[illegible]	1,314,846	1,419,955	1,742,537	2,203,064	2,253,734
[illegible]	363,358	348,280	338,314	361,083	325,459
[illegible]	136,279	94,914	86,550	118,777	131,941
[illegible]	1,207,790	1,172,418	1,252,498	1,352,110	1,587,888
[illegible]	605,774	592,500	834,792	751,514	914,009
[illegible]	63,644	64,678	150,571	181,871	42,989
[illegible]	621,382	348,024	422,568	724,740	578,389
[illegible]	22,375,011	22,517,382	23,307,406	29,635,297	33,383,455
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Customs	29,269,698	25,483,199	25,384,529	25,226,456	28,687,002
Excise	2,541,206	2,521,170	2,624,243	2,629,336	2,839,745
Stamps	365,537	369,945	325,958	329,712	323,393
Public Works	194,396	164,677	115,302	123,362	107,681
Post Office	1,800,391	1,755,674	1,841,372	1,901,690	2,030,633
Interest on Investments	1,001,193	986,698	1,997,035	2,299,078	990,885
Land Revenue D. & O.	19,403	14,139	24,541	26,483	213,459
Other sources	602,825	566,459	484,021	640,923	572,238
Total	35,794,649	31,861,961	32,797,001	33,177,040	35,754,993

AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

Heads of Revenue.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Customs	28,177,413	30,613,523	31,587,072	30,314,151	28,446,157	29,321,367
Excise	3,167,564	3,167,543	3,204,271	3,181,889	3,136,394	3,292,497
Stamps	310,886	352,393	355,693	350,173	323,827	359,067
Public Works	78,167	142,641	240,150	153,575	114,947	139,890
Post Office	2,379,242	2,220,504	2,357,389	2,515,823	2,652,746	2,773,508
Interest on Investments	982,025	1,305,392	1,082,271	1,077,228	1,086,420	1,150,167
Land Revenue D. & O.	253,823	279,893	250,063	318,822	365,157	319,373
Other sources	510,343	700,981	803,016	667,648	796,224	842,730
Total	35,908,463	38,782,870	39,879,925	38,579,311	36,921,872	38,168,608

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1893.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	7,969,990	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,565	9,004,362
Legislation	995,810	409,614	379,752	356,206	393,964
Civil Government	594,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189
Public Works and Buildings	126,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354
Railways	359,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,076
Canals	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176
Penitentiaries	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111
Administration of Justice	291,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848
Militia and Defence	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	....	....	....	....	....
Lighthouse and Coast Service	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683
Immigration and Quarantine	60,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967
Charges on Revenue†	1,299,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544
Other expenditure	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939
Total	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,468
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	8,717,077	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122,359	11,489,327
Legislation	614,487	784,048	572,273	627,231	596,006
Civil Government	750,874	883,686	909,266	841,996	812,193
Public Works and Buildings	1,311,644	1,779,009	1,757,076	1,984,942	1,262,823
Railways	1,194,103	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269
Canals	476,962	467,883	404,925	403,215	355,011
Penitentiaries	270,661	395,552	337,593	312,015	303,169
Administration of Justice	398,966	459,037	497,405	544,091	565,598
Militia and Defence	1,248,664	977,376	1,013,944	978,530	550,452
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	....	199,599	333,584	369,518	352,749
Lighthouse and Coast Service	480,376	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278
Immigration and Quarantine	287,369	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,951
Charges on Revenue†	2,010,380	2,468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617
Other expenditure	1,413,084	1,943,146	1,654,522	2,015,757	1,566,858
Total	19,174,647	23,316,316	23,713,071	24,488,372	23,519,301
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667	12,525,838	12,757,572
Legislation	618,035	748,007	598,105	611,376	582,200
Civil Government	823,370	861,171	898,605	915,959	946,032
Public Works and Buildings	998,595	1,013,593	1,050,193	1,108,815	1,342,000
Railways	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223	2,220,421	2,315,796
Canals	349,787	344,574	378,208	413,776	525,166
Penitentiaries	308,102	308,483	270,382	307,366	293,617
Administration of Justice	564,920	577,897	574,311	583,957	581,696
Militia and Defence	618,137	777,699	690,019	667,000	772,812
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	334,749	344,824	332,855	289,845	368,456
Lighthouse and Coast Service	461,968	447,567	426,304	443,724	461,881
Immigration and Quarantine	180,691	212,234	183,204	250,813	253,061
Charges on Revenue†	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417	3,078,907	3,256,548
Other expenditure	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141	2,084,757	2,610,266
Total	23,503,158	24,455,381	24,850,634	25,502,554	27,067,103

* Including Sinking Funds. † Exclusive of Railways and Canals.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1893—*Con.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726	15,732,965
Legislation	740,768	662,767	649,538	1,037,779	977,302
Civil Government	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,190,371	1,211,851
Public Works and Buildings	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552	2,133,316
Railways	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183	3,184,783
Canals	581,749	661,741	604,413	573,443	610,740
Penitentiaries	286,425	296,996	287,552	310,782	311,267
Administration of Justice	615,589	615,045	627,252	707,832	657,115
Militia and Defence	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,659	1,193,693
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369	781,664
Lighthouse and Coast Service	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515	512,812
Immigration and Quarantine	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576	462,864
Charges on Revenue†	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,469,080	4,702,133
Other expenditure	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,440,245	3,185,175
Total	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612	35,657,680
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	16,294,496	16,210,594	15,679,409	15,688,040	15,911,691
Legislation	807,424	701,170	932,187	596,487	1,302,876
Civil Government	1,258,618	1,281,714	1,308,847	1,334,201	1,325,087
Public Works and Buildings	1,162,116	2,299,231	1,972,501	1,937,546	1,627,851
Railways	3,643,988	3,529,617	3,896,954	3,965,579	3,767,661
Canals	692,737	754,344	679,436	739,021	789,949
Penitentiaries	320,777	319,436	349,839	353,158	344,529
Administration of Justice	678,815	685,807	709,784	726,592	750,723
Militia and Defence	1,273,179	1,323,552	1,287,014	1,279,514	1,266,398
Mounted Police (N.W.T)	862,965	829,702	753,094	740,979	701,932
Lighthouse and Coast Service	489,258	511,779	466,116	492,597	503,639
Immigration and Quarantine	312,491	292,552	182,337	258,289	257,688
Charges on Revenue†	4,629,431	4,770,038	4,820,741	4,947,804	5,088,100
Other expenditure	3,292,199	3,400,299	2,955,872	3,283,761	3,127,770
Total	36,718,494	36,917,835	35,994,031	36,343,568	36,765,894
	1893.				
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	16,051,961	....	....	....	....
Legislation	867,232	....	....	....	....
Civil Government	1,367,570	....	....	....	....
Public Works and Buildings	1,927,833	....	....	....	....
Railways	3,293,224	....	....	....	....
Canals	767,826	....	....	....	....
Penitentiaries	346,354	....	....	....	....
Administration of Justice	736,457	....	....	....	....
Militia and Defence	1,419,746	....	....	....	....
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	615,479	....	....	....	....
Lighthouse and Coast Service	503,012	....	....	....	....
Immigration and Quarantine	282,631	....	....	....	....
Charges on Revenue†	5,145,521	....	....	....	....
Other expenditure	3,489,207	....	....	....	....
Total	36,814,053	....	....	....	....

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* Including sinking funds. † Exclusive of railways and canals.

1215. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION,—1868–1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Estimated Population.	Revenue per Head.		Expenditure per Head.	
		$	cts.	$	cts.
1868	3,371,594	4	05	4	00
1869	3,412,617	4	21	4	11
1870	3,454,248	4	29	4	15
1871	3,518,411	5	50	4	44
1872	3,610,992	5	74	4	87
1873	3,668,220	5	67	5	23
1874	3,825,305	6	33	6	10
1875	3,886,534	6	34	6	10
1876	3,949,163	5	72	6	20
1877	4,013,271	5	50	5	86
1878	4,078,924	5	49	5	76
1879	4,146,196	5	43	5	90
1880	4,215,389	5	53	5	90
1881	4,336,504	6	83	5	88
1882	4,383,819	7	62	6	18
1883	4,433,363	8	08	6	48
1884	4,485,395	7	11	6	94
1885	4,538,790	7	23	7	72
1886	4,589,414	7	23	8	50
1887	4,638,109	7	71	7	69
1888	4,688,147	7	66	7	84
1889	4,739,617	8	19	7	79
1890	4,792.605	8	33	7	52
1891	4,847,197	7	97	7	50
1892	4,903,469	7	54	7	50
1893	4,961,528	7	69	7	42

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.
British Columbia " " 1872.
Prince Edward Island " " 1874.
The Territories " " 1881.

1216. While the revenue was 15 cents per head more than in the previous year, the expenditure was 8 cents less.

1217. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several provices for the year 1892, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case : —

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1892.

PROVINCES.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure	Per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
*Ontario	4,662,922	2 18	4,068,257	1 90
†Quebec	3,458,404	2 30	4,446,640	2 95
*Nova Scotia	769,976	1 70	822,462	1 82
*New Brunswick	652,669	2 03	676,483	2 15
*Manitoba	605,288	3 65	1,000,345	6 02
†British Columbia	1,020,002	9 53	1,430,920	13 37
*Prince Edward Island	245,652	2 25	259,012	2 37
Total	11,414,913	2 38	12,704,119	2 65

* 31st December, 1892. † 30th June, 1892.

The expenditure in 1892, exceeded the revenue in six provinces, the excess being largest in Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The aggregate revenue in 1892 exceeded that of 1891 by $721,098 ; the aggregate expenditure was $1,075,765 more than in the previous year. The excess of expenditure in 1892 was $1,289,206, as compared with an excess of $934.539 in 1891. Both revenue and expenditure were highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia. The aggregate expenditure was 27 cents per head of the aggregate population more than the revenue, as compared with an excess of 20 cents per head in 1891.

1218. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Provinces of the Dominion for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers, to whom thanks are due for the same.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEARS 1868 1892, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867	182,900	56,670	....	....	....	....	....	....
1868	2,250,208	1,179,269	1,529,843	1,181,932	466,181	532,808	555,293	485,267
1869	2,625,179	1,445,752	1,654,510	1,319,840	545,899	518,296	469,000	518,849
1870	2,500,696	1,578,977	1,653,993	1,581,251	601,373	537,080	433,216	463,191
1871	2,333,180	1,816,784	1,632,032	1,575,545	525,824	600,344	451,076	438,407
1872	3,060,748	2,217,555	1,698,331	1,595,653	687,695	639,584	586,105	558,502
1873	2,961,515	2,940,803	1,795,749	1.707,356	600,196	608,919	568,550	540,486
1874	3,446,348	3,870,704	1,983,603	1,908,283	686,926	676,111	591,465	589,794
1875	3,156,606	3,604,524	2,036,868	2,060,779	589,637	653,874	608,099	679,814
1876	2,589,223	3,139,506	2,329,867	2,283,025	589,637	653,874	634,850	587,330
1877	2,502,566	3,119,118	2,397,383	2,471,553	562,800	688,942	618,113	650,233
1878	2,285,178	2,902,388	2,018,482	2,577,171	645,294	688,003	584,977	640,815
1879	2,287,951	2,941,714	2,201,215	2,715,549	384,205	503,051	526,685	616,132
1880	2,584,170	2,518,187	2,342,412	2,830,023	541,318	506,253	675,285	609,671
1881	2,788,747	2,579,802	3,191,779	3,566,612	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844
1882	2,880,450	2,918,827	3,419,371	3,628,229	537,667	569,119	643,710	614,236
1883	2,439,941	2,887,038	2,755,707	3,096,943	563,864	541,099	*822,889	*943,824
1884	2,820,555	3,207,890	2,823,565	3,124,620	586,561	572,678	†650,466	633,658
1885	3,005,921	3,040,139	2,926,148	2,936,734	613,026	620,700	617,570	584,473
1886	3,148,660	3,181,450	2,949,562	3,032,607	633,145	656,348	634,574	623,593
1887	3,527,578	3,454,372	2,965,567	3,288,798	656,639	664,103	665,819	667,647
1888	3,603,262	3,545,235	3,738,768	3,365,032	712,951	668,400	644,880	640,806
1889	3,538,405	3,653,356	3,628,544	3,543,619	668,774	713,941	651,031	637,051
1890	3,423,155	3,896,324	3,537,407	3,894,413	664,938	710,497	646,079	651,735
1891	4,138,589	4,158,460	3,457,144	4,095,520	661,541	692,539	612,762	680,813
1892	4,662,922	4,068,257	3,458,404	4,446,640	769,976	822,462	652,669	676,483
Total	74,744,653	73,923,101	64,126,256	67,827,728	14,972,512	15,533,607	15,152,608	15,331,654

* 14 months.

† Contains $250,000 proceeds of bonds for funding floating debt.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR CERTAIN YEARS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

YEAR.	MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868					270,559	299,867
1869					288,722	312,653
1870					302,855	343,892
1871			†191,820	†97,692	385,014	406,236
1872			327,216	432,083	395,473	506,663
1873		138,658	370,150	372,619	‡484,979	‡401,662
1874	†24,611	†61,177	372,418	583,360	403,013	442,767
1875	74,534	133,390	351,241	614,659	306,597	395,277
1876	*150,010	*145,248	381,120	728,310	524,144	353,296
1877	99,608	92,958	408,348	685,046	326,274	331,632
1878	98,864	107,926	430,786	514,879	312,684	334,133
1879	135,311	151,086	†213,058	†186,715	288,062	313,845
1880	118,867	185,109	390,908	446,575	269,603	257,309
1881	121,867	226,808	397,035	378,779	275,380	201,276
1882	255,208	232,189	405,583	474,428	233,465	257,294
1883	376,863	386,071	425,808	594,102	228,169	270,477
1884	302,962	501,710	503,174	590,629	280,271	279,545
1885	†150,728	†229,278	600,399	655,438	248,222	266,318
1886	485,326	484,002	514,720	772,211	233,978	304,467
1887	506,890	520,190	537,335	731,307	241,637	288,052
[illegible]	*841,894	*761,496	598,252	788,955	254,209	279,939
[illegible]	641,895	1,088,889	698,055	857,545	234,635	263,605
[illegible]	585,709	708,302	835,463	954,021	224,882	305,799
[illegible]	590,484	664,432	959,248	1,032,104	274,047	304,480
[illegible]	605,288	1,000,345	1,020,002	1,430,920	245,652	259,012
Total	6,166,719	7,819,264	10,932,139	13,922,377	7,532,526	8,030,309

* 18 months. † 6 months. ‡ 11 months only.

The figures for Nova Scotia are not those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure, several items, not coming under that head, having been entered as such for convenience, and the actual revenue of the province available for ordinary purposes is less than is shown in the table. In 1888, a considerable sum, in addition to the subsidy, was received from the Dominion Government on account of a claim of the province for piers, breakwaters, &c. In Prince Edward Island, the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the 1st February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year it was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

1219. The next table gives the revenue and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British possessions, principally in the year 1892, with the proportion of each per head of population.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom...	1893	439,924,168	11 45	439,826,776	11 44
Gibraltar...........	1892	276,110	13 78	351,290	17 53
Malta...............	1892	1,407,596	8 43	1,447,206	8 67
Asia—					
India	1892	433,830,644	1 96	431,555,306	1 95
Ceylon............	1892	5,817,540	1 93	5,582,840	1 86
Straits Settlements..	1892	2,518,451	4 82	2,941,535	5 62
Labuan...........	1892	30,710	5 25	23,730	4 05
Hong Kong.........	1892	2,268,003	9 79	2,375,376	10 25
Africa—					
Mauritius..........	1891	3,636,874	9 72	3,978,354	10 63
Natal.............	1892	6,776,614	12 46	6,234,025	11 46
Cape of Good Hope.	1892	21,877,340	13 59	21,009,799	13 05
St. Helena..........	1892	37,430	9 09	36,232	8 80
Lagos..............	1892	332,982	2 88	421,030	3 64
Gold Coast.........	1892	890,960	0 59	769,439	0 51
Sierra Leone........	1892	422,748	5 65	408,080	5 45
Gambia	1892	150,769	10 94	139,868	10 14
America—					
Canada	1893	38,168,609	7 69	36,814,053	7 42
Newfoundland......	1892	1,909,953	9 39	1,389,287	6 83
Bermuda...........	1892	165,248	10 81	153,995	10 07
F [illegible]	1892	216,318	6 76	205,563	6 42
I [illegible] na......	1892	2,743,646	10 12	2,643,505	9 75
W [illegible]					
[illegible]	1892	290,559	6 03	307,680	6 39
[illegible]	'892	38,135	8 04	36,967	7 80

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Con.*

COUNTRY.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
West Indies—					
Jamaica	1892	3,471,549	5 28	3,574,683	5 44
Windward Islands	1892	1,476,371	4 32	1,709,368	5 00
Leeward Islands	1892	639,831	4 97	641,159	4 98
Trinidad	1892	2,531,791	12 02	2,420,661	11 50
Australasia—					
New South Wales	1892	51,105,373	42 67	51,279,191	42 82
Victoria	1892	37,617,250	32 22	41,283,529	35 36
South Australia	1892	12,356,442	37 25	13,421,172	40 46
Western Australia	1892	2,646,921	45 11	2,679,665	45 67
Queensland	1892	16,770,255	39 81	17,313,751	41 10
Tasmania	1892	3,833,785	25 03	4,476,370	29 23
New Zealand	1892	21,361,022	32 84	19,684,158	30 26
South Seas—					
Fiji	1892	348,224	2 77	329,240	2 62
Falkland Islands	1892	55,894	31 24	53,275	29 78
Total		1,117,946,115	4 01	1,117,518,158	4 01

1220. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 19 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been but little more than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both revenues and expenditures of the Australasian colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the un-"sold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; the re-"venues also are swelled by the large sums which are received "annually from the alienation of Crown lands, and from the "working of the State railways."* "The practice of treating "money derived from the sale of Crown lands as revenue obtains "in all the Australian colonies, and the money so raised forms "one of the largest items of their annual income."** In a few years Canada should be deriving a large income from the sale of Dominion lands if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue be in force, but all her principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

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* Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131.

** Wealth and progress of New South Wales, 1887, p. 383.

1221. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries are given in the following table :—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary	1891	371,857,000	8 99	368,012,000	8 92
Belgium	1891	67,371,651	11 10	65,946,337	10 86
Denmark	1892	15,451,282	7 07	17,567,272	8 04
France	1892	618,600,316	16 13	626,403,369	16 33
German Empire	1891	304,950,200	6 17	329,380,866	6 66
Greece	1891	18,793,402	8 59	19,546,767	8 94
Italy	1892	315,847,002	10 21	364,735,653	11 78
Netherlands	1891	52,494,557	11 36	53,109,301	11 49
Norway	1891	13,909,619	7 00	13,048,487	6 52
Portugal	1891	43,126,370	9 16	46,536,907	9 88
Roumania	1891	33,162,206	6 03	31,844,858	5 79
Russia in Europe	1891	436,767,760	4 48	426,003,180	4 37
Spain	1891	156,813,997	8 93	154,393,229	8 80
Sweden	1891	31,871,527	6 63	30,186,833	6 28
Switzerland	1891	13,440,162	4 61	14,213,013	4 87
Turkey	1889	90,033,333	3 25	104,146,666	3 76
Asia—					
Japan	1891	68,677,738	1 69	68,866,292	1 70
Africa—					
Egypt	1891	52,881,510	7 76	47,516,673	6 97
Tunis	1892	4,174,413	2 78	4,172,636	2 78
America—					
Argentine Republic	1891	70,921,650	17 35	79,008,141	19 33
Brazil	1891	78,273,900	5 59	82,792,794	5 91
Mexico	1892	41,550,000	3 65	38,377,365	3 37
Peru	1891	5,236,558	1 76	4,976,152	1 70
United States	1893	461,716,562	6 84	459,374,886	6 80
Uruguay	1891	14,954,500	19 92	15,246,175	20 31
Chili	1890	45,659,870	16 10	57,840,499	20 53

Only the federal revenue and expenditure of the German Empire, are given above. In addition all the States of the Empire have budgets, that of Prussia showing a revenue of $426,000,000, and an expenditure of $435,700,000 in 1892. France has the largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world, followed by the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, India and Austria-Hungary, in the order named. In proportion to population, the receipts and expenditures are largest in the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay.

1222. The sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided, as previously explained (see paragraph 1193) into two classes, viz.: 1. Taxation ; 2. Other sources ;

and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Revenue raised by taxation	$30,314,151	$28,446,157	$29,321,367
" " from other sources	8,265,160	8,475,715	8,847,242
Total	$38,579,311	$36,921,872	$38,168,609

1223. There was an increase in receipts from taxation in 1893, as compared with 1892, of $875,210, but a decrease in 1892, as compared with 1891, of $1,867,994, which may be put down as entirely due to the abolition of the duties on sugar, the receipts from this source having been $77,829 in 1892, against $3,142,291 in the previous year. The receipts from other sources in 1893 increased by $371,527. The proportion of the total revenue derived from taxation was 76·82 per cent, as compared with 77·04 in 1892, and with 78·57 per cent in 1891, and was a smaller proportion than in any previous year, excepting 1886, since Confederation.

1224. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	TAXATION.				Per-centage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount per Head.	
	$	$	$	$ cts	
1868	11,701,681			3 47	85·48
1869	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77·28
1870	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84·37
1871	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84·41
1872	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85·52
1873	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84·64
1874	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83·16
1875	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83·84
1876	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80·23
1878	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79·74
1879	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82·05
1880	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79·29
1881	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 52	80·79
1882	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 28	82·52
1883	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 60	81·77
1884	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 68	79·98
1885	25,384,529		98,670	5 60	77·39
1886	25,226,456		158,073	5 50	76·03
1887	28,687,002	3,460,546		6 19	80·23
1888	28,177,413		509,589	6 01	78·47
1889	30,613,523	2,436,110		6 46	78·93
1890	31,587,072	973,549		6 60	79·21
1891	30,314,151		1,272,921	6 26	78·57
1892	28,446,157		1,867,994	5 81	77·04
1893	29,321,367	875,210		5 91	76·82

1225. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty-six years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 150 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has only increased 70 per cent; while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 10·1 per cent.

1226. The following table gives the amounts raised by Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-six years, together with the proportion of each to population* :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-93.

Year ended 30th June.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Proportion to		Excise.	Amount per Head.
			Total Taxation.	Imports for Home Consumption.		
	$	$ cts.	Per cent.	Per cent.	$	$ cts.
1868..........	8,578,380	2 54	73·3	12.25	3,002,588	0 89
1869..........	8,272,879	2 42	74·4	12·31	2,710,028	0 79
1870..........	9,334,212	2 70	71·3	13·28	3,619,622	1 05
1871..........	11,841,104	3 36	72·5	13·62	4,295,944	1 22
1872..........	12,787,982	3 54	72·2	12·11	4,735,651	1 31
1873..........	12,954,164	3 53	73·5	10·20	4,460,681	1 22
1874..........	14,325,192	3 74	71·1	11·32	5,594,903	1 46
1875..........	15,351,011	3 95	74·3	12·83	5,069,687	1 30
1876..........	12,823,837	3 25	66·0	13·44	5,563,487	1 41
1877..........	12,546,987	3 14	70·9	13·03	4,941,897	1 23
1878..........	12,782,824	3 13	71·6	14·03	4,858,671	1 19
1879..........	12,900,659	3 11	69·8	16·10	5,390,763	1 30
1880..........	14,071,343	3 34	76·1	19·70	4,232,427	1 00
1881..........	18,406,092	4 24	76·8	20·19	5,343,022	1 23
1882..........	21,581,570	4 92	78·3	19·27	5,884,859	1 34
1883..........	23,009,582	5 19	78·6	18·82	6,260.116	1 41
1884..........	20,023,890	4 47	75·5	18·64	5,459,309	1 22
1885..........	18,935,428	4 17	74·5	18·61	6,449,101	1 42
1886..........	19,373,551	4 22	76·8	19·50	5,852,904	1 28
1887..........	22,378,801	4 83	78·0	21·24	6,308,201	1 36
1888..........	22,105,926	4 72	78·4	21·57	6,071,487	1 30
1889..........	23,726,784	5 01	74·2	21·65	6,886,739	1 45
1890..........	23,968,954	5 00	75·8	21·21	7,618,118	1 59
1891..........	23,399,301	4 83	77·2	20·66	6,914,850	1 43
1892..........	20,501,059	4 18	72.0	17·52	7,945.098	1 62
1893..........	20,954,003	4·22	71·5	17·30	8,367,364	1 69

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* The amounts of Customs duties being taken from the Public Accounts, represent the amounts actually paid in, and will not quite correspond with the figures in the Trade and Navigation Returns, these latter being for amounts accrued.

1227. It will be seen that considerably the larger part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average proportion for the twenty-six years having been 74·0 per cent, later years showing a tendency to decrease it. The proportion in the United Kingdom in 1893 it was 26 per cent; in the United States in 1893 it was 55 per cent, and in the Australasian colonies in 1893 it averaged 75 per cent.

1228. The amount of Customs duties paid per head in the United Kingdom in 1893 was $2.50; in the United States in 1893 it was $3.05, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it is considerably higher, the proportion having averaged in 1893 $9.54 per head.

1229. The cost of collecting the Customs revenue has been reduced very considerably since the first years of Confederation; in 1868 for every $100 of duty collected, $5.41 was expended, as compared with $4.25 for every $100 in 1893. The following table shows the total cost and the cost per $100 of collecting the Customs revenue, in each year since 1868. The revenue columns represent the amount accrued in each year.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1868 TO 1893.

YEAR.	*Customs Revenue.	CHARGES OF COLLECTION.		YEAR.	Customs Revenue.	CHARGES OF COLLECTION.	
		Total.	Per $100 collected.			Total	Per $100 collected.
	$	$	$ cts.		$	$	$ cts.
1868..	8,819,432	477,504	5 41	1881.	18,500,786	717,704	3 88
1869..	8,298,910	496,050	5 98	1882.	21,708,837	723,914	3 33
1870..	9,462,940	505,109	5 34	1883.	23,172,309	757,246	3 27
1871..	11,843,656	500,441	4 23	1884.	20,164,963	798,838	3 96
1872..	13,045,493	528,736	4 05	1885.	19,133,559	791,538	4 14
1873..	13,017,730	567,765	4 35	1886.	19,448,124	798,478	4 10
1874..	14,421,883	727,629	5 04	1887.	22,469,706	819,132	3 64
1875..	15,361,382	682,674	4 44	1888.	22,209,642	848,984	3 81
1876..	12,833,114	721,009	5 62	1889.	23,784,523	862,486	3 62
1877..	12,548,451	721,605	5 75	1890.	24,014,908	871,765	3 62
1878..	12,795,693	714,528	5 58	1891.	23,481,069	898,731	3 82
1879..	12,939,541	719,711	5 56	1892.	20,550,474	902,820	4 39
1880..	14,138,849	716,126	5 06	1893.	21,161,711	899,411	4 25

* Export duty not included.

30. It cost $1.16 less to collect each $100 of Customs revenue 393 than it did in 1868. The large area of the Dominion, and length of its frontiers, together with the number of ports of it is necessary to keep up considered, the cost of collection oderate. In the United States in 1893 it was 3·32 per cent, in the United Kingdom in 1893, 4·25 per cent.

31. The following statement shows the cost of collection of oms revenue in the colony of Victoria for the period -92. It is taken from the Victorian Year Book, the conons into dollars having been made in the Statistical Division e Canadian Department of Agriculture :—

YEAR.	CUSTOMS REVENUE.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per $100 Collected.
	$	$	$ cts.
	8,027,407	272,552	3 39
	9,492,331	280,393	2 95
	9,487,021	295,348	3 11
	9 425,809	302,439	3 20
	10,266,121	312,644	3 04
	10,673,320	310,532	2 90
	11,235,352	341,333	3 03
	12,354,798	363,754	2 94
	15,051,111	419,808	2 78
	13,657,100	404,896	2 91
	13,124,164	394,628	2 98
	12,546,013	391,188	3 12

32. The following are statements for the last twenty-six years e amounts received from the principal heads under which ion has been levied by means of Customs and Excise duties.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,818	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869	817,383	129,178	26,535	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,285	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	....
1876	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1879	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1880	880,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881	1,106,633	321,406	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882	1,237,553	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
1883	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884	1,329,719	375,993	59,565	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1886	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887	1,375,595	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,596	8,804	3,300,644	39,021	232,595
1888	1,610,739	326,722	47,512	57,133	176,700	11,421	3,602,236	45,862	258,907
1889	1,781,361	347,103	50.262	57,505	225,182	7,197	3,869,042	43,169	319,883
1890	1,933,051	374,824	57,649	59,851	235,749	12,228	3,063,925	42,534	425,374
1891	1,772,372	387,449	63,413	62,779	263,955	16,114	3,275,321	38,344	325,991
1892	1,804,819	367,877	90,381	59,950	212.478	8,265	190,300	42,870	190,921
1893	1,986,230	351,384	69,230	50,344	242,110	8,861	148,130	44,819	207,246

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1893—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Flour (Wheat and Rye).	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vegetables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	*Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	39,775	....	....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869	....	....	....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,909
1870	4,955	14,180	304	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	55,409	54,286	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,360	7,934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873	....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874	....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,882
1875	....	99,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877	....	95,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	....	83,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879	10,198	90,734	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	50,965	87,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881	98,839	111,921	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882	86,329	139,284	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883	132,527	120,516	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	9,756	23,172,308
1884	265,645	81,055	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	270,102	93,969	19,121	367,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886	100,713	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,123
1887	84,883	87,568	65,770	502,258	53,682	16,008,832	31,397	22,469,705
1888	31,338	34,567	34,903	490,686	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,209,641
1889	129,950	43,683	41,065	467,014	60,818	16,299,082	42,207	23,784,523
1890	89,943	35,770	65,567	513,727	75,997	16,935,045	93,674	24,014,908
1891	43,232	40,131	36,388	532,301	66,286	16,556,993	64,803	23,481.069
1892	27,534	38,730	47,438	579,620	68,606	16,820,793	†108	20,550,582
1893	26,073	44,295	33,557	514,438	52,492	17,382,502	....	21,161,171

*The totals are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and include export duty on logs.
†Collected in 1890.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA—BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY ACCRUED IN EACH YEAR—1868-1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Other Receipts.	†Total Revenue Accrued.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	2,488,339	117,508	226,028	494,596	25,614	10,628	20,758	....	*3,057,809
1869	2,390,848	20,856	287,024	554,407	23,410	162,747	11,076	....	*2,709,860
1870	2,208,097	17,468	347,870	924,371	28,920	556,649	12,451	....	*3,657,808
1871	2,663,603	9,306	292,475	1,034,097	....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872	2,871,993	25,498	305,190	1,252,164	....	233,996	24,933	5,009	4,718,783
1873	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	....	243,776	33,693	12,962	4,484,363
1874	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	....	273,897	40,006	6,915	5,584,930
1875	2,974,241	29,839	335,190	1,433,734	....	268,489	37,151	6,043	5,084,687
1876	3,098,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	....	285,553	27,834	5,924	5,525,491
1877	2,650,427	7,475	381,417	1,626,946	....	235,327	30,053	5,670	4,940,315
1878	2,708,286	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	....	6,426	36,874	5,457	4,867,401
1879	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,584,008	....	8,171	38,036	4,763	5,382,593
1880	2,292,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	....	16,426	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1881	3,210,527	6,250	288,881	1,775,463	....	18,749	30,897	13,011	5,343,778
1882	3,553,776	6,092	379,808	1,903,798	....	23,744	33,603	14,451	5,915,272
1883	3,862,100	5,434	401,906	1,885,537	....	25,216	36,665	15,282	6,232,140
1884	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	....	26,566	39,456	10,671	5,502,810
1885	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,269,197	318,357	27,520	44,029	11,937	6,401,005
1886	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	559,302	29,181	46,523	12,055	5,844,885
1887	3,697,263	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	524,182	31,989	50,005	12,229	6,414,211
1888	3,072,388	6,589	488,757	1,737,243	553,821	36,569	53,263	13,962	5,962,592
1889	3,868,930	12,154	506,026	1,836,693	563,018	35,745	27,801	14,323	6,864,586
1890	4,611,105	13,552	529,329	1,892,628	603,473	39,737	29,511	15,765	7,735,100
1891	3,537,644	9,206	570,950	1,922,570	614,353	40,407	34,582	17,902	6,747,614
1892	3,855,846	6,699	918,500	2,413,914	634,938	43,503	38,338	22,182	7,933,021
1893	4,123,376	6,629	955,303	2,441,415	692,206	45,322	36,035	24,792	8,326,078

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* Less deductions. †These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those in p. 1226, which are for e net receipts.

he Customs duties are collected by the Department of
and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable
ported is set out in detail in the chapter on Trade and
. The Excise duties are collected by the Department
Revenue, and it will be seen from the foregoing table
was an increase in accrued revenue of $393,057, there
en increases under every head except those of malt
l bonded manufactures. Spirits and tobacco together
d 78·7 per cent of the total Excise receipts. The total
crued was the largest since Confederation. The aver-
nt for the three years, 1890-91-92, was $7,471,912, and
irteen years, 1880-92, $6,242,341. The figures for 1893
icrease of over 7·5 per cent over the 1890-92 period and
cent over the 1880-92 period.

nglish statesmen take the consumption of tea and sugar
ge of the prosperity of the people. Whether the tea
s to Canada equally well may be doubted, as coffee
used. The following table shows the consumption of
igar in Canada :—

IPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA,
1867-1893.

YEAR.	Consumption per head.	
	Tea.	Sugar.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
	2·80	19·77
	2·49	19·93
	3·17	24·04
	3·22	24·22
	2·56	21·30
Average	2·85	21·85
	6·62	25·64
	2·77	29·60
	2·77	27·14
	3·68	28·85
	3·35	24·38
Average	3·84	27·00

CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA—Con.

Year.	Consumption per head.	
	Tea.	Sugar.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1878	2·70	26·71
1879	3·27	28·56
1880	2·84	27·80
1881	3·84	31·45
1882	4·39	30·87
Average	3·41	29·08
1883	4·04	34·45
1884	3·58	38·75
1885	4·07	44·08
1886	4·92	38·78
1887	4·00	43·24
Average	4·12	39·86
1888	3·70	43·08
1889	3·68	47·26
1890	3·85	36·34
1891	3·72	40·71
1892	4·61	70·50
Average	3·91	47·58
1893	3·63	51·15

1235. With the exception of the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, the average consumption of tea is much larger in Canada than in other countries ; in the first named country the consumption is about 6·28 lbs. per head, and in Australasia about 8·21 lbs. per head. The country of the next largest consumption is the United States, with about 1·33 lbs. per head. The same remarks apply equally well to the consumption of sugar, that of the United Kingdom being 79 lbs., and the Australasian colonies 90 lbs. per head. The United States, however, consume about 56 lbs. per head, which is more than in Canada. Both tea and sugar are more largely consumed in English-speaking than in foreign countries.

1236. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom and principal British possessions, with the proportion of population and revenue, are given below.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	YEAR.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom	1893	364,026,666	9 47	82·75
Asia—				
India	1891	157,774,413	0 71	38·10
Ceylon	1890	3,394,310	1 13	57·32
Straits Settlement	1890	3,251,644	6 35	93·91
Africa—				
Mauritius	1890	2,342,979	6 30	61·92
Natal	1890	2,245,144	4 13	32·43
Cape of Good Hope	1890	8,635,180	5 65	40·05
Lagos	1890	228,796	1 98	83·44
Gambia	1890	92,841	6 51	62·40
America—				
Canada	1893	29,321,367	5 91	76·82
Newfoundland	1891	*1,424,449	7 20	77·20
Bermuda	1891	128,237	8 48	81·34
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1890	31,531	6 65	72·79
Jamaica	1889	2,116,216	3 38	62·57
St. Lucia	1887	157,664	3 73	68·19
Barbados	1890	715,069	3 92	78·92
Grenada	1890	200,847	3 71	83·77
Tobago	1890	38,422	1 86	89·62
Virgin Islands	1890	7,766	1 68	90·69
Antigua	1890	214,970	5 88	95·33
Montserrat	1890	31,254	2 67	95·39
Dominica	1890	101,981	3 84	97·13
St. Kitts—Nevis	1890	201,659	4 91	96·46
Trinidad	1889	1,541,945	7 86	69·90
Australasia—				
Victoria	1891	15,829,505	13 67	38·98
New South Wales	1891	14,192,874	12 18	29·06
South Australia	1891	4,038,106	12 40	29·33
Queensland	1891	7,311,213	17 82	44·11
Western Australia	1891	1,285,068	24 12	53·06
Tasmania	1891	2,443,743	16 01	56·85
New Zealand	1891	10,608,063	16 73	52·57
Australasia	1891	55,708,572	14 29	37·98
Fiji	1891	278,699	2 22	80·37

*Customs only.

There are 16 subdivisions of the British Empire having a larger, and 16 having a less, per head taxation than Canada. Fourteen have a larger, and 18 have a lower percentage of their revenue derived from taxation.

1237. The average per cent of revenue derived from taxation in the 33 divisions of the Empire is 66·99 per cent. The average taxation per head of the various portions of the Empire specified above is $7.37. Canada's is $5.91 per head.

1238. The following table gives the amount of taxation, as nearly as it can be arrived at, in some of the principal foreign countries :—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary	1892	284,792,467	6 89	76·59
Belgium	1892	32,504,467	5 36	48·25
Denmark	1891	12,341,866	5 65	79·88
France (including Algeria)	1891	465,594,000	10 96	75·27
German Empire	1892	140,820,650	2 85	46·18
Greece	1891	8,779,467	4 01	46·72
Italy	1891	258,385,933	8 35	81·81
Netherlands	1891	41,230,400	8 92	78·54
Norway	1891	7,885,479	3 94	56·69
Portugal	1891	33,575,133	7 13	77·85
Russia	1891	282,933,400	2 90	64·78
Spain	1891	110,672,867	6 31	70·58
Switzerland	1890	4,983,467	1 71	37·08
Turkey	1884	61,865,066	2 51	86·50
Asia—				
Japan	1891	62,152,200	1 54	90·35
Africa—				
Egypt	1891	35,969,533	5 28	68·02
America—				
Argentine Confederation	1891	51,951,667	12 71	81·71
Brazil	1891	62,327,400	4 45	79·63
Mexico	1891	38,057,333	3 34	91·59
United States	1893	365,799,238	5 42	79·23

1239. It will be seen that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than in any country named in the two tables, the United States having second place ; the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, India and the German Empire following in the order named. Taxation per head is much larger in the Australasian colonies than in any of the countries named.

except in the Argentine Confederation. In Great Britain, taxation is $3.56 per head more than in Canada, and in the United States it is 49 cents less.

1240. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1893, amounted to $300,054,125; on the same date in 1892 it was $295,333,274. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of $4,721,251.

1241. The net public debt on the same date in 1893 was $241,681,040, and in 1892 $241,131,434, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of $549,606. This increase is to be accounted for as follows:—

Expenditure on Capital Account—		
Public Works.......................... $	181,878	
Railways and Canals..........................	2,782,492	
Dominion Lands..........................	115,038	
	$	3,079,408
Railway Subsidies.......................... $	811,394	
Charges of Management on Loans..........	139,951	
Expenses in connection with North-west Rebellion..........................	8,911	
Transfers to Consolidated Fund..........	12	
		960,268
	$	4,039,676
Less Sinking Fund.......................... $	2,095,514	
Excess of receipts over payments..........	1,354,556	
Cash received from the city of St. John for the Carleton Branch Railway..........	40,000	
		3,490,070
Total net increase.......................... $		549,606

1242. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every year since Confederation:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1867	93,046,051	....	17,317,410	....	75,728,641	....	....
1868	96,896,666	+ 3,850,614	21,139,531	+ 3,822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5·53
1869	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102.184	5·27
1870	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,742	+ 2,350,423	5·04
1871	115,492,682	— 501,024	37,786,165	+ 2,201	77,706,517	— 503,225	4·01
1872	122,400,179	+ 6,907,496	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3·96
1873	129,743,432	+ 7,343,252	29,894,970	— 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4·79
1874	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4·47
1875	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4·70
1876	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,653,173	+ 998,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5·51
1877	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6·03
1878	174,957,268	+ 281,433	34,595,199	— 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6·27
1879	179,483,871	+ 4,526,602	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6·34
1880	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6·54
1881	199,861,537	+ 5,227,096	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,944,192	5·24
1882	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,661,650	— 1,734,130	4·60
1883	202,159,104	— 3,206,147	43,692,389	— 8,011,212	158,466,715	+ 4,805,065	4·42
1884	242,482,416	+ 40,323,311	60,320,565	+ 16,628,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5·71
1885	264,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,295,915	+ 7,975,350	196,407,692	+ 14,245,842	5·98
1886	273,164,341	+ 8,460,734	50,005,234	— 18,290,681	223,159,107	+ 26,751,415	6·72
1887	273,187,626	+ 23,285	45,872,851	— 4,132,383	227,314,775	+ 4,155,668	6·35
1888	284,513,842	+ 11,326,216	49,982,483	+ 4,109,632	234,531,358	+ 7,216,583	6·53
1889	287,722,063	+ 3,208,221	50,192,021	+ 209,538	237,530,042	+ 2,998,683	6·12
1890	286,112,295	— 1,609,768	48,579,683	— 1,612,938	237,533,212	+ 3,170	5·96
1891	289,899,230	+ 3,786,935	52,090,199	+ 3,511,116	237,809,030	+ 275,818	6·16
1892	295,333,274	+ 5,434,044	54,201,840	+ 2,111,641	241,131,434	+ 3,322,404	6·53
1893	300,054,525	+ 4,721,251	58,373,485	+ 4,172,645	241,681,039	+ 549,605	6·33

1243. Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease in the gross debt, viz., in the years 1890, 1883, and 1871; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been $207,008,474, and in the net debt $165,962,398, being an average annual increase of the latter of $6,382,784. There was an increase in the assets as compared with 1892 of $4,171,645.

1244. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue, and in 1893 it would have required just six and one-third years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 219 per cent and 179 per cent respectively.

1245. As just stated, since Confederation to June 30th, 1893, the net increase of the Public Debt of Canada is $165,952,398.

The items which have increased the debt are railways and canals, Canadian Pacific Railway and other public works, $155,285,764; Dominion lands, $3,419,915; Consolidated Fund transfers, $13,087,007; railway subsidies, $11,596,302; expenses of and discounts on loans, $11,519,971; deficits, $16,854,848; territorial, $3,800,638; allowances to provinces, $30,743,393.

The items which have decreased the debt are Sinking Fund, $29,828,494; surplus, $39,873,068; Consolidated Fund transfers, $5,768,576; receipts from premiums on loans, $555,972; Dominion lands, $4,275,526; refunds from sales of public works, $53,804.

Of the Consolidated Fund transfers which increased the debt (amounting to $13,087,007) the sum of $10,189,521 was for 6,793,014 acres of land returned by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 from their original grant of 25,000,000 acres made by Parliament in aid of that enterprise.

Of the Consolidated Fund transfers which decreased the debt the chief item is the Fishery Award of $4,490,883, obtained by virtue of the award of the Fishery Commission of 1877.

The gross increase of the debt was, therefore, $246,307,839, and the gross decrease, $80,355,441, leaving the net increase as above stated, $165,952,398.

1246. The allowed debt of the four provinces, as assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was $77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of $1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of $30,743,392, making a total assumption of provincial debts of $109,430,148, leaving, therefore, the sum of $132,250,891 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the provinces, and this assumption of provincial debts has been, therefore, a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

1247. The following are particulars of the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation :—

Canada	$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	$ 77,500,000
Debts subsequently assumed or allowed :	
Nova Scotia (1869)	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873)	10,506,089
Province of Ontario	2,848,289
" Quebec	2,549,214
" Nova Scotia	2,343,059
" New Brunswick	1,807,720
" Manitoba	3,775,606
" British Columbia *	2,029,392
" Prince Edward Island	4,884,023
Total provincial debts assumed	$ 109,430,148

1248. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $62,457,996, on the Intercolonial and connecting railways, $4[illegible]527,216, and on canals $38,681,874, making a total of $145,66[illegible]086. Not only, therefore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the three above heads alone there has been spent the sum of $13,416,195 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

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*Including the sum of $2,725,504 expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour Commission on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and assumed in 18[illegible] by the Dominion Government.

1249. The total expediture on capital account since Confederation has been $193,249,711, made up as follows :—

Debts allowed to provinces	$ 30,743,393
Canadian Pacific Railway	62,457,996
Canals	38,681,874
Intercolonial and connected railways	44,527,216
North-west Territories	3,800,638
Dominion Lands	3,419,915
Public Buildings, Ottawa	2,163,545
Prince Edward Island Railway	635,830
Other public works	6,819,304
	$ 193,249,711
Increase of debt	165,952,398
Expenditure in excess of increase of debt	$ 27,297,313

1250. The following table shows the amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and other works :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings	Other Public Works.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	483,583	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
1876	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
1879	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
1882	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
1884	14,392,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,723,069
1885	11,645,220	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,457,399
1886	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
1887	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,525,660	7,609,650
1888	3,094,043	1,188,302	969,263	1,703,032	6,954,640
1889	3,601,279	1,145,988	1,072,312	1,568,765	7,388,344
1890	4,122,724	1,189,644	808,509	4,084,593	10,205,470
1891	2,279,737	1,500,861	578,358	1,257,188	5,616,144
1892	1,501,539	1,637,819	338,364	868,718	4,346,440
1893	1,342,025	2,302,898	659,743	723,628	5,028,294
Total	116,929,448	40,626,010	15,874,798	23,278,600	196,708,859

1251. The following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

Railways	$116,929,448
Canals	40,626,010
Government buildings and miscellaneous public works, including lighthouses and navigation	40,412,117
	$ 197,967,575
Prior to Confederation there was expended on railways and canals	52,944,175
On public works	10,690,917
Making a total expenditure on public works of	$261,602,667

1252. The fine Parliament buildings at Ottawa have been erected at a total cost up to the 30th June, 1893, including the new departmental building on Wellington street, of $4,979,242. The sum of $262,168 has also been expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.

1253. In 1868 the assets amounted to $17,317,410, and in 1893 to $58,373,485, showing an increase of $41,056,075. The assets only include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1893 :—

Sinking funds	$ 30,678,989
Quebec Harbour debentures	3,748,520
Montreal Harbour bonds	385,000
Northern Railway bonds	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds	29,000
Province accounts	10,920,866
Sundry investments	593,959
Total interest-bearing investments	$ 46,863,234
Miscellaneous accounts	1,978,300
Cash	3,071,183
Specie reserve	6,449,348
Silver coinage accounts	11,420
Total assets	$ 58,373,485

1254. The following table gives the total assets, the assets not bearing interest, and the assets bearing interest, for the period 1867-93, with the percentage of interest-bearing to total assets :—

YEAR.	Total Assets.	Assets without Interest.	Assets bearing Interest.	Per cent of Interest bearing to Total Assets.
	$	$	$	
1867.	17,317,410	1,463,690	15,853,720	91·6
1868.	21,139,531	4,209,856	16,929,675	80·1
1869.	36,502,679	15,812,185	20,690,494	56·7
1870.	37,783,964	15,674,194	22,108,770	58·6
1871.	37,786,165	14,366,318	23,419,847	61·9
1872.	40,213,107	18,107,041	22,106,066	54·9
1873.	29,894,971	20,513,788	9,381,183	31·4
1874.	32,838,587	21,408,907	11,429,680	34·8
1875.	35,655,024	22,107.852	13,547,172	38·0
1876.	36,653,174	21,167,884	15,485,290	42·3
1877.	41,440,526	22,256,314	19,184,212	46·3
1878.	34,595,199	22,316,036	12,279,163	35·5
1879.	36,493,683	23,334,301	13,159,382	36·0
1880.	42,182,852	24,778,813	17,404,039	41·2
1881.	44,465,757	26,627,753	17,838,004	40·1
1882.	51,708,601	26,829.053	24,879,548	48·1
1883.	51,703,601	21,524,763	30,178,838	58·4
1884.	60,320,566	9,723,889	50,596,677	83·9
1885.	68,295,915	10,203,605	58,092,310	85·0
1886.	50,005,234	14,748,758	35,256,476	70·5
1887.	45,873,713	10,283,517	35,590,196	77·6
1888.	49,982,484	10,921,419	39,061,065	78·1
1889.	50,192,021	9,945,183	40,246,838	80·2
1890.	48,579,083	8,576,101	40,002,982	82·3
1891.	52,090,199	9,615,076	42;475,123	81·5
1892.	54,201,840	10,202,283	43,999,557	81·2
1893.	58,373,485	11,700,649	46,672,836	80·0

1255. The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest ; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :—

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest received	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of net actual Interest paid.
	$	$	p. cent.	$	$	p. cent.	$	$	p. cent.
1868	4,501,568	....	4·64	126,419	....	0·59	4,375,148	....	4·51
1869	4,907,013	+ 405,445	4·36	313,021	+ 186,602	0·85	4,593,992	+ 218,844	4·08
1870	5,047,054	+ 140,041	4·35	383,955	+ 70,934	1·01	4,663,098	+ 69.106	4·02
1871	5,165,304	+ 118,250	4·47	554,383	+ 170,428	1·46	4,610,920	— 52,178	3·99
1872	5,257,230	+ 91,926	4·29	488,041	— 66,342	1·21	4,769,189	+ 158,269	3·89
1873	5,209,205	— 48,025	4·01	396,403	— 91,638	1·32	4,812,802	+ 43,613	3·70
1874	5,724,436	+ 515,231	4·05	610,863	+ 214,460	1·85	5,113,573	+ 300,771	3·62
1875	6,590,790	+ 866,354	4·34	840,886	+ 230,023	2·35	5,749,903	+ 636,330	3·78
1876	6,400,902	— 189,888	3·97	798,905	— 41,981	2·17	5,601,996	— 147,907	3·47
1877	6,797,227	+ 396,325	3·89	717,684	— 81,221	1·73	6,079,542	+ 477,546	3·48
1878	7,048,883	+ 251,656	4·02	605,774	— 111,910	1·75	6,443,109	+ 363,567	3·68
1879	7,194,734	+ 145,851	4·00	592,500	— 13,274	1·62	6,602,234	+ 159,125	3·67
1880	7,773,868	+ 579,134	3·99	834,792	+ 242,292	1·97	6,939,076	+ 336,842	3·56
1881	7,594,144	— 179,724	3·79	751,513	— 83,279	1·69	6,842,631	— 96,445	3·42
1882	7,740,804	+ 146,660	3·76	914,009	+ 162,496	1·76	6,826,795	— 15,836	3·32
1883	7,668,552	— 72,252	3·79	1,001,192	+ 87,183	2·29	6,667,359	— 159,436	3·29
1884	7,700,180	+ 31,628	3·17	986,698	— 14,494	1·63	6,713,482	+ 46,123	2·76
1885	9,419,482	+ 1,719,302	3·55	1,997,035	+ 1,010,337	2·92	7,422,446	+ 708,964	2·80
1886	10,137,008	+ 717,526	3·71	2,299,079	+ 302,044	4·59	7,837,929	+ 415,483	2·86
1887	9,682,928	— 454,080	3·54	990,886	— 1,308,193	2·16	8,692,042	+ 854,113	3·18
1888	9,823,313	+ 140,385	3·45	932,025	— 58,861	1·86	8,891,287	+ 199,245	3·12
1889	10,148,931	+ 325,618	3·52	1,305,392	+ 373,367	2·60	8,843,539	— 47,748	3·07
1890	9,656,841	— 492,090	3·37	1,082,271	— 223,121	2·23	8,574,570	— 268,960	2·99
1891	9,584,137	— 72,704	3·35	1,077,228	— 5,043	2·07	8,506,909	— 67,661	2·93
1892	9,763,978	+ 179,841	3·30	1,086,420	+ 9,192	2·00	8,677,558	+ 170,649	2·93
1893	9,806,888	+ 42,910	3·26	1,150,167	+ 63,747	1·97	8,656,722	— 20,836	2·88

1256. The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from $4.51 per cent in 1868 to $2.88 per cent in 1893, being a decrease of $1.63 on each $100. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of $1.38 per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.

1257. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable :—

Funded Debt payable in London—		
6 per cent	$ 453,573	
5 "	2,433,333	
4 "	140,856,596	
3½ "	24,333,333	
3 "	35,538,645	
Total payable in London		$ 201,615,480
Funded Debt payable in Canada—		
6 per cent	$ 130,900	
5 "	668,546	
4 "	7,266,406	
3½ "	152,300	
Total payable in Canada		$ 8,218,152
Total Funded Debt		$ 209,833,632
Savings banks, 3½ per cent		41,849,656
Province accounts, 5 per cent		16,407,360
Trust Accounts—		
6 per cent	$ 1,110,205	
5 "	5,414,414	
3½ "	1,771,950	
3 "	1,814,572	
Total trust accounts		$ 10,111,141
Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent		166,310
Dominion notes		18,448,494
Provincial "		39,570
Miscellaneous (interest varying)		1,738,361
		* $300,054,525
Interest is therefore payable at the rate of—		
6 per cent on		$ 1,860,988
5 "		24,923,653
4 "		148,123,002
3½ "		68,107,239
3 "		35,353,217
In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of—		
7 per cent on		$ 873,200
6 "		38,209,203
5 "		32,015,207
4 "		681,333

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* Including Temporary Loan of $1,460,000.

1258. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from $3,113,700 in 1867 to $18,448,494 in 1893. (For particulars of circulation see post, chapter on "Banks and Savings Banks.") The fixed charges, that is, the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent of the revenue, but in 1893 had been reduced to 42 per cent. The Government have made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal, by which all the Dominion business in London will be attended to by that institution, and this change is expected to make a reduction in the charges of management.

1259. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same, paid and received in each year since Confederation :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881	46 09	10 25	35 84	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882	46 85	11 80	35 06	1 78	0 21	1 56
1883	45 61	9 86	35 75	1 73	0 23	1 50
1884	54 08	13 45	40 63	1 72	0 22	1 50
1885	58 34	15 05	43 29	2 08	0 44	1 64
1886	59 55	10 90	48 65	2 21	0 50	1 71
1887	58 93	9 90	49 04	2 09	0 22	1 88
1888	60 73	10 67	50 06	2 10	0 20	1 90
1889	60 75	10 60	50 15	2 14	0 28	1 86
1890	59 74	10 14	49 60	2 02	0 23	1 79
1891	59 85	10 75	49 10	1 98	0 22	1 76
1892	60 28	11 06	49 22	1 99	0 22	1 77
1893	60 48	11 77	48 71	1 98	0 23	1 74

1260. There was an increase of 20 cents per head in the gross debt, and a decrease of 51 cents per head in the net debt, while the gross and net interest decreased 1 and 3 cents respectively head, as compared with 1892. The rate of interest paid is y much lower than it used to be, and while the amount of net t per head has increased 117 per cent, the amount of net in- st paid has only increased 35 per cent.

261. From these statements it is seen that, with the exception he debts allowed to provinces—which were rendered more or necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which e themselves originally incurred for the purpose of public im- vements—the whole of the public debt has been created by construction of railways, canals and other public works of ortance, calculated to aid in the opening up and development he country; and it is for these reasons that the debts of Can- and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted similar purposes, are on so entirely a different footing to those European countries and the United States, the debts of which e accumulated mainly for war purposes.

262. The following table gives particulars of the several Can- n loans since Confederation :—

RTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

LOAN.	Total Issue.	Rate	Duration.	Minimum.	Price Realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual Rate of Interest Paid.
	£				£	£	
I.C.R. guaranteed.	1,500,000	4	.....	....	......	2,083,049	4·12
" unguaranteed.	500,000	5	35	......	105, 12, 11½	....	.....
" guaranteed.	1,500,000	4	30	....	......	....	......
rt's Land "	300,000	4	31	....	104, 7, 8	1,845,521	3·91
of 1874.......	4,000,000	4	30	90	90, 3, 3	3,546,233	4·87
" 1875 guaranteed	1,500,000	4	35	.....	....	....	......
" 1875 unguarnt'd	1,000,000	4	30	.. ..	99, 1, 8	2,434,221	4·16
" 1876 " ..	2,500,000	4	30	91	91, 0, 0	2,217,877	4·75
" 1878	*1,500,000	4	35	96½	....	....	......
" 1878	1,500,000	4	30	.....	96, 11, 9	2,861,049	4·30
" 1879 unguarnte'd.	3,000,000	4	29	95	95, 1, 10½	2,804,805	4·50
" 1884 " ..	5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91, 2, 2	4,459,436	4·23
" 1885 " ..	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101, 1, 8	3,961,317	4·08
da reduced	†6,443,136	4	24½	.. ..	....	6,355,583	4·10
of 1888.......	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95, 1, 0	3,734,497	3·27
" 1892....	2,250,000	3	46	91	92, 0, 10½	2,024,583	3·43

* Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.
† Sinking fund of ½ per cent.

263. The last loan was floated in June, 1892, and was sub- bed for more than three times over. This was the second er cent loan issued by this country, and though the price ob-

tained, viz., £92·0·10½, was not so high as that in 1888, yet it cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, when the favourable conditions of 1888 are considered, and the fact that the money market had by no means recovered in June, 1892, from the effect of the crisis in 1890.

The loans of 1869 and 1873, and the guaranteed portion of the loan of 1875 had sinking funds of 1 per cent attached to them. The other loans have sinking funds of ½ per cent, excepting the loans of 1885, 1888 and 1892, which have no sinking funds.

1264. The following are the amounts of public debts in the United Kingdom and British possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom	1893	3,265,741,836	84 98	7·42
Malta	1892	385,284	2 31	0·27
Asia—				
India	1892	1,081,700,013	4 89	2·49
Ceylon	1892	13,087,644	4 35	2·25
Hong Kong	1892	973,333	4 20	0·43
Africa—				
Mauritius	1892	3,771,418	10 08	1·04
Natal	1892	34,895,723	64 15	5·15
Cape of Good Hope	1892	126,563,346	78 61	5·79
Sierra Leone	1892	243,333	3 25	0·58
America—				
Canada	1893	241,681,039	48 71	6·33
Newfoundland	1892	9,066,916	44 55	4·75
Bermuda	1892	44,287	2 90	0·27
British Guiana	1892	3,579,088	13 20	1·30
West Indies—				
Bahamas	1892	537,893	11 17	1·85
Jamaica	1892	7,416,527	11 28	2·14
Windward Islands	1892	1,434,138	4 20	0·97
Leeward Islands	1892	569,259	4 42	0·89
Trinidad	1892	2,962,924	14 07	1·17
Australasia—				
New South Wales	1892	265,104,040	221 35	5·19
Victoria	1892	227,328,263	194 73	6·04
South Australia	1892	103,322,740	311 47	8·36
Western Australia	1892	11,007,738	187 61	4·16
Queensland	1892	143,948,135	341 68	8·58
Tasmania	1892	36,008,466	235 13	9·39
New Zealand	1892	185,634,474	285 40	8·69
South Seas—				
Fiji	1892	1,183,748	9 44	3·40
Total	.....	5,768,191,605	20 85	5·18

1265. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to $5,768,191,605, of which Great Britain owes 56 6 per cent, India, 18·7 per cent, the Australasian colonies 17 per cent, and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by $32,298,733 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1893 it would have taken about six and one-third years.

1266. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australian colonies, their populations are very scanty.

1267. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below:—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary	1891	2,792,463,646	67 50	7·51
Belgium	1891	403,373,282	66 46	5·98
Denmark	1891	31,417,419	14 37	2·03
France	1892	5,959,074,704	155 41	9·63
German Empire	1891	351,032,666	7 10	1·15
Greece	1891	146,064,187	66 78	7·77
Italy	1892	2,359,958,600	76 25	7·47
Netherlands	1892	455,114,626	98 47	8·67
Norway	1891	31,380,266	15 68	2·26
Portugal	1891	583,971,000	124 03	13·54

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—*Con.*				
Roumania	1892	188,593,987	34 29	5·69
Russia in Europe	1891	2,624,817,200	26 92	6·01
Spain	1892	1,236,507,234	70 45	7·89
Sweden	1891	71,721,628	14 93	2·25
Switzerland	1891	10,894,437	3 73	0·81
Turkey	1891	655,804,526	23 68	7·28
Asia—				
China	1890	24,333,333	0 06	0·61
Japan	1891	242,470,075	5 99	3·53
Africa—				
Egypt	1892	517,677,845	75 93	9·79
America—				
Argentine Republic	1892	365,515,698	89 44	5·15
Brazil	1892	576,620,414	41 18	7·37
Chili	1891	107,224,968	38 06	2·35
Mexico	1891	156,732,659	13 75	3·77
Peru	1888	259,000,000	87 15	49·46
United States	1893	1,545,985,686	23 18	3·35
Uruguay	1892	104,431,725	139 12	6·98

1268. The public debt of France is the largest in the world. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal debt only, exclusive of the debts of the several states, which amounted in 1890-91 to about $2,344,336,000. There are, however, considerable investments and a large amount of Government property held as a set-off both against the federal and state debts. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is held in gold. Next to that of France, the public debt of the United Kingdom is the largest, followed by those of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, the United States, Spain and British India, in the order named. The united debt of Germany amounts to $2,695,368,000 and would place that country fourth in the above list, between Austria-Hungary and Russia, while the united debt of Australasia, amounting to $972,353,854, places those colonies immediately following British India. In proportion to population, France, Uruguay and Portugal are the most heavily indebted countries in the above table, being, however, far exceeded by the Australasian colonies. In proportion to revenue, however, Peru would appear to be in almost a hopeless financial plight, as it requires nearly fifty years of its revenue to redeem its debt, while its unpaid interest alone amounts to more than $111,000,000. Portugal, France and Egypt would appear to have the next heaviest indebtedness in proportion to revenue. Of all countries Switzerland has about the lightest burden of debt, as only one year's revenue would be required to redeem it, while the value of its state property, or so-called "Federal Fortune," amounts to over seven millions more than its liabilities. The debt of the United States showed a decrease of $42,478,478 on the 30th June, 1893, as compared with the same date in 1892. Since the date to which the amount has been made up, it has been increased by $50,000,000 of a new loan rendered necessary by the decrease in current receipts.

1269. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, as have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise.

1270. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows:—For ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

1271. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employees of the Inside and Outside Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

1272. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of 2 per cent per annum on all salaries over $600, and of one and a-quarter per cent on those under that amount.

1273. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

1274. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

1275. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1893 was $263,710, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among different departments and divisions :—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1893.

Department.	Number.
Department of Customs	163
" Inland Revenue	29
" Marine and Fisheries	67
" Public Works	113
" Post Office	93
" Finance	25
" Agriculture	23
" Justice	10
" Secretary of State	4
" Militia	3
" Railways	3
" Interior	26
" Indian Affairs	4
Queen's Privy Council	5
House of Commons	7
Senate	1
Governor General's Secretary's Office	1
Library of Parliament	1
High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng	1
	579

1276. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1893 was $90,309, being $2,148 less than in the preceding year.

1277. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during 1893 was no less than $159,357,558.

1278. Great Britain finds in her colonies spheres for investment of money which are becoming yearly more important.

Of the immense sum which British investors have invested in the different countries of the world, about $2,500,000,000 represent their loans to the various governments of the colonies of the United Kingdom. This sum is not far short of the British national debt and is considerably more than one-half of the railway capital of the United Kingdom.

DEBTS OF BRITISH COLONIES DUE IN GREAT BRITAIN, WITH DEBT PER CAPITA FOR EACH.

COLONY.	Total Debt.	Debt per head.
	$	$ cts.
India, including Borneo	1,063,006,553	4 83
Ceylon	12,254.267	4 07
Hong Kong	973,333	4 62
New South Wales	238,161,527	204 38
Victoria	217,840,273	188 17
South Australia	107,567,933	319 14
Western Australia	11,013,267	187 71
Tasmania	34,022,867	222 64
New Zealand	183,361,400	282 01
Queensland	143,357,400	340 47
Fiji	1,202,067	9 57
Natal	34,553,333	63 50
Cape of Good Hope	120,936,667	79 16
Mauritius	3,494,267	100 61
Sierra Leone	282,267	3 79
Bermuda	37,084	2 35
British Honduras	85,653	2 72
British Guiana	3,747,333	13 50
Canada Government—Federal	201,615,500	40 63
" " Provincial	27,691,333	5 72
Newfoundland	5,236,533	26 46
Bahamas	403,933	8 52
Jamaica	8,166,267	12 59
St. Kitts, Anguilla and Nevis	101,713	2 23
Antigua	127,507	3 49
Dominica	203,913	7 59
St. Lucia	1,137,340	25 12
St. Vincent	59,714	1 46
Barbados	146,487	0 77
Granada	462,333	7 69
Monserrat	18,493	1 58
Malta	384,467	2 31

These amounts do not include the sum of £10,000,000, recent loan to India, nor the recent loan to the province of Quebec.

1279. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts of the several provinces:—

PROVINCIAL DEBTS.

PROVINCE.	Gross Debt.	Dominion Governm't Debt Allowance.	†Other Assets.	Net Debt including Col. 3.	Debt per Head.
	$	$	$	$	$ cts.
Quebec, 1893	28,574,212	2,549,234	11,352,810	14,672,168	9 65
Nova Scotia, 1893	3,142,922	1,056,289	413,122	1,673,511	3 70
New Brunswick, 1893	2,752,297	531,186	37,547	2,183,564	6 90
Manitoba, 1893	4,208,258	3,707,196	3,232,340	....	...
British Columbia, 1893	3,187,456	583,021	908,713	1,694,722	14.75
Prince Edward Island, 1891	186,000	775,792	....	185,000	....

†Not including public buildings.

1280. The following details have been furnished by the respective Governments:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year ended 31st Dec.	Gross Debt.	Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	† Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$
1882	98,718	*259,337	336,846	596,183
1883	1,362,237	1,052,467	574,749	1,627,217
1884	1,014,744	1,052,346	444,430	1,496,775
1885	1,137,878	1,057,693	399,707	1,457,400
1886	1,162,162	1,057,614	399,225	1,456,838
1887	1,190,245	1,057,410	425,562	1,482,972
1888	1,431,575	1,057,322	409,649	1,466,971
1889	1,899,662	1,056,472	403,952	1,460,424
1890	2,642,519	1,056,448	744,886	1,701,334
1891	2,990,402	1,056,329	576,045	1,632,374
1892	3,133,761	1,056,289	450,330	1,506,619
1893	3,142,922	1,056,289	413,122	1,469,411

* This included a sum of $253,066.67 which was deposited by Baring Brothers in connection with a railway project. This amount was afterwards repaid by the Local Government to Barings by an issue of debentures, and the deposit was allowed to remain in the debt account.

† Not including public buildings.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year ended 31st Dec.	Gross Debt.	Assets, Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	* Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$
1882.............	1,228,413	....	....	....
1883.............	1,268,272	....	....	....
1884.............	1,471,146	713,449	....	713,449
1885.............	1,696,918	638,449	....	638,449
1886.............	1,911,488	638,449	....	638,449
1887.............	1,999,735	596,449	....	596,449
1888.............	2,106,200	551,449	13,786	565,236
1889.............	2,159,749	531,449	8,000	539,449
1890.............	2,268,494	531,186	46,244	577,429
1891.............	2,484,560	531,186	59,283	590,468
1892.............	2,729,517	531,186	30,102	561,288
1893.............	2,752,297	531,186	37,547	568,733

* Not including public buildings. Value of public buildings about $370,000. Crown Lands, about 7,000,000 acres at $1 per acre.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year.	Gross Debt.	Assets.		
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Other, not including Buildings and Land.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
Year ending Dec. 31st, 1882....	108,151	243,061	....	243,061
" 1883 ...	83,456	243,061	74,983	318,043
" 1884....	124,034	348,493	87,228	435,721
Half year ending June 30th, 1885	186,850	203,886	63,584	267,470
Year ending June 30th, 1886....	1,497,620	3,707,196	1,386,703	5,093,899
" 1887...	2,229,106	3,707,196	2,136,149	5,843,345
" 1888...	3,163,982	3,707,196	2,757,454	6,464,651
Half year ending Dec. 31st, 1888	3,514,389	3,707,196	2,641,601	6,348,797
Year ending Dec. 31st, 1889...	3,544,301	3,707,196	3,143,273	6,850,470
" 1890...	3,572,713	3,707,196	3,074,688	6,781,885
" 1891...	3,583,816	3,707,196	3,038,727	6,745,924
" 1892...	3,618,637	3,707,196	2,710,768	6,417,965
" 1893...	4,398,259	3,707,196	3,232,340	6,939,537

The Province owns buildings (not including buildings, such as court-houses and jails, which are owned by the various judicial districts or municipal organizations of the province, and which are worth about $150,000), and the lots on which they are located, valued at about $650,000, and has swamp lands, reclaimed marsh lands, &c., worth upwards of a million dollars.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS, 1882-93.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt.	Assets.			
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Dominion Government Railway Subsidies.	†Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$
1882	15,549,613	....	....	8,725,943	8,725,943
1883	16,920,460	....	....	8,724,263	8,724,263
1884	18,895,575	2,549,213	2,394,000	8,942,423	13,885,637
1885	18,871,593	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,890,190	13,833,404
1886	19,068,023	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,891,459	13,834,672
1887	19,456,379	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,902,703	13,845,916
1888	21,799,360	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,893,703	13,836,916
1889	23,945,663	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,920,071	13,863,284
1890	23,626,714	2,594,214	2,394,000	8,927,168	13,870,382
1891	25,842,148	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,972,100	13,915,314
1892	28,731,263	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,960,779	13,903,993
1893	28,574,213	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,958,810	13,902,024

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt.	Assets.		
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Dominion Government Railway Subsidies.	‡Other Assets.
	$	$	$	$
1882	800,566	499,913	116,653	616,566
1883	961,778	499,913	133,263	633,176
1884	770,812	499,913	272,895	772,808
1885	800,258	583,021	267,000	850,021
1886	976,911	583,021	206,808	789,829
1887	1,157,001	583,021	214,144	797,165
1888	1,780,125	583,021	699,972	1,282,993
1889	1,772,871	583,021	583,230	1,166,251
1890	1,797,820	583,021	542,293	1,125,314
1891	1,843,154	583,021	558,715	1,141,736
1892	2,876,036	583,021	1,259,403	1,842,424
1893	3,187,456	583,021	909,713	1,492,734

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† Not including Public Buildings. Value of Public Buildings and grounds, [illegible]0.

1281. The following is the statement forwarded to this office in response to a request for the statement of the debt and assets of the Province of Ontario :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC.	Railway Liabilities payable in the Future, extending over 40 Years.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities presently payable.
	$	$
1882	2,903,507	4,825,586
1883	2,952,527	4,384,241
1884	2,798,692	6,859,666
1885	2,566,075	6,766,090
1886	2,318,093	6,680,339
1887	2,070,111	6,665,352
1888	1,822,129	6,734,649
1889	1,574,147	6,427,252
1890	1,382,133	5,809,995
1891	1,241,889	5,285,515
1892	1,379,111	5,838,758
1893	1,401,598	6,135,480

1282. The following statements relate to cities and towns of the Dominion and are the result of a special inquiry made by the Statistical Branch.

This inquiry is part of a general investigation into the municipal indebtedness of the several provinces of the Dominion, instituted during the year by the Statistical Branch of the Departfent of Agriculture, but by no means completed. The Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec publish returns from time to time. But examination showed that these are imperfect, especially the returns made public respecting the province of Quebec. Special inquiries regarding the other provinces were made and considerable information collected, which, when thoroughly sifted, will enable us to give a full statement of the municipal indebtedness of the counties, parishes, and other municipalities of the Dominion. An estimate of this indebtedness, based upon the information obtained, gives the total municipal debt of Canada in the neighbourhood of 100 million dollars.

In the province of Ontario complete returns from 43 cities, towns and incorporated villages give a population of over 470,000, with liabilities of $38,500,000.

The returns recently published by the Ontario Government give the total liabilities of all the municipalities of the province, including counties, townships, cities, towns and villages, for the year 1890, at $49,108,171. The assets, including taxes in arrears, rates due from other municipalities, &c., are given at $52,888,939.

ONTARIO.

ARNPRIOR.

No returns from 1868 to 1886 inclusive.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1887	2,490	*9,207	444,863	No returns.	56,300	No returns.	501,163	......	......
1888	2,758	*11,657	475,780	"	84,935	"	560,715	......	......
1889	2,833	*11,714	490,175	"	78,600	"	568,775	......	......
1890	3,041	*12,000	505,005	"	71,919	"	577,174	......	......
1891	3,116	*1,200	541,460	"	71,650	"	613,110	......	......
1892	3,217	*1,257	554,890	"	70,850	"	625,740	......	......
1893	3,253	†42,529	574,025	"	71,925	"	645,950	......	......

* Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. † Average rate of interest paid, 4 per cent.

BARRIE.

1868	2,598	*10,000	Not valued separately.	Not valued separately.	......	......	564,842	......	......
1869	2,957	......	"	"	......	......	583,229	......	......
1870	2,798	*30,000	"	"	......	......	......	......	......
1871	2,938	*8,000	"	"	......	......	659,074	......	......
1872	3,224	......	"	"	......	......	717,008	......	......

1884......	4,469	....	" ..	" ..	79,550	183,780	1,285,927	....	....
1885......	4,373	44,041	" ..	" ..	74,750	213,250	1,257,999	....	....
1886......	4,362	†38,390	" ..	" ..	83,450	215,250	1,280,341	....	....
1887......	4,412	†44,438	" ..	" ..	75,750	215,250	1,286,620	....	....
1888......	5,387	†46,520	" ..	" ..	66,550	208,100	1,315,659	....	....
1889......	5,151	†34,837	" ..	" ..	81,550	221,400	1,411,453	....	....
1890......	5,075	†58,887	" ..	" ..	77,950	219,800	1,405,785	....	....
1891......	5,274	†69,669	" ..	" ..	76,150	223,500	1,432,580	....	....
1892......	4,992	†66,792	1,263,960	‡	112,850	223,500	1,441,720	....	....
1893......	4,875	†62,792	....	....	100,150	219,500	1,390,521	....	....

NOTE.--Water works built in 1890 by the Barrie Water Works Co., the corporation of Barrie paying $3,000 annually for water for fire purposes.

* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. † Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. ‡ Value of buildings included in land.

BELLEVILLE.

1868......	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	....	....
1869......	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	....
1870......	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,632,811	....	....
1871......	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,669,896	....	....
1872......	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,818,346	....	....
1873......	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,818,346	....	....
1874......	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,888,378	....	....
1875......	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,713,147	....	....
1876......	9,241	*267,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,757,641	....	....
1877......	No returns..	No returns..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,769,311	....	....
1878......	9,112	*272,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,782,267	....	....
1879......	No returns..	No returns..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,731,674	....	....
1880......	9,726	*410,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,473,102	....	....
1881......	9,221	*410,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,567,632	....	....

[illegible]

Year.	Population.	Municipal Debt.	Assessed Value					Water Works.	
			Land.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1862	9,886	*410,000	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	421,496	3,854,928	....	....
1863	9,447	*446,000	"	"	"	464,496	3,691,455	....	....
1864	9,474	*446,000	"	"	"	No returns.	3,785,857	....	....
1865	10,171	*446,000	"	"	"	"	3,776,241	....	....
1866	10,316	*446,000	"	"	"	"	3,779,361	....	....
1867	10,124	*467,000	"	"	"	"	3,757,247	....	....
1868	10,200	*478,000	"	"	"	485,750	3,906,577	....	....
1869	10,100	No returns.	3,688,698	a	b 250,100	No returns.	3,903,903	....	....
1870	10,100	"	3,687,314	a	b 271,600	"	3,958,914	....	....
1871	10,221	"	3,715,762	a	b 259,100	"	3,974,852	....	....
1872	10,101	"	3,666,036	a	b 284,725	"	3,973,661	....	....
1873	10,201	†400,000	‡3,705,640	a	b 323,750	522,417	4,090,399	c 225,000	d 150,000

* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. † Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. ‡ Including buildings. a Value of buildings included in lands. b Including income. c Built in 1866. d Rate of interest, 6 per cent.

BOWMANVILLE.

Year.	Population.	Municipal Debt.	Land.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1868	2,917	*50,000	b 677,830	....	100,800	No returns.	778,180	....	....
1869	No returns.	*50,000	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	"	697,586	....	....
1870	3,030	*50,000	b 548,080	....	98,806	"	636,944	....	....
1871	3,115	*50,000	b 556,770	....	99,470	"	656,240	....	....
1872	3,100	*50,000	b 560,823	....	97,860	"	658,683	....	....
1873	3,270	*50,000	b 618,118	....	119,740	"	737,858	....	....
1874	3,290	*40,000	b 770,178	....	270,496	"	997,724	....	....
1875	3,307	" 63,010	b 798,120		204,127	"	1,002,247	....	....

1880........	3,255	*a* 60,477	*b* 832,404	....	172,120	" ..	1,004,524	....	....
1881........	3,466	*a* 63,990	*b* 838,205	....	168,677	" ..	1,006,882	....	....
1882........	3,567	*a* 61,211	*b* 877,715	....	173,715	" ..	1,051,430	....	....
1883........	3,618	*a* 57,153	*b* 897,105	....	179,902	" ..	1,077,007	....	....
1884........	3,695	*a* 55,498	*b* 904,580	....	177,654	" ..	1,082,234	....	....
1885........	3,583	*a* 54,438	*b* 913,065	....	159,959	" ..	1,073,024	....	....
1886........	3,689	*a* 46,804	*b* 913,115	....	138,909	" ..	1,052,024	....	....
1887........	3,757	*a* 52,164	*b* 948,880	....	144,709	" ..	1,093,589	....	....
1888........	3,763	† 62,890	*b* 962,765	....	136,999	" ..	1,099,764	....	....
1889........	3,664	† 66,923	*b* 1,002,245	....	128,030	" ..	1,130,275	....	....
1890........	3,810	† 72,149	*b* 1,025,055	....	130,180	" ..	1,155,235	....	....
1891........	3,338	† 69,379	*b* 1,052,815	....	121,950	" ..	1,164,765	....	....
1892........	3,170	† 66,025	*b* 1,031,680	....	118,050	" ..	1,149,730	....	....
1893........	3,083	† 65,305	*b* 1,022,450	....	137,650	" ..	1,160,100	....	....

* Average rate of interest paid, 8 per cent. *a* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. † Average rate of interest, 5 per cent. *b* Including buildings.

BRANTFORD.

1868........	7,730	*a* 193,693	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns.	1,937,120	....	....
1869........	7,060	*a* 193,693	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,968,560	....	....
1870........	7.238	*a* 193,693	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,986,780	18,500	....
1871........	7,878	*a* 193,693	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,286,540	....	....
1872........	8,435	*a* 193,693	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,655,030	....	....
1873........	7,999	*a* 193,693	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,775,730	....	....
1874........	8,595	*a* 193,693	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,856,784	....	....
1875........	9,245	*a* 213,693	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,100,130	....	....
1876........	9,424	*a* 213,693	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,207,070	....	....
1877........	10,631	*a* 213,693	2,796,480	*d*	*e* 562,130	" ..	3,358,610	....	....
1878........	10,792	*a* 213,693	2,891,050	*d*	*e* 598,080	" ..	3,489,130	....	....
1879........	10,587	*a* 258,693	2,927,150	*d*	*e* 550,680	" ..	3,477,830	....	....
1880........	10,688	*a* 258,693	2,976,130	*d*	*e* 551,330	" ..	3,527,460	....	....
1881........	10,555	*a* 258,693	2,987,320	*d*	*e* 643,170	" ..	3,630,490	....	....
1882........	10,865	*a* 258,693	3,048,910	*d*	*e* 652,290	" ..	3,700,200	....	....

BRANTFORD *Continued.*

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value.					[illegible]	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1883	10,976	a 258,693	3,175,540	d	e 662,700	"	3,938,240	....	....
1884	9,727	a 258,693	3,258,150	d	e 702,800	"	3,960,950	....	....
1885	11,833	a 258,693	3,452,730	d	e 769,430	"	4,222,260	....	....
1886	12,167	a 258,693	3,642,190	d	e 656,600	"	4,398,790	....	....
1887	12,570	a 258,69	3,842,990	d	e 807,050	"	4,649,890	47,461	....
1888	13,054	b 243,561	4,025,880	d	e 962,380	"	4,983,260	....	....
1889	13,384	c 4 4,843	4,276,530	d	e 896,100	"	5,172,630	....	....
1890	14,280	c 494,777	4,463,430	d	e 965,560	"	5,429,090	....	....
1891	14,280	c 663,105	5,028,700	d	e 957,210	"	5,985,910	....	....
1892	15,451	c 663,967	5,450,040	d	e 989,490	"	6,439,530	....	....
1893	15,273	No return..	2,524,110	2,998,280	e 878,550	1,323,800	6,400,940	....	225,000

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a Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. *b* Average rate of interest paid, 5½ per cent. *c* Average rate of interest paid, 4½ per cent. *d* Value of buildings included in lands. *e* Including income.

BROCKVILLE.

1874	6,054	....	Not given..	Not given..	Not given..	Not given..	1,656,061	....	....
1875	6,170	....	"	"	"	"	1,960,797	....	....
1876	6,496	7,500	"	"	"	"	2,107,485	....	....
1877	6,868	....	"	"	"	"	2,115,715	....	....
1878	6,941	25,000	"	"	"	"	2,089,185	....	....
1879	7,467	....	"	"	"	"	2,111,590	....	....
1880	7,441	....	"	"	"	"	2,065,110	....	....
1881	7,473	....	"	"	"	"	2,085,060	....	....
1882	7,504	....	"	"	"	"	2,057,950	....	....

1887	8,257	13,000	"	"	"	"	3,228,410	...	...
1888	8,593	75,804	2,958,314	*	†451,850	100,000	3,410,164	...	...
1889	8,826	...	2,996,874	*	†472,579	...	3,469,453	...	...
1890	8,887	...	3,052,386	*	†468,933	...	3,521,319	...	...
1891	8,864	...	3,094,444	*	†465,928	...	3,560,372	...	...
1892	8,489	...	3,048,444	*	†442,328	...	3,490,772	...	...

NOTE.—Water works built in 1884 by a private company and are owned by them. The corporation pays $4,000 per annum for eighty hydrants. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1876 and 1878, 6 per cent; 1883, 1885 and 1887, 5 per cent; 1888, 6 per cent. * Value of buildings included in lands. † Including income.

CHATHAM.

1868	4,046	100,000	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	936,552	...	...
1869	4,805	100,000	"	"	"	"	886,245	...	...
1870	5,100	100,000	"	"	"	"	861,025	...	...
1871	5,589	100,000	"	"	"	"	1,159,890	...	...
1872	5,622	100,000	"	"	"	"	998,727	...	...
1873	6,081	100,000	"	"	"	"	1,046,106	...	...
1874	6,521	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,124,161	...	...
1875	6,802	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,211,325	...	...
1876	7,057	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,273,042	...	...
1877	6,989	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,184,777	...	...
1878	7,325	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,141,425	...	...
1879	7,262	*103,000	"	"	"	"	2,779,169	...	...
1880	7,572	*103,000	"	"	"	"	2,761,464	...	...
1881	7,592	*103,000	"	"	"	"	2,804,182	...	...
1882	7,739	*123,000	"	"	"	"	2,836,835	...	...
1883	7,950	*130,000	"	"	"	"	2,913,405	...	...
1884	8,979	†160,000	"	"	"	"	2,953,925	...	...
1885	8,152	†190,000	"	"	"	"	3,148,551	...	...
1886	8,457	†200,000	"	"	"	"	3,380,830	...	...
1887	8,342	†200,000	"	"	"	"	3,367,467	...	...
1888	8,329	‡218,503	"	"	"	360,000	3,335,514	...	...
1889	8,278	*329,793	3,109,883	§	244,700	No returns.	3,354,583	...	...

CHATHAM—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1890	8,757	*311,687	3,228,907	§	275,350	" ..	3,504,257	200,000	...
1891	8,764	*323,148	3,267,202	§	257,150	" ..	3,524,352	...	...
1892	8,585	*324,162	3,252,187	§	257,650	" ..	3,509,837	...	...
1893	8,631	‖314,000	3,242,402	§	223,300	" ..	3,465,702	...	...

NOTE.—Water works built in 1889-90. § Value of buildings included in lands. * Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. † Average rate of interest paid, 5½ per cent. ‡ Average rate of interest paid, 5¼ per cent. ‖ Average rate of interest paid, 4½ p. c.

CLINTON.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1868	1,601	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	206,098	...	...
1869	1,654	"	"	"	"	"	197,624	...	...
1870	1,542	"	"	"	"	"	216,262	...	...
1871	1,887	"	192,524	a	53,900	"	246,424	...	...
1872	1,928	"	318,607	a	80,450	"	399,057	...	...
1873	1,954	"	...	...	...	"	468,651	...	...
1874	2,241	"	367,916	a	89,350	"	457,266	...	...
1875	2,386	"	...	...	...	"	457,300	...	...
1876	2,581	"	407,660	a	88,300	"	495,960	...	...
1877	2,539	"	433,340	a	93,800	"	527,140	...	...
1878	2,592	"	458,280	a	96,900	"	555,180	...	...
1879	2,457	"	467,470	a	91,000	"	538,545	...	...
1880	2,372	"	448,611	a	75,700	"	524,311	...	...
1881	2,618	"	456,420	a	49,800	"	506,220	...	...
1882	2,502	No return.	472,245	a	45,400	No return.	518,645	...	...
1883	2,501	"	493,310	a	42,050	"	535,300	...	...

[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	a	[illegible]		[illegible]		
1888	3,022	"	569,545	a	49,000	"	618,545	None.	
1889	2,785	"	581,860	a	46,000	"	627,860		
1890	2,508	"	580,395	a	41,050	"	621,445		
1891	2,421	"	581,700	a	45,800	"	627,500		
1892	2,370	"	571,165	a	39,300	"	610,465		
1893	2,428	"	572,145	a	35,450	"	607,595		

a Value of Buildings included in Lands.

COBOURG.

1868	4,250	244,000			442,273	No return.	1,285,872		
1869	4,463	244,000	1,303,567	a	429,238	"	1,799,315		
1870	4,316		1,231,445	a	255,504	"	1,582,350		
1871	4,187		1,158,546	a	223,480	"	1,451,852		
1872	4,170	291,242	1,149,114	a	233,039	"	1,423,853		
1873	4,182	303,742	1,091 919	a	201,340	"	1,729,874		
1874	4,694	314,742	1,164,749	a	170,400	"	1,385,199		
1875	4,860	328,742	1,200,831	a	171,500	35,000	1,420,131		
1876	5,019	328,742	1,299,143	a	210,975	35,000	1,588,198		
1877	5,278	335,233	1,313,053	a	173,500	35,000	1,553,683		
1878	5,177	335,233	1,332,261	a	159,150	43,000	1,556,041		
1879	5,178	335,733	1,321,581	a	137,850	65,000	1,510,231		
1880	5,118	335,783	1,334,861	a	123,550	85,000	1,507,801		
1881	5,084	335,783	1,329,420	a	125,485	85,000	1,512,605		
1882	5,210	335,783	1,370,611	a	127,805	94,200	1,551,881		
1883	5,313	357,217	1,371,941	a	191,400	94,200	1,573,340		
1884	5,100	334,569	1,394,636	a	154,305	114,200	1,621,571		
1885	5,007	334,569	1,381,171	a	203,150	114,200	1,585,361		
1886	4,940	281,813	1,406,716	a	124,900	116,700	1,603,516		
1887	4,759	236,871	1,395,087	a	123,725	116,700	1,590,562		
1888	5,084	236,871	1,376,847	a	120,900	116,700	1,562,697		
1889	4,740	236,871	1,379,137	a	120,200	116,700	1,541,937	100,000	60,000
1890	4,801	236,871	1,366,117	a	120,050	116,700	1,536,307		
1891	4,694	216,871	1,367,364	a	110,650	116,700	1,541,284		
1892	4,609	216,871	1,364,885	a	106,000	116,700	1,525,385		
1893	4,359	208,000	1,363,605	a	101,800	116,700	1,499,805		

Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6¼ p.c. Waterworks built in 1889. *a* Value of buildings included in lands.

COLLINGWOOD.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868.	1,680	No returns..	283,695	a	31,810	No returns..	315,505	....	....
1869.	1,854	" ..	283,040	a	33,699	" ..	316,739	....	....
1870.	2,143	" ..	390,510	a	36,751	" ..	427,261	....	....
1871.	2,136	" ..	407,764	a	35,135	" ..	442,899	....	....
1872.	2,889	" ..	524,075	a	31,125	" ..	555,200	....	....
1873.	3,155	" ..	696,565	a	71,661	" ..	768,226	....	....
1874.	3,543	" ..	765,508	a	51,460	" ..	816,968	....	....
1875.	3,715	" ..	814,474	a	59,262	" ..	873,736	....	....
1876.	3,659	" ..	837,433	a	40,360	" ..	877,793	....	....
1877.	3,596	" ..	825,829	a	36,307	" ..	862,130	....	....
1878.	3,583	" ..	872,947	a	37,690	" ..	910,637	....	....
1879.	4,094	" ..	892,960	a	40,315	" ..	933,275	....	....
1880.	4,315	" ..	931.913	a	45,525	" ..	977,438	....	....
1881.	4,134	" ..	947,583	a	40,950	75,190	988,533	....	....
1882.	4,762	" ..	978,178	a	41,800	77,190	1,019,978	....	....
1883.	5,111	" ..	1,021,237	a	47,623	77,940	1,068,860	....	....
1884.	5,297	" ..	1,083,678	a	48,100	78,340	1,131,778	....	....
1885.	5,386	" ..	1,099,136	a	48,450	101,465	1,147,586	....	....
1886.	5,056	" ..	1,149,354	a	88,500	104,915	1,237,854	....	....
1887.	4,696	87,500	1,134,977	a	57,950	121,215	1,192,927	....	....
1888.	5,114	84,095	1,154,126	a	61,780	124,815	1,215,906	....	....
1889.	5,054	164,145	1,158,133	a	66,640	153,715	1,224,773	....	....
1890.	5,050	185,279	1,192,181	a	58,150	166,385	1,250,331	....	....
1891.	5,008	184,917	1,216,436	a	77,400	170,425	1,293,836	75,000	75,000
1892.	5,089	184,986	1,206,833	a	66,150	176,425	1,272,983	....	....
1893.	5,006	Not given..	1,226,526	a	59,075	176,975	1,285,601	....	....

Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 p.c. Water works built in 1891. *a* Value of buildings included in lands.

CORNWALL.

1868........	1,517	No returns..	331,660	*a*	*b*71,790	No returns..	403,450	....	....
1869........	1,886	" ..	334,285	*a*	*b*93,358	" ..	427,643	....	....
1870........	1,781	" ..	367,768	*a*	*b*61,525	" ..	429,293	....	....
1871........	1,669	" ..	356,335	*a*	*b*99,575	" ..	455,910	....	....
1872........	1,828	" ..	381,035	*a*	*b*88,350	" ..	469,385	....	....
1873........	2,376	" ..	465,970	*a*	*b*195,100	" ..	661,070	....	....
1874........	2,914	" ..	705,250	*a*	*b*142,050	" ..	847,300	....	....
1875........	2,955	" ..	723,550	*a*	*b*124,150	" ..	847,700	....	....
1876........	3,093	" ..	525,875	*a*	*b*110,800	" ..	636,675	....	....
1877........	3,211	" ..	565,025	*a*	*b*110,500	" ..	675,525	....	....
1878........	3,652	" ..	569,040	*a*	*b*74,100	" ..	643,140	....	....
1879........	3,867	" ..	639,500	*a*	*b*73,200	" ..	712,700	....	....
1880........	4,154	" ..	642,400	*a*	*b*74,950	" ..	717,350	....	....
1881........	4,190	" ..	668,925	*a*	*b*74,550	" ..	743,475	....	....
1882........	4,239	" ..	884,350	*a*	*b*90,300	" ..	974,650	....	....
1883........	4,500	No returns..	885,100	*a*	*b*85,950	No returns..	971,050	....	....
1884........	5,403	" ..	986,625	*a*	*b*84,650	" ..	1,071,275	....	....
1885........	5,397	" ..	1,039,630	*a*	*b*104,975	" ..	1,144,605	....	....
1886........	5,710	" ..	1,213,245	*a*	*b*116,675	" ..	1,329,920	....	....
1887........	6,206	" ..	1,122,525	*a*	*b*92,900	" ..	1,215,425	....	....
1888........	6,402	" ..	1,247,375	*a*	*b*101,740	" ..	1,349,115	....	....
1889........	5,757	" ..	1,244,875	*a*	*b*92,950	" ..	1,337,825	....	....
1890........	6,153	" ..	1,287,175	*a*	*b*83,350	" ..	1,370,525	....	....
1891........	6,010	" ..	1,252,900	*a*	*b*90,050	" ..	1,342,950	....	....
1892........	6,211	" ..	1,248,330	*a*	*b*85,680	" ..	1,334,010	....	....
1893........	6,203	" ..	2,679,455	*a*	*b*81,180	1,414,300	2,760,635	....	....

NOTE.—Water works built in 1886 and are owned by a private company, to whom the town pays an annual hydrant rental of $2,100, in consideration of the protection afforded against fire.

a Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Income included.

a DRESDEN.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1882	1,747	None	364,170	*b*	34,750	20,000	398,920		
1883	1,606	17,810	374,865	*b*	44,450	20,000	419,315		
1884	1,665	18,387	387,815	*b*	40,425	20,000	428,240		
1885	1,823	15,670	395,430	*b*	41,450	22,000	436,880		
1886	1,861	13,328	403,025	*b*	39,500	22,000	442,525		
1887	1,885	17,551	408,825	*b*	39,325	22,000	448,150		
1888	1,893	15,744	428,050	*b*	36,250	22,000	464,300		
1889	2,011	13,342	427,925	*b*	30,950	22,000	458,875		
1890	2,089	9,484	537,565	*b*	37,250	22,000	574,815		
1891	1,915	4,038	475,659	*b*	44,550	22,000	520,209		
1892	1,973	None	457,289	*b*	36,950	22,000	494,239		
1893	1,847	"	431,269	*b*	29,050	22,000	460,319		

NOTE.—No water works. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent.
a Incorporated in 1882. *b* Value of buildings included in lands.

a FOREST.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1889	1,750	*b*12,356	308,127	*e*	26,550	No returns.	334,677		
1890	1,690	*c*19,263	319,456	*e*	27,050	"	346,506		
1891	1,550	*c*18,775	322,251	*e*	26,391	"	348,612		
1892	1,589	*d*17,866	308,582	*e*	25,355	"	343,937		
1893	1,570	Not given.	318,866	*e*	24,993	"	343,859		

NOTE.—No water works.
a Incorporated in 1889. *b* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. *c* Average rate of interest paid, 5½ per cent. *d* Average rate of interest paid, 5¼ per cent. *e* Assessed value of buildings included in lands.

1868........	3,612	No return.	No return.	No return.	125,900	No retu n.	959,589	....	....
1869........	3,628	"	"	"	117,425	"	893,596	....	....
1870........	3,784	"	"	"	126,620	"	918,437	....	....
1871........	3,966	"	"	"	143,330	"	961,225	....	....
1872........	4,013	"	"	"	150,340	"	994,877	....	....
1873........	4,137	"	"	"	159,550	"	1,026,242	....	....
1874........	4,328	"	"	"	156,700	"	1,029,528	....	....
1875........	4,324	"	"	"	149,425	"	1,033,183	....	....
1876........	4,428	"	"	"	155,150	"	1,074,076	....	....
1877........	4,499	"	"	"	127,150	"	1,054,306	....	....
1878........	4,527	"	"	"	115,950	"	1,048,196	....	....
1879........	4,507	"	"	"	117,200	"	1,071,787	....	....
1880........	4,736	"	"	"	115,775	"	1,115,611	....	....
1881........	4,950	"	"	"	134,625	"	1,166,356	....	....
1882........	5,215	"	"	"	130,900	"	1,206,025	....	....
1883........	5,550	"	"	"	144,300	"	1,279,173	....	....
1884........	5,803	"	"	"	155,800	"	1,375,935	....	....
1885........	6,006	"	"	"	151,500	"	1,454,140	....	....
1886........	6,322	"	"	"	142,850	"	1,541,700	....	....
1887........	6,697	"	"	"	156,450	"	1,634,435	....	....
1888........	7,162	"	"	"	171,075	"	1,791,365	....	....
1889........	7,186	"	"	"	167,300	"	1,924,155	....	....
1890........	7,250	"	"	"	185,650	"	2,611,570	145,000	145,000
1891........	7,374	"	"	"	201,800	"	2,746,535	....	....
1892........	7,169	"	2,476,040	"	201,250	"	2,769,790	....	....
1893........	7,228	"	....	"	197,000	"	2,747,925	....	....

Water works built in 1890.

GODERICH.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value.					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	3,534	No return.	772,230	*a*	40,400	No return.	812,630	....	....
1869	3,584	"	778,147	*a*	94,425	"	872,572	....	....
1870	3,506	"	814,050	*a*	81,600	"	895,650	....	....
1871	4,139	"	850,985	*a*	91,525	"	942,510	....	....
1872	4,195	"	866,450	*a*	85,600	"	952,050	....	....
1873	....	"	....	....	....	"	....	....	....
1874	4,410	"	902,453	*a*	96,050	"	998,503	....	....
1875	4,732	"	959,833	*a*	96,250	"	1,056,083	....	....
1876	5,015	"	1,039,280	*a*	87,530	"	1,126,810	....	....
1877	5,003	"	1,052,335	*a*	93,600	"	1.145,935	....	....
1878	4,653	"	1,054,295	*a*	84,250	"	1,138,545	....	....
1879	4,432	62,340	1,042,485	*a*	70,300	"	1,112,785	....	....
1880	4,328	59,680	1,046,655	*a*	70,075	"	1,116 730	....	....
1881	4,195	57,733	994,630	*a*	93,435	"	1,088,065	....	....
1882	4,130	55,300	1,005,070	*a*	78,800	"	1,083,870	....	....
1883	3,818	53,352	1,052,020	*a*	81,150	"	1,133,170	....	....
1884	3,845	50,923	1,037,137	*a*	79,400	No returns.	1,116,537	....	....
1885	4,023	48,964	1,000,972	*a*	77,200	"	1,008,172	....	....
1886	3,927	46,531	991,207	*a*	77,750	"	1,068,957	....	....
1887	3,920	43,613	976,450	*a*	71,250	"	1,047,700	....	....
1888	4,011	100,680	983,260	*a*	67,800	"	1,051,060	....	....
1889	3,871	102,766	1,003,690	*a*	66,200	"	1,070,890	71,000	71,000
1890	3,621	99,846	1,020,054	*a*	73,725	"	1,093,779	....	....
1891	3,646	101,433	1,004,890	*a*	73,600	"	1,078,470	....	....
1892	3,462	116,739	1,000,420	*a*	61,225	"	1,061,645	....	....
1893	3,536	Not given.	990,350	*a*	57,175	"	1,047,525	....	....

NOTE. Water works built in 1889. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 5 per cent. *a* Value of buildings included in land.

1868..........	....	133,228	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	....	....	....
1869..........	5,799	129,828	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,529,807	....	....
1870..........	6,460	126,428	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,494,885	....	....
1871..........	6,889	122,628	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,587,715	....	....
1872..........	7,189	148,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,848,800	....	....
1873..........	7,798	145,200	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,100,560	....	....
1874..........	7,998	92,400	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,166,920	....	....
1875..........	8,578	119,100	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,350,320	....	....
1876..........	9,017	111,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,498,490	....	....
1877..........	9,677	141,400	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,834,924	....	....
1878..........	9,918	163,050	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,848,070	....	....
1879..........	10,072	174,500	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,818,850	....	....
1880..........	10,016	257,350	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,841,570	125,000	80,000
1881..........	10,025	269,900	" ..	" ..	" ..	30,000	2,889,060	....	....
1882..........	9 702	269,919	" ..	" ..	" ..	30,000	2,918,120	....	....
1883..........	9,854	250,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	30,000	3,011,770	....	....
1884..........	10,190	253,619	" ..	" ..	" ..	30,000	3,101,880	....	....
1885..........	10,134	235,754	" ..	" ..	" ..	30,000	3,089,970	....	....
1886..........	10,216	217,089	" ..	" ..	" ..	44,000	3,066,240	....	....
1887..........	10,195	206,639	" ..	" ..	" ..	44,000	3,149,698	....	....
1888..........	10,173	463,939	" ..	" ..	" ..	44,000	3,177,950	....	....
1889..........	10,413	436,755	2,923,290	*a*	310,800	44,000	3,234,140	....	....
1890..........	10,548	442,611	2,983,125	*a*	361,900	35,000	3,345,025	....	....
1891..........	10,695	452,137	3,032,860	*a*	386,100	35,000	3,418,960	....	....
1892..........	10,202	451,480	3,064,700	*a*	384,100	35,000	3,448,800	....	....
1893..........	10,222	464,697	3,133,754	*a*	369,330	35,000	3,502,054	....	....

NOTE.—Water works built in 1879-80. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-87 inclusive was 6 per cent; 1888-93 inclusive was 5¼ per cent. *a* Value of buildings included with lands.

HAMILTON.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$,
1868	22,385	2,512,829	No returns	*a*	No returns	No returns	9,041,215	....	....
1869	22,945	2,509,229	"	*a*	"	"	8,997,941	....	....
1870	24,630	2,509,229	"	*a*	"	"	9,362,162	....	....
1871	25,947	2,501,534	"	*a*	"	"	10,090,362	....	....
1872	27,959	2,480,069	"	*a*	"	"	11,312,900	....	....
1873	30,201	2,476,049	9,981,869	*a*	2,698,910	"	12,680,770	....	....
1874	31,957	2,469,109	11,037,420	*a*	2,812,620	"	13,850,040	....	....
1875	32,216	2,461,542	11,525,450	*a*	2,620,430	"	14,145,880	....	....
1876	31,708	2,333,780	11,804,090	*a*	2,552,210	"	14,356,300	....	....
1877	32,641	2,430,534	12,717,606	*a*	2,537,520	"	14,715,126	....	....
1878	33,511	2,399,184	12,517,120	*a*	2,712,140	"	15,229,260	....	....
1879	34,268	2,362,504	12,601,640	*a*	2,566,570	"	15,168,210	....	....
1880	35,000	2,471,604	12,713,910	*a*	2,397,690	"	15,111,600	....	....
1881	35,359	2,463,104	12,969,040	*a*	2,680,960	"	15,650,000	....	....
1882	36,946	2,449,491	13,379,080	*a*	2,913,970	"	16,293,050	....	....
1883	38,196	2,420,794	14,316,440	*a*	3,396,710	"	17,713,150	....	....
1884	39,216	2,391,208	14,841,300	*a*	3,977,000	"	18,318,300	....	....
1885	39,985	2,376,648	15,264,380	*a*	4,182,160	"	19,446,548	....	....
1886	41,280	2,443,665	15,823,620	*a*	4,328,560	"	20,152,168	....	....
1887	41,712	2,478,332	16,180,260	*a*	4,396,570	"	20,576,830	....	....
1888	43,082	2,696,021	16,660,050	*a*	4,388,940	"	21,048,990	....	....
1889	44,299	2,786,373	17,202,240	*a*	4,370,860	"	21,573,100	....	....
1890	44,653	2,744,680	17,754,600	*a*	4,204,290	"	21,958,890	....	....
1891	45,423	3,019,982	18,959,160	*a*	4,163,150	"	23,122,310	....	....
1892	46,794	2,952,760	20,203,060	*a*	4,076,360	3,264,500	24,279,420	....	....
1893	47,031	2,888,662	20,832,500	*a*	3,633,140	3,338,600	24,465,640	1,587,875	945,901

NOTE.—Water works built 1859-62. *a* Value of buildings included in lands.

Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-74, inclusive, 4½ per cent; 1875-84, inclusive, 5½ per cent; 1885-88, inclusive, 6 per cent; 1889-93, inclusive, 5½ per cent.

1872	3,010	18,000	721,467	*a*	91,000	None	812,467		
1873	3,016	18,000	720,180	*a*	88,500	"	808,680		
1874	2,984	18,000	716,432	*a*	87,000	"	803,432		
1875	2,960	21,000	716,310	*a*	87,200	"	803,510		
1876	2,878	21,000	718,400	*a*	91,000	"	809,400		
1877	2,943	21,000	702,430	*a*	86,000	"	788,430		
1878	2,913	29,000	701,630	*a*	84,750	"	786,380		
1879	2,896	29,000	700,530	*a*	83,000	"	783,530		
1880	2,898	32,000	700,120	*a*	82,700	"	782,820		
1881	2,872	32,000	699,200	*a*	81,000	"	780,200		
1882	2,910	32,000	698,000	*a*	81,000	"	779,000		
1883	2,880	32,000	684,000	*a*	81,500	"	765,500		
1884	2,896	32,000	671,500	*a*	80,750	"	752,250		
1885	2,871	39,000	646,210	*a*	79,000		725,210		
1886	2,718	39,000	636,340	*a*	56,000		692,340		
1887	2,914	39,000	627,711	*a*	48,710		676,421		
1888	2,839	39,000	635,628	*a*	48,650		684,278		
1889	2,960	46,000	629,825	*a*	50,700		680,525		
1890	2,923	46,000	626,505	*a*	46,600		672,520		
1891	2,836	49,500	628,955	*a*	50,375		679,330		
1892	2,808	51,500	659,745	*a*	51,925		711,670		
1893	2,836	51,500	657,125	*a*	54,725		667,445		

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1872-89 inclusive was 5½ per cent; 1890-93 inclusive was 5 per cent. Water works owned by a company; rented at $2,100 per annum. *a* Value of buildings included with lands.

KINGSTON.

1868		323,733	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	4,545,524		
1869		323,733	"	"	"	"	4,361,980		
1870	11,466	323,733	"	"	"	"	4,276,804		
1871	11,261	323,733	"	"	"	"	4 229,747		
1872	11,597	323,733	"	"	"	"	4,298,321		
1873	11,856	378,466	"	"	"	"	4,923,522		
1874	11,648	437,800	"	"	"	"	4,990,424		
1875	12,034	444 000	"	"	"	"	5,059,797		

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		
1879..	[illegible]	434,100	"		"		[illegible]		
1880..	13,920	423,000	"	"	"	"	[illegible]		
1881..	13,021	412,000	"	"	"	"	[illegible]		
1882..	14,121	401,300	"	"	"	"	[illegible]		
1883..	14,611	389,000	"	"	"	"	[illegible]		
1884..	15,297	375,966	"	"	"	"	6,212,780		
1885..	15,237	363,166	"	"	"	"	6,370,130		
1886..	15,109	363,916	"	"	"	"	6,582,185		
1887..	15,827	509,741	"	"	"	"	6,833,921	c	120,000
1888..	17,300	647,102	5,600,575	a	b1,560,420	"	7,160,995		258,900
1889..	18,200	727,596	5,859,485	a	b1,470,179	"	7,329,664		256,500
1890..	18,172	759,927	6,202,758	a	b1,515,381	"	7,718,139		278,500
1891..	18,202	762,159	6,408,570	a	b1,469,160	"	7,877,730		275,400
1892..	17,700	818,056	6,533,210	a	b1,440,290	"	7,973,500		272,100
1893..	17,348	825,498			b1,297,795	"	7,812,080		281,700

NOTE. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-87 inclusive, 6 per cent; 1888, 5½ per cent; 1889, 5⅜ per cent; 1890, 5¼ per cent; 1891, 5¼ per cent; 1892-93, 5 per cent. *a* Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Including income. *c* Purchased from company.

1868	2,791	18,000	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	50,000	573,424		
1869	2,959	19,100	“	“	“		579,133		
1870	3,460	19,100	“	“	“		667,266		
1871	3,966	17,100	“	“	“		717,460		
1872	4,419	17,100	“	“	“		813,176		
1873	4,076	37,100	“	“	“		862,971	7,000	
1874	4,678	150,340	“	“	“		987,145	7,000	
1875	5,382	150,340	“	“	“		996,129	8,090	
1876	5,353	150,340	“	“	“		1,287,127	8,090	
1877	5,374	150,340	“	“	“		1,332,898	8,090	
1878	5,591	150,340	“	“	“		1,403,217	9,15	
1879	5,521	150,340	“	“	“		1,376,511	9,159	
1880	5,324	149,740	“	“	“		1,387,051	9,159	
1881	5,070	149,740	“	“	“		1,395,956	9,159	
1882	5,120	149,740	“	“	“		1,354,156	9,159	
1883	5,240	149,740	“	“	“		1,377,319	9,159	
1884	5,398	141,740	“	“	“		1,433,739	9,159	
1885	5,250	141,740	“	“	“		1,447,093	9,159	
1886	5,512	141,740	“	“	“		1,435,462	9,159	
1887	5,459	141,740	“	“	“		1,457,784	9,159	
1888	5,789	168,740	“	“	“		1,726,910	21,659	10,000
1889	6,031	177,840	“	“	“	220,000	1,723,707		
1890	6,286	180,840	“	“	“	260,000	1,750,883		
1891	6,157	191,040	“	“	“	275,000	1,814,964		
1892	6,227	192,740	1,606,823	*a*	*b* 210,165	315,000	1,816,988		
1893	6,429	190,740	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	342,000	1,900,195		

Note.—Water works built in 1873; system completed in 1892 by an American company which has the franchise, at a cost of $80,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-88, 6 per cent; in 1889, 1890 and 1891, 5¼ per cent; 1892, 5 per cent, and 1893, 4½ per cent. *a* Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Including income.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Assessed Value.					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868..	1,400	22,000	132,210	[a]	30,800	No returns..	163,010	....	....
1869..	1,392	22,000	142,805	[a]	35,250	" ..	178,055	....	....
1870......	1,317	26,500	142,935	[a]	32,900	" ..	175,295	....	....
1871......	1,310	26,500	159,990	[a]	29,900	" ..	189,890	....	....
1872......	1,500	26,500	169,260	[a]	31,050	" ..	200,310	....	....
1873......	1,575	26,500	173,390	[a]	28,650	" ..	202,040	....	....
1874......	1,653	26,500	175,770	[a]	31,250	" ..	207,020	....	....
1875......	1,722	26,500	262,330	[a]	31,050	" ..	293,380	....	....
1876......	1,890	26,500	259,770	[a]	43,500	" ..	303,270	....	....
1877......	1,796	26,500	281,870	[a]	43,100	" ..	324,970	....	....
1878......	1,903	30,500	305,290	[a]	57,850	" ..	363,140	....	....
1879......	1,909	45,500	320,520	[a]	56,350	" ..	376,870	....	....
1880......	2,178	52,500	386,180	[a]	57,900	No returns..	444,080	....	....
1881......	2,194	45,500	399,030	[a]	55,650	" ..	454,680	....	....
1882......	2,304	45,500	417,740	[a]	55,900	" ..	472,840	....	....
1883......	2,204	45,500	447,195	[a]	57,985	" ..	505,180	....	....
1884......	2,088	45,500	442,987	[a]	54,700	" ..	497,687	....	....
1885......	2,055	57,500	444,830	[a]	47,950	" ..	492,780	....	....
1886......	2,144	54,000	442,740	[a]	[b]53,000	" ..	495,740	....	....
1887......	2,325	59,000	459,405	[a]	[b]61,210	" ..	520,615	....	....
1888......	2,376	59,000	528,815	[a]	[b]64,500	" ..	593,315	....	....
1889......	2,501	63,350	552,205	[a]	[b]72,700	" ..	624,905	....	....
1890......	2,546	62,450	553,425	[a]	[b]69,125	" ..	622,550	....	....
1891......	2,304	61,550	539,765	[a]	[b]60,425	" ..	600,190	....	....
1892......	2,301	60,200	527,900	[a]	[b]67,200	" ..	595,100	....	....
1893......	2,431	57,500	538,590	[a]	[b]68,200	59,000	606,790	....	....

[a] Value of buildings included in lands. [b] Includes income.

Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-85, 6 per cent; 1886-92, 5½ per cent; 1893, 5 per cent.

NAPANEE

1893..	4,000	80,731	893,450	*a*	*b*72,000	No returns..	965,450	....	....

a Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Includes income.
Water works built by private company.

NEWMARKET.

1868..	1,244	None.......	311,550	*a*	27,200	No returns..	341,550	....	....
1869........	1,538	" .. .	305,921	*a*	44,350	" ..	350,271	....	....
1870..	1,405	"	311,325	*a*	41,550	" ..	352,875	....	....
1871..	1,466	"	318,335	*a*	39,700	" ..	358,035	....	....
1872..	1,490	"	321,669	*a*	40,900	" ..	362,569	....	....
1873........	1,424	"	330,825	*a*	38,590	" ..	369,415	....	....
1874..	1,662	" .	340,959	*a*	39,270	" ..	380,229	....	....
1875........	1,777	"	393,755	*a*	45,250	" ..	439,008	....	....
1876.......	1,829	5,500	392,907	*a*	49,850	" ..	442,757	....	....
1877..	1,906	5,500	419,246	*a*	50,400	" ..	469,646	....	....
1878.......	1,697	8,000	429,577	*a*	55,000	" ..	484,577	....	....
1879..	1,786	7,500	425,862	*a*	46,950	" ..	472,812	....	....
1880..	1,698	7,000	437,105	*a*	40,440	" ..	477,545	....	....
1881...... .	1,715	6,500	446,825	*a*	32,925	" ..	479,750	....	....
1882.......	1,704	12,000	441,190	*a*	30,800	" ..	471,990	....	....
1883.......	1,712	11,500	445,830	*a*	27,550	" ..	473,380	....	....
1884.......	1,747	11,500	460,036	*a*	28,150	" ..	488,186	....	....
1885........	1,888	16,500	463,545	*a*	34,250	" ..	497,795	....	....
1886.......	1,939	16,500	470,215	*a*	34,870	" ..	505,085	....	....
1887.. .. .	2,08[illegible]	25,036	474,015	*a*	35,995	No record...	510,010	10,000	10,000
1888..	1,975	24,407	454,588	*a*	39,290	" ...	493,878	....	....
1889........	1,840	29,545	461,056	*a*	42,100	" ...	503,156	16,000	14,945
1890.......	1,829	32,385	468,076	*a*	42,770	" ...	510,846	19,000	17,685
1891.. ...	1,948	39,515	480,832	*a*	49,125	" ...	529,987	19,000	17,366
1892...	2,081	46,023	477,787	*a*	45,825	" ...	523,612	27,000	25,031
1893..	2,011	55,385	472,947	*a*	42,225	" ...	515,172	27,000	24,560

Water works built in 1887. *a* Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1876-81, 7 p.c., 1882-93, 6 and 7 p.c.

NIAGARA FALLS.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868			No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No record.	494,335		
1869	1,265		"	"	"	"	474,535		
1870	1,249		"	"	"	"	489,050		
1871	1,428		"	"	"	"	516,320		
1872	1,555		"	"	"	"	525,465		
1873	1,639		"	"	"	"	574,635	Owned by private company.	
1874	1,715	3,000	"	"	"	"	591,930		
1875	1,715	2,250	"	"	"	"	612,715		
1876	2,090	1,500	"	"	"	"	688,670		
1877	2,070	750	"	"	"	"	713 665		
1878	2,059		"	"	"	"	710,755		
1879	2,087		"	"	"	"	715,525		
1880	2,186	3,000	"	"	"	"	726,710		
1881	2,200	2,400	"	"	"	"	712,390		
1882	2,155	7,800	"	"	"	"	1,115,385		
1883	2,170	8,700	"	"	"	"	1,179,935		
1884	2,365	24,600	"	"	"	"	1,417,501	[c]	17,000
1885	2,523	22,500	"	"	"	"	1,487,350		16,000
1886	2,968	34,800	"	"	"	"	1,579,970	2,000	17,000
1887	2,894	31,975	"	"	"	"	1,514,499		15,600
1888	2,785	29,150	1,441,339	[a]	[b] 77,060	"	1,518,699		14,200
1889	2,961	107,825	1,451,158	[a]	[b] 72,935	"	1,524,093	77,500	90,300
1890	2,905	103,648	1,447,890	[a]	[b] 54,670	"	1,502,560		87,733
1891	3,105	99,403	1,474,033	[a]	[b] 58 610	"	1,532,643		85,108
1892	3,261	105,488	1,482,328	[a]	[b] 57,840	"	1,540,168		82,822

1893......	3,619	118,638	No returns..	No returns..	No returns .	" ...	2,006,545	....		80,472

c Water works purchased from company in 1884 for $17,000. Average rate of interest paid, 1868-93, 5 p.c. *b* Including income. *a* Value of buildings included in lands.

OTTAWA.

1869........	No returns..	*271,242	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	....	....
1870.... ...	" ..	*253,225	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	....
1871.... ...	" ..	*223,929	" ..	" ..	" ..	" .	5,970,159	....	... .
1872........	" ..	*56,049	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	7,377,184	....	....
1873.......	" ..	*124,301	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	8,958,708	....	....
1874........	" ..	*89,741	" .	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,670,720	....	949,584
1875........	" ..	*376,129	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	11,584,795	... ...	949,584
1876........	25,214	*460,112	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	11,713,470	....	949,584
1877........	25,000	*459,303	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	13,168,570	....	1,019,584
1878........	24,431	*509,053	" ..	" ..	" ..	" .	12,519,995	....	1,049,584
1879........	23,789	*558,004	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	11,053,437	986,717	1,049,584
1880........	24,025	*564,422	" ..	" ..	" ..	*c*1,500,000	10,274,735	....	1,049,584
1881...... .	25,633	*545,789	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	10,393,275	... .	1,049,584
1882........	26,228	*529,025	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	10,628,220	....	1,049,584
1883........	27,645	*394,197	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	10,768,492	1,095,988	1,049,584
1884........	30,791	*355,111	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	11,105,025	1,100,683	1,049,584
1885........	34,500	*398,957	" ..	" ..	" ..	.. ..	11,545,735	1,108,730	1,049,584
1886........	36,490	*476,585	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	12,094,320	1,125,104	1,049,584
1887........	37,045	....	" ..	" ..	" ..	*c*1,700,000	12,763,505	....	1,149,584
1888........	41,000	†2,279,571	" ..	" ..	" ..	.. ..	16,000,000	1,254,850	1,149,584
1889........	42,728	2,233,193	14,884,720	*a*	*b*1,457,425	*c*2,248,850	16,342,145	1,341,000	1,299,584
1890........	43,122	2,354,738	15,544,210	*a*	*b*1,565,750	*c*2,248,850	17,109,960	1,440,000	1,399,584
1891........	43,229	2,334,944	16,084,285	*a*	*b*1,553,825	*c*2,227,900	17,638.110	1,504,000	1,339,584
1892..... ..	43,942	2,290,781	16,699,110	*a*	*b*1,537,050	*c*2,219,150	18,236,160	1,512,000	1,339,584
1893........	45,135	2,393,050	17,131,560	*a*	*b*1,480,025	*c*2,275,150	18,611,585	1,525.000	1,399,584

Water works built 1873-76. *Balance of liabilities over assets. †From 1888 the water works debt is included. Average rate of interest paid on debt 1869-85, inclusive, 6% ; in 1886, 5 and 6% ; 1888, 5·80% ; 1889, 5·67% ; 1890, 5·64% ; 1891, 5·57% ; 1892, 5·15% ; 1893, 5·12%. *c* Exclusive of government property. *a* Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Including income.

PEMBROKE—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1878........	2,577	75,000	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	6,700	860,250	....	... .
1879.... ...	2,824	75,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	7,800	804,325	....	....
1880...... .	2,886	75,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	7,150	766,100	....	....
1881........	2,804	75,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	6,800	771,450	....	....
1882........	2,975	75,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	6,550	809,000	....	....
1883........	3,286	15,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	6,900	843,800	....	....
1884........	3,272	15,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	7,750	868,095	....	....
1885........	3,290	15,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	7,200	882,425	....	....
1886........	3,666	15,000	" ..	" .	" ..	7,700	923,925	....	....
1887	4,065	55,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	15,500	991,000	....	....
1888........	4,120	70,854	848,200	*	159,425	17,150	1,006,625	....	....
1889........	4,252	72,194	902,250	*	157,800	16,450	1,060,050	....	....
1890........	4,280	73,490	916,650	*	155,075	19,800	1,071,725	....	....
1891........	4,277	69,956	921,400	*	147,925	....	1,069,325	....	....
1892.... ...	4,188	70,757	928,225	*	147,925	....	1,076,150	....	....
1893........	4,303	125,757	923,125	*	144,350	.. ..	1,067,475	....	55,000

Water works commenced in 1893. *Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1875-82 inclusive 6 per cent; 1883-93 inclusive 5 per cent.

PETERBOROUGH.

1868.. . .	4,620	81,800	991,190	*	265,500	No returns..	1,256,690	....	....
1869... ..	4,950	80,200	1,026,117	*	487,316	" ..	1,513,433	....	....
1870..	5,251	....	1,096,394	*	348,340	" ..	1,480,634	....	....
1871.....	5,053	.. . .	1,146,015	*	375,425	" ..	1,521,350	....	....

1872	5,167	....	1,181,208	*	373,350	"	1,554,558	....	....
1873	6,500	....	1,504,105	*	755,196	"	2,259,301	....	....
1874	6,805	63,614	1,627,825	*	506,100	"	2,133,925	....	....
1875	7,055	62,663	2,023,105	*	520,058	"	2,543,163	....	....
1876	6,810	71,108	2,092,860	*	458,710	"	2,551,570	....	....
1877	6,875	....	2,149,840	*	371,900	"	2,521,740	....	....
1878	....	....	....	*	....	"	2,639,352	....	....
1879	6,606	....	2,284,115	*	299,500	"	2,583,615	....	....
1880	6,375	91,449	2,222,580	*	315,050	"	2,535,630	....	....
1881	6,615	89,000	2,197,195	*	371,200	"	2,568,395	....	....
1882	7,010	88,600	2,240,075	*	401,790	"	2,617,365	....	....
1883	7,822	82,000	2,478,925	*	428,150	"	2,897,450	....	....
1884	7,622	....	2,513,675	*	422,525	"	2,927,625	....	....
1885	8,101	77,000	2,772,230	*	424,550	"	3,193,275	....	....
1886	8,149	79,000	3,095,050	*	483,055	"	3,567,850	....	....
1887	8,663	84,000	3,254,425	*	484,650	"	3,739,575	....	....
1888	8,989	102,150	3,329,725	*	460,250	"	3,789,975	....	....
1889	9,284	86,130	3,444,775	*	451,500	"	3,897,275	....	....
1890	9,337	129,400	3,551,565	*	649,500	"	4,198,065	....	....
1891	9,512	122,549	3,667,050	*	470,855	"	4,137,905	....	....
1892	10,375	155,322	3,787,145	*	454,125	"	4,241,270	....	....
1893	10,680	....	3,830,370	*	438,725	"	4,269,095	....	....

Water works built by company and owned by them. * Value of buildings included in lands.

PICTON.

1880	2,828	27,950	891,250	No returns.	31,100	118,300	956,610	....	....
1881	2,833	26,050	896,735	"	39,350	127,500	953,130	....	....
1882	2,863	22,936	898,335	"	30,500	129,100	948,635	....	....
1883	2,733	20,290	917,120	"	44,450	Not given	986,695	....	....
1884	2,668	19,297	909,495	"	38,100	"	963,795	....	....
1885	2,744	17,225	913,710	"	18,400	"	969,910	....	....
1886	2,825	16,610	920,435	"	55,100	"	993,085	....	....
1887	3,034	15,034	955,510	"	42,450	"	1,015,360	....	....
1888	3,000	14,839	964,535	"	42,500	"	1,024,185	....	....
1889	2,998	45,832	989,385	"	73,600	"	1,073,685	33,000	33,000
1890	3,030	59,952	991,950	"	63,200	"	1,062,050	....	....
1891	3,060	58,625	1,024,300	"	69,075	"	1,121,525	....	....

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1876	12,786	436,500	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	5,283,472	....	....
1877	13,253	453,000	"	"	"	"	5,354 895	....	....
1878	14,072	443,700	"	"	"	"	5,342,803	....	....
1879	14,258	434,100	"	"	"	"	5,480,669	....	....
1880	13,929	423,800	"	"	"	"	5,439,405	....	....
1881	13,621	412,900	"	"	"	"	5,465,807	....	....
1882	14,121	401,300	"	"	"	"	5,718,282	....	....
1883	14,611	389,000	"	"	"	"	6,016,505	....	....
1884	15,297	375,966	"	"	"	"	6,212,789	....	....
1885	15,237	363,166	"	"	"	"	6,379,130	....	....
1886	15,109	363,916	"	"	"	"	6,582,185	....	....
1887	15,827	509,741	"	"	"	"	6,833,921	*c*	120,000
1888	17,300	647,102	5,600,575	*a*	*b*1,560,420	"	7,160,995	....	258,900
1889	18,200	727,596	5,859,485	*a*	*b*1,470,179	"	7,329,664	....	256,500
1890	18,172	759,927	6,202,758	*a*	*b*1,515,381	"	7,718,139	....	278,500
1891	18,202	762,159	6,408,570	*a*	*b*1,469,160	"	7,877,730	....	275,400
1892	17,700	818,056	6,533,210	*a*	*b*1,440,290	"	7,973,500	....	272,100
1893	17,348	825,498	....	....	*b*1,297,795	"	7,812,080	....	281,700

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-87 inclusive, 6 per cent; 1888, 5¼ per cent; 1889, 5⅜ per cent; 1890, 5¼ per cent; 1891, 5⅛ per cent; 1892-93, 5 per cent. *a* Value of buidings included in lands. *b* Including income. *c* Purchased from company.

1868	2,791	18,000	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	50,000	573,424	...	...
1869	2,959	19,100	"	"	"	...	579,133	...	...
1870	3,460	19,100	"	"	"	...	667,266	...	...
1871	3,966	17,100	"	"	"	...	717,460	...	...
1872	4,419	17,100	"	"	"	...	813,176	...	...
1873	4,076	37,100	"	"	"	...	862,971	7,000	...
1874	4,678	150,340	"	"	"	...	987,145	7,000	...
1875	5,382	150,340	"	"	"	...	996,129	8,090	...
1876	5,353	150,340	"	"	"	...	1,287,127	8,090	...
1877	5,374	150,340	"	"	"	...	1,332,898	8,090	...
1878	5,591	150,340	"	"	"	...	1,403,217	9,15	...
1879	5,521	150,340	"	"	"	...	1,376,511	9,159	...
1880	5,324	149,740	"	"	"	...	1,387,051	9,159	...
1881	5,070	149,740	"	"	"	...	1,395,956	9,159	...
1882	5,120	149,740	"	"	"	...	1,354,156	9,159	...
1883	5,240	149,740	"	"	"	...	1,377,319	9,159	...
1884	5,398	141,740	"	"	"	...	1,433,739	9,159	...
1885	5,250	141,740	"	"	"	...	1,447,093	9,159	...
1886	5,512	141,740	"	"	"	...	1,435,462	9,159	...
1887	5,459	141,740	"	"	"	...	1,457,784	9,159	...
1888	5,789	168,740	"	"	"	...	1,726,910	21,659	10,000
1889	6,031	177,840	"	"	"	220,000	1,723,707	...	...
1890	6,286	180,840	"	"	"	260,000	1,750,883	...	...
1891	6,157	191,040	"	"	"	275,000	1,814,964	...	...
1892	6,227	192,740	1,606,823	*a*	*b* 210,165	315,000	1,816,988	...	...
1893	6,429	190,740	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	342,000	1,900,195	...	...

NOTE.—Water works built in 1873; system completed in 1892 by an American company which has the franchise, at a cost of $80,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-88, 6 per cent; in 1889, 1890 and 1891, 5¼ per cent; 1892, 5 per cent, and 1893, 4½ per cent. *a* Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Including income.

MOUNT FOREST.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,498	22,000	132,210	[a]	30,800	No returns.	163,010	...	...
1869	1,332	22,000	142,805	[a]	35,250	"	178,055	...	...
1870	1,317	26,500	142,935	[a]	32,900	"	175,295	...	...
1871	1,310	26,500	159,990	[a]	29,900	"	189,890	...	...
1872	1,500	26,500	169,260	[a]	31,050	"	200,310	...	...
1873	1,575	26,500	173,390	[a]	28,650	"	202,040	...	...
1874	1,653	26,500	175,770	[a]	31,250	"	207,020	...	...
1875	1,722	26,500	262,330	[a]	31,050	"	293,380	...	...
1876	1,890	26,500	259,770	[a]	43,500	"	303,270	...	...
1877	1,796	26,500	281,870	[a]	43,100	"	324,970	...	...
1878	1,903	30,500	305,290	[a]	57,850	"	363,140	...	...
1879	1,909	45,500	320,520	[a]	56,350	"	376,870	...	...
1880	2,178	52,500	386,180	[a]	57,900	No returns	444,080	...	...
1881	2,194	45,500	399,030	[a]	55,650	"	454,680	...	...
1882	2,304	45,500	417,740	[a]	55,900	"	472,840	...	...
1883	2,204	45,500	447,195	[a]	57,985	"	505,180	...	...
1884	2,088	45,500	442,987	[a]	54,700	"	497,687	...	...
1885	2,055	57,500	444,830	[a]	47,950	"	492,780	...	...
1886	2,144	54,000	442,740	[a]	[b]53,000	"	495,740	...	...
1887	2,325	59,000	459,405	[a]	[b]61,210	"	520,615	...	...
1888	2,376	59,000	528,815	[a]	[b]64,500	"	593,315	...	...
1889	2,501	63,350	552,205	[a]	[b]72,700	"	624,905	...	...
1890	2,546	62,450	553,425	[a]	[b]69,125	"	622,550	...	...
1891	2,304	61,550	539,765	[a]	[b]60,425	"	600,190	...	...
1892	2,301	60,200	527,900	[a]	[b]67,200	"	595,100	...	...
1893	2,431	57,500	538,590	[a]	[b]68,200	59,000	606,790	...	...

[a] Value of buildings included in lands. [b] Includes income.

Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-85, 6 per cent; 1886-92, 5½ per cent; 1893, 5 per cent.

1893..	4,000	80,731	893,450	*a*	*b*72,000	No returns..	965,450	... .	....

a Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Includes income.
Water works built by private company.

NEWMARKET.

1868..	1,244	None.......	311,550	*a*	27,200	No returns..	341,550	....	.. ..
1869........	1,538	"	305,921	*a*	44,350	" ..	350,271	....	....
1870..	1,405	"	311,325	*a*	41,550	" ..	352,875	....	....
1871..	1,466	"	318,335	*a*	39,700	" ..	358,035	....	....
1872.. .. .	1,490	"	321,669	*a*	40,900	" ..	362,569	....	....
1873........	1,424	"	330,825	*a*	38,590	" ..	369,415	....	....
1874..	1,662	" .	340,959	*a*	39,270	" ..	380,229	....	.. ..
1875........	1,777	"	393,755	*a*	45,250	" ..	439,008	. ...	....
1876.......	1,829	5,500	392,907	*a*	49,850	" ..	442,757	....	....
1877..	1,906	5,500	419,246	*a*	50,400	" ..	469,646	....	....
1878.......	1,697	8,000	429,577	*a*	55,000	" ..	484,577	....	. ...
1879..	1,786	7,500	425,862	*a*	46,950	" ..	472,812	....	....
1880..	1,698	7,000	437,105	*a*	40,440	" ..	477,545	....	....
1881..... .	1,715	6,500	446,825	*a*	32,925	" ..	479,750	. ...	....
1882...... .	1,704	12,000	441,190	*a*	30,800	" ..	471,990	....	....
1883... ...	1,712	11,500	445,830	*a*	27,550	" ..	473,380	....	....
1884.......	1,747	11,500	460,036	*a*	28,150	" ..	488,186	....	....
1885........	1,888	16,500	463,545	*a*	34,250	" ..	497,795	....	....
1886........	1,939	16,500	470,215	*a*	34,870	" ..	505,085	....	....
1887.. .. .	2,08[illegible]	25,036	474,015	*a*	35,995	No record...	510,010	10,000	10,000
1888..	1,975	24,407	454,588	*a*	39,290	" ...	493,878	....	....
1889........	1,840	29,545	461,056	*a*	42,100	" ...	503,156	16,000	14,945
1890.......	1,829	32,385	468,076	*a*	42,770	" ...	510,846	19,000	17,685
1891.. ...	1,948	39,515	480,8[illegible]2	*a*	49,125	" ...	529,987	19,000	17,366
1892..	2,081	46,023	477,787	*a*	45,825	" ...	523,612	27,000	25,031
1893..	2,011	55,385	472,947	*a*	42,225	" ...	515,172	27,000	24,560

Water works built in 1887. *a* Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1876-81, 7 p.c., 1882-93, 6 and 7 p.c.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value.					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868			No returns	No returns	No returns	No record	494,335		
1869	1,265		"	"	"	"	474,535		
1870	1,249		"	"	"	"	489,050		
1871	1,428		"	"	"	"	516,320		
1872	1,555		"	"	"	"	525,465		
1873	1,639		"	"	"	"	574,635	Owned by private company.	
1874	1,715	3,000	"	"	"	"	591,930		
1875	1,715	2,250	"	"	"	"	612,715		
1876	2,090	1,500	"	"	"	"	688,670		
1877	2,070	750	"	"	"	"	713 665		
1878	2,059		"	"	"	"	710,755		
1879	2,087		"	"	"	"	715,525		
1880	2,186	3,000	"	"	"	"	726,710		
1881	2,200	2,400	"	"	"	"	712,390		
1882	2,155	7,800	"	"	"	"	1,115,385		
1883	2,170	8,700	"	"	"	"	1,179,935		
1884	2,365	24,600	"	"	"	"	1,417,501	[c]	17,000
1885	2,523	22,500	"	"	"	"	1,487,350		16,000
1886	2,968	34,800	"	"	"	"	1,579,970	2,000	17,000
1887	2,894	31,975	"	"	"	"	1,514,499		15,600
1888	2,785	29,150	1,441,339	[a]	[b]77,060	"	1,518,699		14,200
1889	2,961	107,825	1,451,158	[a]	[b]72,935	"	1,524,093	77,500	90,300
1890	2,906	103,648	1,447,890	[a]	[b]54,670	"	1,502,560		87,733
1891	3,105	90,403	1,474,033	[a]	[b]58 610	"	1,532,643		85,108
1892	3,261	105,488	1,482,328	[a]	[b]57,840	"	1,540,168		82,822

1893......	3,619	118,638	No returns..	No returns..	No returns .	" ...	2,006,545	....	80,472

c Water works purchased from company in 1884 for $17,000. Average rate of interest paid, 1868-93, 5 p.c. *b* Including income. *a* Value of buildings included in lands.

OTTAWA.

1869........	No returns..	*271,242	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	....	....
1870....	" ..	*253,225	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	"	....	....
1871....	" ..	*223,929	" ..	" ..	" ..	" .	5,970,159	....	... .
1872........	" ..	*56,049	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	7,377,184	....	....
1873.......	" ..	*124,301	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	8,958,708	....	....
1874........	" ..	*89,741	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,670,720	....	949,584
1875........	" ..	*376,129	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	11,584,795	.... ..	949,584
1876........	25,214	*460,112	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	11,713,470	....	949,584
1877........	25,000	*459,303	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	13,168,570	....	1,019,584
1878........	24,431	*509,053	" ..	" ..	" ..	" .	12,519,995	....	1,049,584
1879........	23,789	*558,004	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	11,053,437	986,717	1,049,584
1880........	24,025	*564,422	" ..	" ..	" ..	*c*1,500,000	10,274,735	....	1,049,584
1881....... .	25,633	*545,789	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	10,393,275	....	1,049,584
1882.......	26,228	*529,025	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	10,628,220	....	1,049,584
1883........	27,645	*394,197	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	10,768,492	1,095,988	1,049,584
1884........	30,791	*355,111	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	11,105,025	1,100,683	1,049,584
1885........	34,500	*398,957	" ..	" ..	" ..	.. ..	11,545,735	1,108,730	1,049,584
1886........	36,490	*476,585	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	12,094,320	1,125,104	1,049,584
1887........	37,045	....	" ..	" ..	" ..	*c*1,700,000	12,763,505	....	1,149,584
1888........	41,000	†2,279,571	" ..	" ..	" ..	.. ..	16,000,000	1,254,850	1,149,584
1889........	42,728	2,233,193	14,884,720	*a*	*b*1,457,425	*c*2,248,850	16,342,145	1,341,000	1,299,584
1890........	43,122	2,354,738	15,544,210	*a*	*b*1,565,750	*c*2,248,850	17,109,960	1,440,000	1,399,584
1891........	43,229	2,334,944	16,084,285	*a*	*b*1,553,825	*c*2,227,900	17,638.110	1,504,000	1,339,584
1892..... ..	43,942	2,290,781	16,699,110	*a*	*b*1,537,050	*c*2,219,150	18,236,160	1,512,000	1,339,584
1893........	45,135	2,393,050	17,131,560	*a*	*b*1,480,025	*c*2,275,150	18,611,585	1,525.000	1,399,584

Water works built 1873-76. *Balance of liabilities over assets. †From 1888 the water works debt is included. Average rate of interest paid on debt 1869-85, inclusive, 6% ; in 1886, 5 and 6% ; 1888, 5·80% ; 1889, 5·67% ; 1890, 5·64% ; 1891, 5·57% ; 1892, 5·15% ; 1893, 5·12%. *c* Exclusive of government property. *a* Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Including income.

PALMERSTON.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment	Cost of Construction	Debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1875.......	No returns..	2,400	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	138,987	....	....
1876.......	" ..	12,500	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	202,980	....	....
1877.......	" ..	18,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	279,280	....	....
1878	" ..	36,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	304,800	....	....
1879.......	" .	43,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	313,520	....	....
1880.......	" ..	43,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	....	....
1881.......	1,848	43,000	" ..	" ..	20,500	" ..	320,515	....	....
1882.......	1,727	43,000	" ..	" ..	23,825	" ..	356,480	....	....
1883.......	1,799	50,180	" ..	" ..	25,475	" ..	326,540	....	....
1884.......	1,704	....	" ..	" ..	24,100	" ..	325,260	....	....
1885.......	1,855	49,023	" ..	" ..	21,600	" ..	355,845	....	....
1886.......	1,634	48,000	" ..	" ..	19,275	31,550	302,840	....	....
1887.......	....	51,000	" .	" ..	....	....	385,485	....	....
1888.......	1,662	51,000	" ..	" ..	30,900	....	367,371	....	....
1889.......	1,782	51,000	" ..	" ..	22,650	....	348,760	....	....
1890.......	....	....	" ..	" ..	....	....	....	....	....
1891.......	1,654	....	" ..	" ..	23,068	....	353,115	....	....
1892.......	1,679	47,000	" .	" ..	29,100	....	380,385	....	....
1893.......	1,821	57,000	" ..	" ..	31,050	....	387,210	....	....

Average rate of interest paid in 1875 to 1877, inclusive, 8 per cent; in 1878-92, 6 per cent; in 1893, 5 and 6 per cent. *Incorporated in 1875.

PARIS.

1858.......	....	....	652,150	*	....	....	767,850	....	....
1859.......	2,486	....	642,752	*	....	....	775,165	....	....

1870........	2,709	....	692,209	*	....	....	828,867	....	....
1871........	2,728	....	714,866	*	....	....	844,005	....	....
1872........	2,721	....	731,803	*	....	....	884,591	....	....
1873	2,819	....	741,201	*	....	....	882,022	....	....
1874........	2,947	....	756,873	*	....	....	908,264	....	....
1875........	3,071	....	776,712	*	....	....	940,565	....	....
1876........	3,082	....	821,036	*	....	....	996,738	....	....
1877........	3,090	....	839,402	*	....	....	1,019,478	....	....
1878........	2,952	....	833,340	*	....	....	994.432	....	....
1879........	3,103	....	852,606	*	....	....	1,017,320	....	....
1880........	3,098	....	873,912	*	....	....	1,042,636	....	....
1881........	3,062	....	863,143	*	....	....	1,014,205	....	....
1882........	3,070	....	880,915	*	....	....	1,037,110	....	....
1883........	3,523	....	908,006	*	....	....	1,055,101	21,671	30,000
1884........	3,343	....	918,099	*	....	....	1,058,401	26,518	8,000
1885........	3,316	....	947,794	*	....	107,650	1,092,612	31,245	....
1886........	3,311	....	955,459	*	....	....	1,106,614	31,491	....
1887........	3,423	....	979,439	*	....	....	1,245,347	32.824	....
1888........	3,404	....	987,509	*	....	....	1,140,131	33,558	5,000
1889........	3,133	....	989,009	*	....	....	1,112,654	34,795	....
1890........	3,019	....	994,739	*	....	....	1,136,173	37,418	....
1891........	3,009	54,876	1,007,469	*	....	....	1,149,280	40,223	....
1892........	3,011	57,705	991,454	*	....	....	1,130,962	40,677	....
1893........	2,958	....	961,039	*	....	....	1,077,723	....	....

Water works built in 1883. *Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on debt, 6 per cent.

PEMBROKE.

1868........	1,150	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	1,500	170,200	....	....
1869........	1,205	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,500	174,500	....	....
1870........	1,291	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,800	176,400	....	....
1871........	1,392	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,800	200,290	....	....
1872	1,895	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,000	226,980	....	....
1873........	2,356	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,000	286,825	....	....
1874........	2,430	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,500	341,635	....	....
1875........	2,297	75,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	6,500	1,089,100	....	....
1876........	2,630	75,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	6,700	1,102,750	....	....
1877........	2,741	75,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	6,700	951,600	....	....

PEMBROKE—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1878	2,577	75,000	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	6,700	860,250	....	....
1879	2,824	75,000	"	"	"	7,800	804,325	....	....
1880	2,886	75,000	"	"	"	7,150	766,100	....	....
1881	2,804	75,000	"	"	"	6,800	771,450	....	....
1882	2,975	75,000	"	"	"	6,550	809,000	....	....
1883	3,286	15,000	"	"	"	6,900	843,800	....	....
1884	3,272	15,000	"	"	"	7,750	868,095	....	....
1885	3,290	15,000	"	"	"	7,200	882,425	....	....
1886	3,666	15,000	"	"	"	7,700	923,925	....	....
1887	4,065	55,000	"	"	"	15,500	991,000	....	....
1888	4,120	70,854	848,200	*	159,425	17,150	1,006,625	....	....
1889	4,252	72,194	902,250	*	157,800	16,450	1,060,050	....	....
1890	4,280	73,490	916,650	*	155,075	19,800	1,071,725	....	....
1891	4,277	69,956	921,400	*	147,925	....	1,069,325	....	....
1892	4,188	70,757	928,225	*	147,925	....	1,076,150	....	....
1893	4,303	125,757	923,125	*	144,350	....	1,067,475	....	55,000

Water works commenced in 1893. *Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1875-82 inclusive 6 per cent; 1883-93 inclusive 5 per cent.

PETERBOROUGH.

1868	4,620	81,800	991,190	*	265,500	No returns.	1,256,690	....	....
1869	4,950	80,200	1,026,117	*	487,316	"	1,513,433	....	....
1870	5,251	....	1,096,394	*	348,340	"	1,480,834	....	....
1871	5,053	....	1,146,015	*	375,425	"	1,521,850	....	....

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	....	....
1875........	7,055	62,663	2,023,105	*	520,058	" ..	2,543,163	....	....
1876........	6,810	71,108	2,092,860	*	458,710	" ..	2,551,570	....	....
1877........	6,875	....	2,149,840	*	371,900	" ..	2,521,740	....	....
1878........	....	....	....	*	....	" ..	2,639,352	....	....
1879........	6,606	....	2,284,115	*	299,500	" ..	2,583,615	....	....
1880........	6,375	91,449	2,222,580	*	315,050	" ..	2,535,630	....	....
1881........	6,615	89,000	2,197,195	*	371,200	" ..	2,568,395	....	....
1882........	7,010	88,600	2,240,075	*	401,790	" ..	2,617,365	....	....
1883........	7,822	82,000	2,478,925	*	428,150	" ..	2,897,450	....	....
1884........	7,622	....	2,513,675	*	422,525	" ..	2,927,625	....	....
1885........	8,101	77,000	2.772,230	*	424,550	" ..	3,193,275	....	....
1886........	8,149	79,000	3,095,050	*	483,055	" ..	3,567,850	....	....
1887........	8,663	84,000	3,254,425	*	484,650	" ..	3,739,575	....	....
1888........	8,989	102,150	3,329,725	*	460,250	" ..	3,789,975	....	....
1889........	9,284	86,130	3,444,775	*	451,500	" ..	3,897,275	....	....
1890........	9,337	129,400	3,551,565	*	649,500	" ..	4,198,065	....	....
1891........	9,512	122,549	3,667,050	*	470,855	" ..	4,137,905	....	....
1892........	10,375	155,322	3,787,145	*	454,125	" ..	4,241,270	....	....
1893........	10,680	......	3,830,370	*	438,725	" ..	4,269,095	....	....

Water works built by company and owned by them. * Value of buildings included in lands.

PICTON.

1880........	2,828	27,950	891,250	No returns.	31,100	118,300	956,610	....	....
1881........	2,833	26,050	896,735	" ..	39,350	127,500	953,130	....	....
1882........	2,863	22,936	898,335	" ..	30,500	129,100	948,635	....	....
1883........	2,733	20,290	917,120	" ..	44,450	Not given ..	986,695	....	....
1884........	2,668	19,297	909,495	" ..	38,100	" ..	963,795	....	....
1885........	2,744	17,225	913,710	" ..	18,400	" ..	969,910	....	....
1886........	2,825	16,610	920,435	" ..	55,100	" ..	993,085	....	....
1887........	3,034	15,034	955,510	" ..	42,450	" ..	1,015,360	....	....
1888........	3,000	14,839	964,535	" ..	42,500	" ..	1,024,185	....	....
1889........	2,998	45,832	989,385	" ..	73,600	" ..	1,073,685	33,000	33,000
1890........	3,030	59,952	991,950	" ..	63,200	" ..	1,062,050	....	....
1891........	3,060	58,625	1,024,300	" ..	69,075	" ..	1,121,525	....	....

PICTON—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1892	3,121	56,143	1,073,805	No returns.	81,450	Not given	1,195,185		
1893	3,295		1,106,300	"	80,600	"	1,209,200		

Water works built in 1889. Average rate of interest on net debt 5 per cent.

PORT HOPE.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1868	4,305	79,025	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	1,323,311		
1869	4,631	80,595	"	"	"	"	1,512,768		
1870	4,975	82,724	"	"	"	"	1,446,658		
1871	5,027	92,199	"	"	"	"	1,499,448		
1872	5,352	100,106	"	"	"	"	1,520,373		
1873	5,445	165,685	"	"	"	"	1,561,988		
1874	5,667	159,684	"	"	"	"	1,671,295		
1875	5,737	158,397	"	"	"	"	1,666,025		
1876	5,991	182,470	"	"	"	"	1,668,040	17,562	
1877	5,974	170,201	"	"	"	"	1,758,405		
1878	5,515	172,931	"	"	"	"	1,774,856		
1879	5,546	162,074	"	"	"	"	1,457,399		
						"	1,427,790		

1892	4,746	232,935	1,332,657	*	124,425	“	1,027,232	......	......
1893	4,836	199,936	1,342,122	*	136,425	“	1,550,867	......	......

Water works built in 1876. *Value of buildings included in lands.
Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1868-87 inclusive, 7½ per cent, 1888-93, 5¾ per cent.

PRESCOTT.

1873	3,000	20,000	518,200	*	44,250	“	562,450	......	......
1874	3,000	40,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1875	3,000	50,400	729,885	*	76,700	No returns.	806,585	......	......
1876	2,879	62,833	781,045	*	74,050	“	855,095	......	......
1877	2,751	61.517	803,200	*	74,350	“	877,550	......	......
1878	2,707	58,950	804,442	*	55,750	“	864,192	......	......
1879	2,892	56,058	807,260	*	34,200	“	842,510	......	......
1880	2,968	53,267	795.110	*	48,100	“	862,010	......	......
1881	2,957	50,150	779,400	*	34,550	“	829,100	......	......
1882	2,893	45,983	781,575	*	37,250	“	834,425	......	......
1883	2,842	43,592	782,600	*	39,200	“	835,300	......	......
1884	2,833	40,150	793,225	*	42,850	“	853,275	......	......
1885	2,848	37,150	809,975	*	43,450	“	866,425	......	......
1886	2,946	34,100	805,980	*	42,000	“	863,280	......	......
1887	2,921	30,775	802,880	*	42,400	“	860,880	......	......
1888	2,843	27,400	797,980	*	42,900	“	853,180	......	......
1889	2,896	23,650	821,695	*	52,600	“	884,995	......	......
1890	2,988	19,850	820,050	*	45,100	“	879,250	......	......
1891	2,924	15,750	823,190	*	39,500	“	879,290	......	......
1892	2,911	26,000	818,315	*	37,100	“	868,315	......	......
1893	2,965	17,024	818,700	*	31,950	“	864,950	......	......

Average rate of interest paid on debt 1873-1891, inclusive, 6 per cent, and in 1892 and 1893, 5 per cent.
*Value buildings included in lands.

RENFREW.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	627	None	93,155	*	25,875	No returns	119,030	....	....
1869	626	"	92,885	*	25,600	"	118,485	....	....
1870	628	"	94,260	*	24,060	"	118,320	....	....
1871	709	"	76,820	*	18,830	"	95,650	....	....
1872	838	30,000	100,410	*	27,550	"	127,960	....	....
1873	1,125	30,000	171,108	*	27,087	"	198,195	....	....
1874	1,150	30,000	166,610	*	31,875	"	198,485	....	....
1875	1,230	30,000	178,230	*	29,820	"	208,050	....	....
1876	1,250	30,000	180,230	*	26,220	"	206,450	....	....
1877	1,306	30,000	211,970	*	22,890	"	234,860	....	....
1878	1,112	30,000	203,030	*	22,890	"	225,920	....	....
1879	1,199	30,000	200,720	*	22,800	"	223,520	....	....
1880	1,282	30,000	275,650	*	44,140	No returns	319,790	....	....
1881	1,480	30,000	268,560	*	44,070	"	312,630	....	....
1882	1,414	33,000	285,290	*	52,283	"	337,575	....	....
1883	1,329	33,000	294,476	*	55,770	"	350,246	....	....
1884	....	33,000	306,491	*	55,565	"	362,256	....	....
1885	1,766	33,000	315,290	*	58,110	"	373,400	....	....
1886	2,162	33,000	328,550	*	67,290	"	395,840	....	....
1887	1,891	33,000	372,390	*	81,000	"	453,390	....	....
1888	2,438	33,000	416,340	*	66,050	"	482,390	....	....
1889	2,550	33,000	443,230	*	64,270	"	507,500	....	....
1890	2,188	33,000	446,960	*	53,756	"	500,716	....	....
1891	3,200	33,000	484,605	*	58,350	"	542,955	....	....
1892	2,203	33,000	487,515	*	57,325	"	534,840	....	....
1893	2,453	26,000	557,400	*	54,800	"	612,200	....	....

Average rate of interest paid 1868-92, 6 per cent, in 1893, 5 and 6 per cent.

* Value of buildings included in lands.

RIDGETOWN.

1883	1,820	12,000	888,193	*	84,760	No returns	974,193	...	...
1884	1,500	8,000	523,815	*	27,757	"	555,365	...	...
1885	1,859	5,000	593,605	*	57,585	"	658,540	...	...
1886	2,131	...	595,310	*	50,460	"	660,420	...	...
1887	2,200	12,000	660,025	*	55,775	"	725,300	...	...
1888	2,066	...	608,016	*	46,349	"	658,456	...	...
1889	1,956	...	606,678	*	49,190	"	659,568	...	...
1890	2,169	11,000	619,780	*	53,530	"	679,710	...	...
1891	2,161	8,000	578,735	*	55,600	"	639,135	...	...
1892	1,745	...	577,335	*	44,050	"	622,885	...	...
1893	1,820	12,500	566,090	*	37,740	"	605,730	...	...

Average rate of interest paid in 1883-86, 6 per cent., in 1887, 1890, 1891 and 1893, 5 per cent.
* Value of buildings included in lands.

SIMCOE.

1884	2,500	44,000	737,000	*	137,000	Not known	874,000	...	...
1885	2,575	44,000	751,000	*	124,000	"	875,000	...	...
1886	2,626	44,000	721,000	*	98,000	"	819,000	...	...
1887	2,700	44,000	722,000	*	99,000	"	821,000	...	...
1888	2,720	50,000	752,000	*	118,000	"	870,000	...	...
1889	2,800	57,000	767,000	*	93,000	"	860,000	...	...
1890	2,855	57,000	760,000	*	102,000	"	862,000	...	...
1891	2,780	60,000	773,000	*	98,000	"	871,000	...	...
1892	2,775	52,000	789,000	*	107,000	"	896,000	...	...
1893	2,700	45,000	804,000	*	105,000	"	909,000	...	...

* Value of buildings included in lands.
Average rate of interest paid 1884-87, 6 per cent., 1888-93, 5½ per cent.

SEAFORTH.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value. Lands.	Assessed Value. Buildings.	Assessed Value. Personal.	Assessed Value. Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Water Works. Cost of Construction.	Water Works. Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	......	......	92,809	*	24,585	No returns.	160,954	......	......
1869	......	......	102,930	*	28,810	"	135,540	......	......
1870	1,314	3,000	113,890	*	27,800	"	164,785	......	......
1871	1,450	2,800	135,685	*	21,000	"	137,690	......	......
1872	......	2,600	147,050	*	31,850	"	181,900	......	......
1873	1,522	2,400	159,060	*	35,650	"	195,910	......	......
1874	1,761	2,200	165,665	*	33,650	"	200,915	......	......
1875	2,060	2,000	371,750	*	78,250	"	457,200	......	......
1876	1,770	4,800	405,280	*	79,250	"	489,330	......	......
1877	2,330	4,300	434,090	*	69,975	"	511,965	......	......
1878	2,211	6,800	493,270	*	64,300	"	563,170	......	......
1879	2,348	15,222	480,680	*	84,000	"	572,505	......	......
1880	2,349	......	459,268	*	71,600	"	539,369	......	......
1881	2,414	13,511	483,000	*	75,800	"	563,300	......	......
1882	2,356	12,618	454,345	*	70,800	"	540,070	......	......
1883	2,376	10,586	464,840	*	71,400	"	550,480	......	......
	2,362	10,178	464,030	*	66,200	"	540,935	......	......
	2,529	9,290	480,615	*	65,800	"	559,645	......	......
	2,532	8,437	488,470	*	65,600	"	570,405	......	......
	2,540	14,073	492,920	*	60,800	"	572,950	......	......
	2,646	12,157	515,500	*	59,500	"	590,880	......	......
	2,618	19,925	553,195	*	58,150	"	627,270	11,000	11,000
	2,556	21,533	559,680	*	59,550	"	635,495	......	......
	2,544	20,174	566,340	*	59,350	"	645,310	......	......
	2,517	26,007	563,940	*	56,600	"	640,290	......	......
	2,488	39,571	562,940	*	59,750	"	644,060	......	......

Water works built in 1889. *Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1868-77, inclusive, 7 per cent; 1878 to 1884, 6½ per cent; 1885-93, 6 per cent.

	3,421	....	638,035	*	26,270	34,850	664,305	....	....
	3,640	36,350	651,638	*	27,160	36,750	678,798	....	....
	3,413	34,900	697,793	*	27,150	43,850	724,943	....	....
	3,717	33,450	735,840	*	28,000	55,225	763,840	....	....
	3,663	31,000	739,865	*	26,650	42,025	766,515	....	....
	3,600	....	932,732	*	28,850	58,500	961,582	....	....
	3,579	....	904,995	*	33,790	65,175	938,785	....	....
	3,573	34,602	1,007,715	*	54,195	40,400	1,061,910	....	....
8	3,662	34,185	1,015,800	*	46,505	76,825	1,062,305	....	....
1889	3,386	33,746	1,013,980	*	44,975	79,700	1,058,955	....	....
1890	3,306	33,286	1,001,245	*	44,915	85,700	1,046,160	....	....
1891	3,216	32,863	1,014,848	*	41,135	93,850	1,055,983	....	....
1892	3,360	42,306	1,012,610	*	36,190	105,435	1,048,800	....	....
1893	3,163	39,177	993,035	*	67,540	98,360	1,060,575	....	....

*Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1881-91, 6 per cent; 1892 and 1893, 5 per cent.

ST. CATHARINES.

1868	6,755	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	2,374,215	....	....
1869	8,007	"	"	"	"	"	2,302,095	....	....
1870	8,328	"	"	"	"	"	2,463,100	....	....
1871	8,287	"	"	"	"	"	2,641,100	....	....
1872	8,503	"	"	"	"	"	3,077,770	....	....
1873	8,852	"	"	"	"	"	2,694,538	....	....
1874	9,285	"	"	"	"	"	3,859,860	....	....
1875	10,000	"	"	"	"	"	4,008,390	....	....
1876	12,870	"	"	"	"	"	4,396,655	....	....
1877	13,143	"	"	"	"	"	4,489,485	....	....
1878	11,079	"	"	"	"	"	4,679,250	....	....
1879	10,475	"	"	"	"	"	4,593,950	....	....
1880	9,384	"	"	"	"	"	4,993,950	....	....
1881	9,498	"	"	"	"	"	4,586,847	....	....
1882	9,576	"	"	"	"	"	4,061,460	....	....
1883	10,058	"	"	"	"	"	4,150,500	....	....
1884	10,023	"	"	"	"	"	4,621,358	....	....

Works built in 1876. Value of exemptions included in assessment. Average rate of interest paid, 6¼ [illegible] *a* Value [illegible] included in lands. *b* Including income.

THOROLD.

1868..	1,414	No. returns.	294,812	*b*	81,762	No returns.	376,574	....
1869...	1,412	"	270,503	*b*	71,296	......	354,925	....
1870..	1,323	"	293,682	*b*	79,290	......	372,972	....
1871..	1,417	"	299,442	*b*	82,945	......	362,387	....
1872..	1,468	"	280,611	*b*	80,600	......	361,211	....
1873....	1,531	"	295,474	*b*	105,815	......	401,289	....
1874..	1,881	"	337,460	*b*	99,070	......	436,530	....
1875..	1,895	"	186,440	*b*	120,135	......	606,575	....
1876..	2,839	"	517,880	*b*	126,609		644,489	
1877..	2,991	"	544,098	*b*	184,300		728,398	
1878.	3,082	8,000	568,898	*b*	238,671		807,569	None.
1879.	2,874	7,646	561,345	*b*	155,949		717,204	

1883......	2,547	5,2[illegible]	[illegible]	b		[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
1884......	2,541	5,115	537,720	b		88,350	....	626,070	....
1885......	2,664	7,598	541,475	b		88,455	....	629,930	....
1886......	2,727	6,969	561,330	b		117,440	....	678,770	....
1887......	2,917	14,302	603,100	b		91,285	....	694,385	....
1888......	2,800	13,377	628,875	b		87,270	....	716,145	....
1889......	2,732	39,003	626,105	b		92,380	....	718,485	....
1890......	2,540	44,891	612,345	b		83,330	....	695,675	....
1891......	2,401	39,345	615,520	b		72,400	....	687,920	....
1892......	2,193	36,463	598,450	b		58,300	....	656,750	....
1893......	2,317	....	594,415	b		50,000	....	644,415	....

Average rate of interest paid in 1868-89, inclusive, 6 per cent; in 1890-93, 5½ per cent.
b Value of buildings included in lands. Income included in personal.

TILSONBURG.

1873......	1,100	9,761	No returns..	No returns..	15,913	22,643	343,894	....	....
1874......	1,237	22,761	" ..	" ..	16,217	24,370	365,782	....	....
1875......	1,384	22,761	" ..	" ..	17,934	27,149	383,747	....	....
1876......	1,411	22,761	" ..	" ..	16,074	26,413	400,271	....	....
1877......	1,584	28,761	" ..	" ..	17,642	24,600	397,410	30,000	16,000
1878......	1,612	31,761	" ..	" ..	19,214	32,143	424,731	....	....
1879......	1,780	31,761	" ..	" ..	21,150	35,725	441,130	....	....
1880......	1,891	31,761	" ..	" ..	18,800	34,340	432,124	....	....
1881......	1,897	31,761	" ..	" ..	19,460	35,725	453,720	....	....
1882......	1,917	31,761	" ..	" ..	20,167	38,640	462,910	....	....
1883......	1,926	31,761	" ..	" ..	20,900	40,295	471,250	....	....
1884......	1,987	31,761	" ..	" ..	23,375	40,894	484,713	....	....
1885......	2,000	31,761	" ..	" ..	29,800	41,275	500,195	....	....
1886......	2,214	46,261	" ..	" ..	31,250	47,575	526,730	....	....
1887......	2,228	46,261	" ..	" ..	40,600	35,775	593,825	....	....
1888......	2,190	51,261	" ..	" ..	32,850	37,643	599,230	....	....
1889......	2,145	41,961	" ..	" ..	32,450	39,522	605,490	....	....
1890......	2,345	43,186	" ..	" ..	35,760	45,602	628,040	....	....

TILSONBURG—Concluded.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value: Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1891..	2,207	43,186	No returns..	No returns..	33,800	47,020	640,690		
1892..	2,414	41,261	" ..	" ..	37,000	61,775	690,725		
1893..	2,332	36,100	" ..	" ..	46,450	79,375	685,315		

Water works built 1874-77. Rate of interest paid on net debt, 1873-77, 6 per cent; 1878-93, 5 and 6 per cent.

TORONTO.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value: Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868....	....	2,100,772	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	25,604,154	....	....
1869....	....	2,411,363	" ..	" ..	" ..	"	27,645,874	....	....
1870....	....	2,416,619	" ..	" ..	" ..	"	27,585,159	....	....
1871....	54,736	2,486,337	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,240,137	29,750,422	....	....
1872....	57,020	2,535,663	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,802,682	32,565,020	....	....
1873....	62,047	2,616,682	" ..	" ..	" ..	5,216,277	46,137,536	....	6,813
1874....	67,995	3,842,861	" ..	" ..	" ..	6,220,367	45,043,675	....	1,099,866
1875....	68,678	4,141,618	" ..	" ..	" ..	8,196,284	46,680,367	....	1,099,866
1876....	71,093	4,948,109	" ..	" ..	" ..	8,601,406	47,676,273	....	1,999,713
1877....	67,386	5,745,141	" ..	" ..	" ..	8,472,800	48,015,339	....	1,999,713
1878....	70,867	5,464,606	" ..	" ..	" ..	8,869,516	50,107,220	....	1,999,713
1879....	73,813	5,781,755	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,399,082	50,634,520	....	2,064,713
1880....	75,110	5,767,304	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,315,765	50,533,270	....	2,064,713
1881....	77,034	5,788,315	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,418,158	54,159,603	....	2,119,706
1882....	81,372	5,842,030	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,465,300	56,286,039	....	2,119,706
1883....	86,585	5,967,762	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,711,044	62,120,184	....	2,194,705
1884....	90,131	6,200,304	" ..	" ..	" ..	10,139,124	65,685,307	....	2,270,205
1885....	105,211	6,700,765	" ..	" ..	" ..	10,787,540	69,225,114	....	2,430,205

1890.......	167,439	12,769,508	“ ..	“ ..	*15,147,072	21,281,368	146,860,785	....	3,270,787
1891.......	170,651	14,937,170	“ ..	“ ..	*14,479,188	22,999,868	151,158,606	....	3,500,786
1892.... .	169,099	16,587,812	“ ..	“ ..	*13,046,708	23,215,386	150,766,035	4,113,803	3,685,510
[illegible]..	167,653	16,461,832	“ ..	“ ..	*13,239,947	23,189,524	150,864,521	....	3,685,510

Water works built by a commission 1872 to 1877. *Income included. Average rate of interest paid on debt 1868-78 6 per cent; -82, 5⅝ per cent; 1883, 5¾; 1884, 5⅜; 1885, 5⅞; 1886, 5⅜; 1887, 5⅛; 1888, 5⅛; 1889, 4¾; 1890, 4·73; 1891, 4·59; 1892, 4·48; 4·30 per cent.

UXBRIDGE.

1873.......	....	....	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	3,500	3,500
1874..	.. ..	26,125	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ .	10,264	3,500
1875.......	....	26,125	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	12,750	3,500
1876..	....	26,125	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	12,750	3,500
1877.. ...	....	28,525	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	12,750	3,500
1878.......	1,655	28,525	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	12,750	3,500
1879.... ..	1,616	30,025	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	12,750	3,500
1880... ..	1,653	30,025	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	12,750	3,500
1881..	1,674	30,025	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	13,701	3,500
1882.......	1,781	30,025	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	14,928	3,500
1883.......	1,830	30,025	“ .	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	15.660	3,500
1884.. .	1,839	30,025	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	15,660	3,500
1885........	1,998	30.025	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	15,660	3,500
1886.. . ..	2,088	30,025	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	17,160	3,500
1887..	2,044	30,025	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	17,160	3,500
1888........	2,060	39,900	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	17,160	3,500
1889..	1,967	39,900	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	17,160	3,500
1890........	1,941	45,900	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	17,160	3,500
1891........	2,126	45,900	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	“ ..	17,160	3,500
1892........	2,002	45,900	545,300	*	‡31,450	“ ..	576,750	17,160	3,500
1893..	2,000	45,900	....	....	.. ..	“ ..	....	17,160	3,500

Water works built in 1873. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1874-76, 6⅜ per cent; 1877-87, $6\frac{7}{16}$; 1888 and 1889, 6⅜; 1891-93, 5½ per cent. *Value of buildings included in lands. ‡Including income.

[illegible]

Year.	Population.	a Net Debt.	[illegible]					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1888.....	1,295	.....	1,039,828	b	6,750	....	1,046,578	175,000	163,146
1889.....	2,792	98,871	2,683,204	b	25,500	....	2,708,704	....	....
1890.....	3,830	411,182	4,996,651	b	92,250	160,295	5,249,196	....	....
1891.....	4,158	651,575	5,735,858	b	81,800	197,800	5,997,458	....	....
1892.....	5,404	718,587	5,700,777	b	127,050	238,125	6.066,052	....	....
1893.....	4,518	787,556	4,369,630	1,284,100	156,050	262,775	6,072,555	....	....

Water works built in 1888. b Value of buildings included in lands.
a Debenture debt. Average rate of interest paid in 1889, 5 per cent; 1890-93, 4 and 5 per cent.

WHITBY.

1888.......	2,427	2,500	567,996	b	93,700	No returns.	661,696	....	....
1889.......	2,689	1,967	584,461	b	87,015	"	671,476	....	....
[illegible]	2,648	31,767	600,629	b	80,970	"	681,599	....	....
[illegible]	2,601	43,400	595,199	b	79,690	"	674,889	....	....
[illegible]	2,608	45,200	614,184	b	79,315	"	693,199	....	....
[illegible]	2,780	56,200	625,127	b	81,735	"	706,862	....	....
[illegible]	2,783	55,500	640,862	b	87,510	"	787,372	....	....
[illegible]	2,818	54,750	810,000	b	133,822	"	943,882	....	....
[illegible]	3,010	73,650	708,765	b	94,175	32,000	802,940	....	....
[illegible]	2,880	60,900	792,994	b	86,700	34,900	879,694	....	....
[illegible]	2,924	66,450	801,208	b	73,550	32,500	874,758	....	....
[illegible]	2,900	73,000	815,235	b	70,050	32,750	885,285	....	....

[illegible]		2,969	62,650	844,029	*b*	73,936	27,700	917,9[illegible]	......	......
[illegible]		2,708	59,550	831,661	*b*	68,300	32,600	899,961	......	......
[illegible]		2,984	56,450	827,850	*b*	70,330	28.100	898,180	......	......
[illegible]		2,867	67,000	830,054	*b*	66,990	27,000	897,044	......	......
[illegible]		3,023	66,284	819,721	*b*	64,430	29,400	884,151	......	......
[illegible]		2,951	97,742	818,919	*b*	69,830	29,150	888,749	......	......
[illegible]		2,886	99,566	828,222	*b*	63,380	50,550	891,602	......	......
[illegible]		2,891	98,559	888,750	*b*	46,375	51,280	945.135	......	......
[illegible]		2,641	97,146	901,670	*b*	50,425	44,800	952,095	......	......
[illegible]		2,693	95,526	883,784	*b*	52,900	37,340	936,684	......	......
[illegible]		2,668	94,926	881,403	*b*	105,700	69,040	987,103	......	......
[illegible]		2,647	94,316	879,222	*b*	93,900	60,240	973,122	......	......

Average rate of interest paid, 1868-84, 6 per cent; 1885-93, 5 and 6 per cent.
b Value of buildings included in lands.

WINDSOR.

1868......	3,697	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No record ..	1,007,630	......	......
1869......	3,739	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	967,890	......	......
1870......	3,857	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,005,385	......	......
1871......	4,324	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	865,105	......	......
1872......	......	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	......	148,342	125,000
1873......	5,126	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,287,975	......	......
1874......	..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	......	......	......
1875......	6,045	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,642,560	......	......
1876......	6,193	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,780,810	......	......
1877......	6,394	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,775,780	......	......
1878......	6,166	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,708,900	......	......
1879......	6,022	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,673,980	......	......
1880......	5,826	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,670,330	......	......
1881......	6,377	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1,946,400	......	......
1882......	6,740	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,117,186	......	......
1883......	6,890	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,124,820	......	......
1884......	7,057	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,193,100	......	......
1885......	7.285	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,302,360	......	......
1886......	7,336	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,356,720	......	......
1887......	7,608	255,859	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,462,575	......	......
1888......	8,602	557,745	2,448,435	*a*	*b*165,000	" ..	2,613,435	271,284	216,404

WINDSOR—*Concluded.*

YEAR	POPULATION	NET DEBT	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1889......	10,058	....	2,532,800	*a*	*b*154,650	" ..	2,687,450	....	....
1890......	10,528	....	3,765,808	*a*	*b*209,300	" ..	3,975,108	....	....
1891......	10,416	....	4,645,087	*a*	*b*215,000	" ..	4,860,087	....	....
1892......	10,929	....	4,794,316	*a*	*b*229,450	" ..	5,023,766	....	....
1893......	10,970	853,668	4,959,621	*a*	*b*228,200	" ..	5,187,821	....	....

Water works built in 1872. *a* Value of buildings included in lands. *b*. Income included. Average rate of interest paid on debt in 1887, 6 per cent; in 1888 and 1893, 5 and 6 per cent.

WINGHAM.

1874......	750	3,770	106,900	*b*	10,100	"	117,000	....	....
1875......	1,082	8,770	181,800	*b*	31,200	"	213,000	....	....
1876......	1,233	10,270	269,207	*b*	66,216	"	333,623	....	....
1877......	1,289	10,270	331,700	*b*	61,500	"	393,200	....	....
1878......	1,314	21,270	331,030	*b*	49,300	"	380,330	....	....
1879......	1,675	29,270	363,070	*b*	38,200	"	401,270	10,000	8,000
1880......	2,083	29,270	416,580	*b*	79,565	"	496,145	....	....
1881......	1,953	29,270	431,095	*b*	61,550	"	492,645	....	....
1882......	1,989	29,270	424,413	*b*	60,750	"	485,163	....	....
1883......	1,915	29,270	398,580	*b*	61,030	"	459,610	....	....
1884......	2,078	28,132	393,750	*b*	62,950	"	456,700	....	....
1885......	1,972	29,632	388,955	*b*	70,360	"	459,315	....	....
1886......	1,921	37,660	391,395	*b*	55,800	"	447,195	....	....
1887......	1,939	37,660	405,527	*b*	58,650	"	464,177	....	....
1888......	2,079	37,660	412,075	*b*	87,785	"	499,860	....	....
1889......	1,911	44,660	439,627	*b*	78,085	"	517,182	....	....

1890	1,975	43,910	425,024	*b*	75,600	“	500,624		
1891	2,056	43,910	446,483	*b*	78,450	“	524,933		
1892	2,104	39,500	455,738	*b*	80,525	“	536,263		
1893	2,159	39,500	456,813	*b*	71,125	“	527,938		

Water works built in 1879. *b* Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid 1874-77 7 per cent, 1878-84 6 and 7 per cent, 1885, 5, 6 and 7 per cent, 1886-89, 6 per cent, 1890-93, 5 per cent.

WOODSTOCK.

1868	3,974		No returns.	No returns.	87,680	No returns.	856,239		
1869	4,114		“	“	86,684	“	866,856		
1870	4,029		“	“	81,800	“	847,185		
1871	4,064		“	“	93,770	“	904,330		
1872	4,445	18,990	“	“	94,610	“	947,100		
1873	4,650		“	“	123,330	“	967,775		
1874	4,879		“	“	106,680	“	975,380		
1875	5,060	94,475	“	“	115,250	“	1,117,730		
1876	5,176		“	“	119,100	“	1,357,125		
1877	5,298		“	“	109,900	“	1,376,850		
1878	5,069		“	“	118,475	“	1,415,090		
1879	5,123		“	“	145,025	“	1,493,095		
1880	5,382	106,400	“	“	152,930	“	1,521,230		
1881	5,599	129,300	“	“	174,025	“	1,598,190		
1882	5,213		“	“	152,275	“	1,623,925		
1883	6,020		“	“	207,100	“	1,754,860		
1884	6,090		“	“	165,150	“	1,667,675		
1885	6,307	138,430	“	“	150,900	“	1,697,870		
1886	6,718	168,365	“	“	167,200	“	1,859,624	35,000	35,000
1887	7,534	168,800	“	“	193,500	“	2,080,690	35,000	35,000
1888	8,314		“	“	185,200	“	2,289,655	35,000	35,000
1889	8,808		“	“	182,300	“	2,406,480	50,000	50,000
1890	9,222		“	“	191,800	“	2,549,500	50,000	50,000
1891	8,992		“	“	187,600	“	2,573,775	155,000	155,000
1892	9,004		“	“	211,000	“	2,632,575	155,000	155,000
1893	9,141	360,000	“	“	193,500	“	2,686,725	155,000	155,000

Water works built in 1875 by a company and purchased in 1886 for $35,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1872-85, 6 per cent.; 1886 and 1887, 5 per cent.; 1893, 4 and 5 per cent.

QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total. Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1890	2,044	....	317,248	*	25,694	58,650	401,592	....	....
1891	No returns..	2,000	344,225	*	42,637	30,800	417,662	....	....
1892	"	No returns..	343,533	*	22,671	68,500	434,704	....	....
1893	2,230	"	456,748	*	16,991	79,325	513,178	40,000	40,000

Water works built in 1892-93. *Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6 per cent.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total. Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1880	No returns..	No returns..	1,386,965	b	No returns..	20,560	1,407,525	....	....
1881	"	"	1,810,020	b	"	23,460	1,833,480	....	....
1882	"	"	1,818,565	b	"	25,470	1,844,035	....	....
1883	"	"	1,829,440	b	"	49,391	1,878,831	....	....
1884	1,263	"	1,910,751	b	"	51,550	1,962,301	....	....
1885	1,298	"	1,964,463	b	"	109,780	2,074,243	....	....
1886	1,350	"	1,969,262	b	"	133,310	2,102,572	....	....
1887	1,455	"	2,299,540	b	"	182,000	2,481,540	....	....
1888	1,510	"	2,363,870	b	"	190,000	2,553,870	....	....
1889	1,605	"	2,463,870	b	"	195,600	2,659,470	....	....
1890	2,252	"	4,148,090	b	"	152,570	4,300,660	....	....
1891	2,800	"	4,381,691	b	"	147,410	4,529,101	....	....
1892	3,033	"	5,056,200	b	"	154,515	5,210,715	....	....
1893	3,500	a450,000	4,299,292	1,532,540	"	126,740	5,958,572	....	....

a Average of rate of interest paid 4 per cent. b Value of buildings included in lands. Water supplied by the city of Montreal.

COTE ST. LOUIS.

1890.......	2,700	No returns..	897,435	*b*	No returns..	28,700	926,135	....	....
1891.......	2,925	" ..	1,093,975	*b*	" ..	29,200	1,123,175	....	....
1892.......	3,060	" ..	1,366,638	*b*	" ..	58,950	1,425,588	....	....
1893.......	3,425	*a*160,000	1,435,895	*b*	" ..	68,900	1,504,795	....	....

a Value of buildings included in lands. *b* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. Water supplied by the city of Montreal.

FARNHAM.

1889.....	2,417	57,500	377,000	*b*	No returns..	89,000	466,000	....	....
1890.......	2,516	67,500	420,600	*b*	" ..	89,000	509,600	....	....
1891.......	2,633	97,500	436,700	*b*	" ..	89,000	525,700	30,000	30,000
1892.......	2,751	97,500	451,800	*b*	" ..	89,000	540,800	....	....
1893.......	2,917	97,500	458,300	*b*	" ..	115,000	573,300	....	....

Water works built in 1891. *b* Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5⅓ per cent.

FRASERVILLE.

1883.......	2,750	1,800	431,650	*b*	No returns.	613,850	1,045,500	....	....
1884.......	2,944	20,000	523,530	*b*	" ..	875,100	1,398,630	....	....
1885.......	3,493	23,000	571,580	*b*	" .	908,900	1,480,080	....	....
1886.......	3,516	24,300	665,880	*b*	" ..	917,500	1,583,380	....	....
1887.......	3,924	26,200	709,703	*b*	" ..	881,900	1,591,603	....	....
1888.......	4,312	35,000	728,780	*b*	" ..	744,400	1,473,180	....	....
1889.......	4,328	35,000	761,745	*b*	" ..	761,200	1,522,845	....	....
1890.......	4,180	60,000	780,305	*b*	" ..	750,300	1,530,605	....	....
1891.......	4,201	76,000	802,430	*b*	" ..	874,300	1,676,730	....	....
1892.......	4,142	86,800	827,305	*b*	" ..	700,500	1,527,800	....	....
1893.......	3,686	90,000	856,450	*b*	" ..	726,800	1,583,250	....	....

b Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1883, 5⅓ per cent; 1884-87, 6 per cent; 1888-89, 5½ per cent; 1890, 5⅓ per cent, and 1891-93. 5½ per cent. No water works.

HULL.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1877	No returns.	30,000	984,281	b	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.		
1878	"		971,726	b	"	"	"		
1879	"		994,137	b	"	"	"		
1880	"		1,347,199	b	"	136,375	1,483,574		
1881	"		1,352,813	b	"				
1882	"		1,490,780	b	"				
1883	"		1,483,093	b	"				
1884	"		1,488,277	b	"				
1885	"		1,469,658	b	"		1,469,658		
1886	"	70,000	1,644,960	b	"		1,644,960	180,000	180,000
1887	"	140,000	1,763,345	b	"		1,763,345		
1888	"	166,000	1,774,508	b	"	127,050	1,901,558		
1889	11,954	251,000	1,774,508	b	"				
1890	11,802		1,822,636	b	"				
1891	11,628	271,000	1,904,796	b	"	310,485	2,215,281		
1892			1,937,500	b	"	311,485	2,248,985		
1893	12,500	271,000	2,015,500	b	"	386,885	2,402,385		

Water works built in 1886.

b Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1877, 6 per cent; 1891 and 1893, 5½ per cent.

JOLIETTE.

1868	No returns.	1,412	186,120	b			Not given		
1869	"	1,250	192,950	b	56,150	12,050	"		
1870	"	2,684	192,950	b			"		

1871	"	2,018	192,950	b			"		
1872	"	2,644	242,710	b			"		
1873	"	2,917	242,710	b			"		
1874	"	17,300	323,155	b			"		
1875	2,818	18,000	323,155	b			"		
1876		21,647	492,845	b			"		
1877		27,497	510,535	b	Not given.		"		
1878		27,497	528,165	b	"		"		
1879		27,550	545,295	b	"	297,800	"		
1880		27,660	506,115	b	"	315,850	"		
1881	2,801	27,100	362,920	b	"	314,950	"	15,500	
1882		27,100	428,930	b	"	314,950	"	46,900	
1883		27,100	468,830	b	"	320,660	"	50,900	
1884	2,690	80,000	505,715	b	"		"		64,000
1885	2,794	80,000	544,980	b	"	373,050	"		
1886	3,024	85,000	495,685	b	"		"		
1887	3,426	88,000	561,510	b	"	412,150	"		
1888	3,367	92,210	605,450	b	"	418,650	"		
1889	3,426	99,630	637,300	b	181,610	474,150	"		
1890	3,412	122,000	641,525	b	187,135	554,150	"		
1891	3,436	122,000	722,040	b	222,450	540,150	"		
1892	3,543	130,450	645,321	b	194,475	600,150	"		
1893	3,563	130,450	664,901	b	147,375	574,150	"		

Water works built in 1881. Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest on net debt, 1868-93, 5 and 6 per cent.

LACHINE.

1868	1,805	None	No record	No record	No record	No record	No record		
1869	1,115	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1870	1,160	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1871	1,180	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1872	1,253	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1873	1,425	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1874	1,510	1,400	"	"	"	"	"		
1875	1,580	1,400	"	"	"	"	"		
1876	1,670	4,400	"	"	"	"	"		
1877	1,840	4,400	"	"	"	"	"		
1878	2,095	4,400	"	"	"	"	"		

LACHINE—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1879	2,345	4,400	463,625	b	No record	134,700	598,325		
1880	2,360	4,400	478,350	b	"	134,700	613,050		
1881	2,375	4,400	482,320	b	"	134,700	617,020		
1882	2,430	4,400	484,220	b	"	134,700	618,920		
1883	2,510	4,400	493,780	b	"	134,700	628,480		
1884	2,575	14,400	522,695	b	"	134,700	657,395		
1885	2,780	14,400	588,620	b	"	135,350	723,070		
1886	3,030	19,000	630,465	b	"	135,350	765,815		
1887	3,215	19,000	648,315	b	"	135,700	784,015		
1888	3,290	19,000	673,410	b	"	135,700	809,110		
1889	3,548	75,000	749,770	b	"	192,100	941,870		
1890	3,757	110,000	860,420	b	"	279,100	1,139,520	102,000	
1891	3,905	110,000	937,055	b	"	297,950	1,235,005		
1892	3,957	132,000	960,030	b	"	305,950	1,265,980		
1893	4,077	137,000	1,014,395	b	"	312,075	1,326,470		

Water works built in 1890. *b*Value of buildings included in lands.

Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1874 and 1875, 6 per cent ; 1876-83, 8 per cent ; 1884 and 1885, 6$\frac{2}{3}$ per cent ; 1868-88, 6$\frac{7}{13}$; 1889-91, 4$\frac{2}{3}$; 1892, 4$\frac{1}{2}$; 1893, 4$\frac{2}{3}$.

LAUZON.

1868	2,612		Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	260,950		
1869	2,702		"	"	"	"	263,520		
1870	2,711		"	"	"	"	265,300		
1871	2,663		"	"	"	"	333,350		

1872	2,650		"	"	"	"	310,100		
1873	2,702		"	"	"	"	340,495		
1874	2,767		"	"	"	"	313,400		
1875	2,794		"	"	"	"	319,430		
1876	2,808		"	"	"	"	397,740		
1877	3,857	200	"	"	"	"	634,050		
1878	3,780	200	"	"	"	62,300	605,465		
1879	3,690		"	"	"	62,300	602,945		
1880	3,626		"	"	"	67,500	623,000		
1881	3,650		"	"	"	71,500	654,630		
1882	3,400		"	"	"	71,425	688,945		
1883	3,408		"	"	"	322,750	930,925		
1884	3,364		"	"	"	570,250	1,231,215		
1885	3,194		"	"	"	570,250	1,231,215		
1886	3,167		"	"	1,000	1,312,950	1,953,945		
1887	3,169	250	"	"	1,000	1,525,800	2,164,930		
1888	3,224	300	"	"	600	1,083,400	1,791,225		
1889	3,259	1,200	"	"	1,100	1,085,550	1,748,490		
1890	3,164	550	"	"	1,115	1,098,250	1,743,550		
1891	3,193	550	"	"	1,000	1,096,950	1,804,905		
1892	3,291		"	"	1,200	1,000,950	1,630,145		
1893	3,110		"	"	6,600	1,107,400	1,630,420		

LEVIS.

1868	6,500	None	Not given	Not given	Not given	484,060	1,484,060		
1869	6,500	"	"	"	"	484,060	1,484,060		
1870	6,500	"	"	"	"	493,050	1,593,050		
1871	6,500	"	"	"	"	493,050	1,593,050		
1872	6,500	"	"	"	"	493,050	1,593,050		
1873	7,000	"	"	"	"	802,560	1,892,560		
1874	7,000	"	"	"	"	802,560	1,892,560		
1875	7,000	50,000	"	"	"	802,560	1,892,560		
1876	7,000	50,000	"	"	"	802,560	1,892,560		
1877	7,000	70,000	"	"	"	911,054	2,011,054		
1878	7,000	70,000	"	"	"	911,054	2,011,054	No returns.	No returns.
1879	7,000	70,000	"	"	"	911,054	2,011,054		

LEVIS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value.					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1880	8,000	70,000	Not given	Not given	Not given	911,054	2,011,054	....	....
1881	8,000	70,000	"	"	"	911,583	2,311,583	....	....
1882	8,000	70,000	"	"	"	911,583	2,311,583	....	....
1883	8,000	70,000	"	"	"	911,583	2,311,583	....	....
1884	8,000	150,000	"	"	"	911,583	2,311,583	....	....
1885	8,000	150,000	"	"	"	911,583	2,311,583	....	....
1886	8,500	216,500	"	"	"	911,583	2,311,583	....	....
1887	7,500	216,500	"	"	"	944,354	2,144,354	....	....
1888	7,500	216,500	"	"	"	844,354	2,144,354	....	....

Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.

LONGUEUIL.

1893	3,000	131,845	300,117	519,863	....	192,100	819,980	....	....

Water works built in 1875 at cost of $75,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6 per cent.

MONTREAL.

1868	Not given	5,000,000	Not given	Not given	Not given	....	....	....	....
1869	"	4,955,000	"	"	"	6,279,700	47,679,000	....	....
1870	"	5,080,000	"	"	"	7,043,200	50,599,840	....	....
1871	"	5,100,000	"	"	"	7,358,400	53,992,000	....	....
1872	"	5,700,000	"	"	"	8,407,450	56,212,260	....	....

1873	“	7,400,000	“	“	“	8,801,500	63,561,150	....	....
1874	“	9,500,000	“	“	“	8,865,500	70,437,900	....	....
1875	“	9,900,000	“	“	“	11,555,500	92,915,175	....	....
1876	“	10,900,000	“	“	“	12,743,800	96,174,055	....	....
1877	“	10,900,000	“	“	“	12,578,200	92,602,965	....	....
1878	“	10,800,000	“	“	“	14,657,500	72,242,505	....	....
1879	“	10,600,000	“	“	“	13,964,050	66,160,613	....	....
1880	“	10,440,000	“	“	“	13,762,400	78,387,759	....	....
1881	“	10,660,000	“	“	“	13,790,100	79,883,445	....	....
1882	“	10,400,000	“	“	“	14,117,900	82,205,078	....	....
1883	“	10,200,000	“	“	“	14,359,000	84,505,002	....	....
1884	“	10,100,000	“	“	“	15,324,081	88,327,569	....	....
1885	“	10,220,000	“	“	“	15,568,816	89,845,000	....	....
1886	“	10,582,000	“	“	“	16,519,490	94,457,348	....	....
1887	“	10,000,000	“	“	“	17,921,665	101,758,512	....	....
1888	192,230	10,972,847	“	“	“	19,131,420	108,766,013	....	....
1889	204,370	14,283,921	“	“	“	19,749,210	115,663,137	....	....
1890	210,510	14,325,714	“	“	“	20,879,920	122,859,859	....	....
1891	216,650	16,159,235	“	“	“	21,165,020	128,413,000	....	....
1892	224,000	17,825,412	“	“	“	23,000,000	114,000,000	....	....
1893	232,000	....	“	“	“	....	....	6,878,292	....

Water works built in 1853. Average rate of interest paid on net debt in 1888--89, 4·4 per cent; 1890, 4·2 per cent; 1891--93, 4·1 per cent.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.

1893	2,167	....	1,665,764	*	....	....	1,665,764	....	....

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*Value of buildings included in lands.

SHERBROOKE.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value.					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874	6,438	222,180	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	1,339,740	.....	.....
1875	7,585	226,040	"	"	"	"	1,530,044	.....	.....
1876	7,097	179,370	"	"	"	95,000	1,952,165	.....	.....
1877	6,521	193,661	"	"	"	130,500	1,986,065	.....	.....
1878	6,605	201,661	"	"	"	141,700	2,083,630	.....	.....
1879	6,789	207,963	"	"	"	135,720	2,026,205	.....	.....
1880	6,910	221,316	"	"	"	135,720	2,005,430	.....	.....
1881	7,446	224,973	"	"	"	139,300	2,025,655	.....	.....
1882	7,443	222,932	"	"	"	152,250	2,483,698	.....	.....
1883	7,982	234,748	"	"	"	152,000	2,535,753	.....	.....
1884	8,253	241,747	"	"	"	152,000	2,561,708	.....	.....
1885	8,193	174,528	"	"	"	152,000	2,667,780	.....	.....
1886	8,330	179,029	"	"	"	152,000	2,716,945	.....	.....
1887	8,824	178,157	"	"	"	158,000	2,792,920	.....	.....
1888	9,177	183,893	"	"	"	160,000	2,897,650	.....	.....
1889	9,460	183,300	2,981,750	"	"	180,000	3,683,400	.....	.....
1890	9,923	191,855	3,058,675	"	"	158,050	3,750,615	.....	.....
1891	10,110	276,694	3,552,333	"	"	135,600	3,687,933	.....	.....
1892	9,630	284,910	3,969,857	"	"	135,600	4,105,457	.....	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Average rate of interest paid, 5 and 6 per cent. Water works owned by private company.

1878	4,219	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	1,163,363		
1879	4,094	"	"	"	"	"	1,174,833	106,000	225,000
1880	4,098	"	"	"	"	"			
1881	4,099	"	"	"	"	"	1,258,183		
1882	4,487	"	"	"	"	"	1,225,133		
1883	4,546	"	"	"	"	"	1,203,343		
1884	4,856	"	"	"	"	"	1,375,083		
1885	4,995	"	"	"	"	"	1,397,733		
1886	4,980	"	"	"	"	"	1,639,803		
1887	5,490	"	"	"	"	"	2,399,983		
1888	6,247	"	"	"	"	"	2,168,660		
1889	6,839	"	"	"	"	"	2,200,200		
1890	7,400	"	"	"	"	"	2,583,834		
1891	8,446	"	"	"	"	"	2,107,710		
1892	8,820	"	"	"	"	"	2,214,460		
1893	8,940	"	"	"	"	322,700	3,054,840		

Water works built in 1879.

ST. HYACINTHE.

1868	Not given	16,000	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given		
1869	"	16,000	"	"	"	"	"		
1870	"	16,600	"	"	"	"	"		
1871	"	16,600	"	"	"	"	"		
1872	"	16,600	"	"	"	"	"		
1873	"	16,600	"	"	"	"	"		
1874	"	16,600	"	"	"	"	"		
1875	"	16,608	"	"	"	"	"		
1876	"	41,917	"	"	"	"	"		
1877	"	51,218	"	"	"	366,400	979,690	a	
1878	"	49,849	"	"	"	361,800	1,026,240		
1879	"	49,291	"	"	"	370,860	1,069,100		
1880	4,760	49,291	"	"	"	509,800	1,246,120		
1881	4,880	50,810	"	"	"	509,800	1,246,120		
1882	5,160	50,508	"	"	"	509,800	1,246,120		

ST. HYACINTHE—Concluded.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value.					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1883	5,320	54,439	Not given	Not given	Not given	520,000	1,341,625		
1884	5,350	58,439	"	"	"	520,000	1,341,625		
1885	5,430	60,486	"	"	"	520,000	1,341,625		
1886	5,418	61,473	"	"	"	678,300	1,540,850		
1887	6,000	98,473	"	"	"	678,300	1,540,850		
1888	7,300	151,628	"	"	"	741,000	1,610,725		

*a*Owned by a private company. Water works built in 1876.

ST. JOHNS.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1868	3,800	*90,000	Not given	Not given	Not given	200,000	800,000		
1869	3,800		"	"	"	300,000	900,000		
1870	3,800		"	"	"	400,000	1,000,000		
1871	3,800		"	"	"	600,000	1,500,000		
1872	4,100		"	"	"	600,000	2,000,000	60,000	
1873	4,200		"	"	"				
1874	4,200		"	"	"				
1875	4,300		"	"	"				
1876	5,200		"	"	"				
1877	5,000		"	"	"				
1878	4,800		"	"	"				
1879			"	"	"				
1880			"	"	"				
1881	4,314		"	"	"				
1882			"	"	"				

1884	...	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1885	...	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1886	...	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1887	...	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1888	...	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1889	...	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1890	...	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1891	4,772	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1892	...	...	“	“	“	...	...	...	...
1893	...	‖100,000	1,419,530	‡	“	845,300	2,264,830	100,000	...

Water works built in 1872 by a private company. *Average rate of interest paid 6 per cent. ‖4½ to 6 per cent. ‡Value of buildings included in lands.

ST. JEROME.

1886	2,500	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	...	...
1887	2,500	“	“	“	“	“	“	...	...
1888	2,700	“	“	“	“	“	“	...	...
1889	2,800	“	“	“	“	“	“	...	...
1890	2,900	“	“	“	“	“	“	...	...
1891	3,000	“	“	“	“	“	“	...	...
1892	3,200	“	“	“	“	“	“	...	...
1893	3,500	*55,000	“	“	“	“	“	...	...

Water works built in 1876—cost $212,000. *Average rate of interest paid 5 per cent.

VALLEYFIELD.

1875	3,011	Not given	489,380	b	45,000	Not given	534,380	...	...
1876	3,075	“	511,925	b	...	“	511,925	...	...
1877	...	...	...	...	...	“	...	...	...
1878	3,011	Not given	916,387	b	39,550	“	1,008,937	...	...
1879	3,140	“	947,587	b	48,400	“	995,987	...	...
1880	3,598	“	835,050	b	48,750	“	883,800	...	...
1881	3,707	“	815,025	b	62,900	395,000	1,272,925	...	...

[illegible]

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value.					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of [illegible]	[illegible]
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1882	4,376	Not given	868,675	b	67,800	295,000	1,231,475	...	...
1883	4,775	11,908	1,443,025	b	79,040	835,000	2,357,065	...	...
1884	4,619	30,121	1,047,260	b	89,350	795,000	1,931,610	...	...
1885	4,934	37,972	1,275,425	b	129,300	595,000	1,999,725	...	...
1886	5,121	37,653	1,402,000	b	135,275	695,000	2,232,275	...	...
1887	5,210	46,766	1,437,900	b	128,975	705,000	2,271,875	62,996	62,996
1888	5,264	38,808	1,495,675	b	127,000	700,000	2,322,675	67,936	67,936
1889	5,210	47,532	1,505,425	b	112,550	700,000	2,317,975	72,846	72,846
1890	5,122	54,756	1,515,450	b	130,000	700,000	2,346,450	83,284	83,284
1891	5,020	56,109	1,518,175	b	133,350	657,187	2,308,712	83,483	83,483
1892	5,156	57,119	1,524,925	b	135,500	704,500	2,364,925	83,785	83,785
1893	5,619	56,867	1,592,325	b	151,500	764,500	2,508,325	84,186	84,186

Water works built in 1885 by a company and purchased by the corporation in 1887. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5½ to 6¾ per cent. *b* Value of buildings included in lands.

AMHERST.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1890	3,700		1,231,970	*	598,385	100,000	1,830,355		
1891	3,700	31,500	1,231,970	*	598,385	100,000	1,830,355		
1892	3,781	116,500	1,231,970	*	598,385	100,000	1,830,355		
1893	4,000	127,500	1,231,970	*	598,385		1,830,355	79,000	80,000

Water works built in 1891-93. *Value of buildings included in lands.
Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 4½ per cent.

DARTMOUTH.

1879		16,700	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given			
1880		16,700	"	"	"	"	1,321,335		
1881	3,786	16,700	"	"	"	"	1,318,755		
1882		16,700	"	"	"	"	1,308,900		
1883		16,700	"	"	"	"	1,316,075		
1884		16,700	"	"	"	"	1,182,500		
1885		16,700	"	"	"	"	1,195,125		
1886		18,700	"	"	"	"	1,215,635		
1887		18,700	"	"	"	"	1,222,110		
1888		18,700	"	"	"	"	1,221,840		
1889		20,000	1,031,350	*	229,675	"	1,261,025		
1890						"			
1891	6,252					"			

DARTMOUTH—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1892	....	....	....	....	....	Not given	....	....	....
1893	....	311,300	1,102,375	*	260,050	60,000	1,470,035	160,000	160,000

Water works built in 1892-93. * Value of buildings included in lands.
Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1879-1888, 6 per cent; 1889, 4·21 per cent; 1893, 4·87 per cent.

HALIFAX.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1868	....	937,300	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	16,844,000	....	....
1869	....	....	"	"	"	"	16,865,000	....	....
1870	....	....	"	"	"	"	16,956,000	....	....
1871	29,582	....	"	"	"	"	17,447,000	....	....
1872	....	1,177,300	"	"	"	"	18,261,000	....	....
1873	....	....	"	"	"	"	19,772,000	....	....
1874	....	1,205,200	"	"	"	"	19,800,000	....	....
1875	....	....	"	"	"	"	19,781,000	....	....
1876	....	1,355,700	"	"	"	"	18,582,000	....	....
1877	....	....	"	"	"	"	17,695,000	....	....
1878	....	....	"	"	"	"	17,256,000	....	....
1879	....	1,419,700	"	"	"	"	15,603,000	....	....
1880	....	....	"	"	"	"	14,468,000	....	....
1881	36,100	1,519,700	"	"	"	"	14,518,000	....	....

1890...	...	...	15,122,490	*	4,539,913	1,940,000	21,694,000	...	...
1891...	38,495	...	14,871,565	*	4,547,500	2,000,000	21,749,892	...	...
1892...	...	...	15,186,890	*	4,617,000	2,000,000	21,841,821	...	...
1893...	...	2,500,000	15,212,150	*	4,909,000	2,000,000	22,134,573	900,000	900,000

Water works built in 1846 by a private company and bought by the corporation in 1861, first cost of construction $220,000.

Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-74, 6 per cent; 1875-80, 5¾ per cent; 1881-87, 5½ per cent; 1888, 5 per cent; 1889-93, 4⅘ per cent.

* Value of buildings included in lands.

KENTVILLE.

1887...	2,000	26,000	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	26,077	25,000
1888...	2,000	34,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	33,148	30,000

Water works built in 1887-88. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent.

LUNENBURG.

1893...	*4,894	45,000	630,325	...	422,440	111,000	1,054,023	Not given...	Not given...

* Census 1891. Average rate of interest paid 4½ to 5 per cent.

NEW GLASGOW.

1880...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	665,000	...	...
1881...	2,595	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	701,000	...	...
1882...	...	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	726,000	...	...
1883...	...	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	755,000	...	...
1884...	...	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	751,000	...	...
1885...	...	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	733,000	...	...
1886...	...	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	761,000	...	...
1887...	...	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	731,731	70,000	70,000

NEW GLASGOW—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1888		Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	768,600		
1889		"	"	"	"	"			
1890		"	"	"	"	"			
1891	3,776	"	"	"	"	"			
1892		"	"	"	"	"			
1893		‡215,000	1,115,000	*	*	35,000	1,150,000	98,000	98,000

* Value of buildings and personal included in lands.
‡ Average rate of interest paid 4½ per cent.

NORTH SYDNEY.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1885	2,100	5,500	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given		
1886			"	"	"	"	"		
1887			"	"	"	"	"		
1888		10,500	"	"	"	"	"		
1889			"	"	"	"	"		
1890			454,130	*b*	272,110	"	726,240		
1891	2,522		490,525	*b*	254,985	"	745,510		
1892		18,500	500,500	*b*	289,605	"	790,105		
1893		23,500	517,100	*b*	293,300	"	810,400		

b Value of buildings included in lands. *Incorporated in 1885.
Average rate of interest paid in 1885, 6 per cent; 1888, 5½ per cent; 1892, 5½ per cent; 1893, 5 per cent.

1885.. . . .	Not given...	*b* 5,000	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	578,422	....	....
1886.......	" ...	*b* 4,000	" ...	" ...	" ...	" . .	534,000	....	....
1887...... .	" ...	*b* 4,000	" ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	626,000	... .	....
1888.......	* 2,427	*c* 7,500	" ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	303,000	....	....

* Census 1891. *b* Average rate of interest paid 7 per cent; *c* 6 per cent.

SYDNEY MINES.*

1890.... ...	....	None.	201,699	*b*	72,480	....	274,179	....	....
1891..	2,446	"	202,530	*b*	71,315	....	273,845	. ...	....
1892......	....	"	201,962	*b*	72,435	....	274,395	... .	....
1893......	....	"	201,840	*b*	72,790	....	274,630	....	....

* Incorporated in 1889. *b* Value of buildings included in lands.

SPRINGHILL.

1893......	5,000	14,000	405,630	*b*	141,072	200,000	746,702	....	....

Average rate of interest paid 5 per cent. *b* Value of buildings included in lands.

STELLARTON.

1890.......	3,000	3,000	124,695	*b*	63,091	17,000	187,786	....	....
1891.. ...	3,200	3,000	140,057	*b*	65,000	17,000	205,057	.. ..	....
1892.......	3,300	3,000	143,928	*b*	63,000	17,000	206,928	30,000	30,000
1893.......	3,500	3,000	149,500	*b*	66,000	17,000	215,500	33,000	33,000

Water works built in 1892. *b* Value of buildings included in lands.
Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 7 per cent.

TRURO.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1875	3,000	10,000	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	855,150	29,400	29,400
1876		39,400	"	"	"	"	876,380	29,400	29,400
1877			"	"	"	"	900,450	29,400	29,400
1878			"	"	"	"	996,450	29,400	29,400
1879			"	"	"	"	901,850	29,400	29,400
1880			"	"	"	"	998,575	29,400	29,400
1881	3,461		"	"	"	"	1,005,925	58,500	58,500
1882		68,500	"	"	"	"	1,020,850	65,500	65,500
1883		75,500	"	"	"	"	1,054,140	65,500	65,500
1884			"	"	"	"	1,106,475	65,500	65,500
1885			"	"	"	"	1,205,125	65,500	65,500
1886		78,500	"	"	"	"	1,262,975	68,500	68,500
1887		81,500	"	"	"	"	1,387,573	68,500	68,500
1888			"	"	"	"	1,449,960	68,500	68,500
1889			"	"	"	"	1,552,487	68,500	68,500
1890		89,500	"	"	"	"	1,618,127	68,500	68,500
1891	5,102		"	"	"	"	1,646,271	68,500	68,500
1892			"	"	"	"	1,657,500	68,500	68,500
1893		92,000	"	"	"	"	1,675,200	68,500	68,500

Water works built in 1876. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875, 6⅞ per cent; 1876, 6¾ per cent; 1882, 6 per cent; 1883, 1886 and 1887, 5¾ per cent.; 1890 and 1893, 5 per cent.

WINDSOR.

1879			493,975	*a*	266,935	175,000	760,910		
1880			501,750	*a*	327,569		829,319		
1881	2,559		510,275	*a*	316,440		826,715		
1882		35,000	523,400	*a*	362,056		885,456		
1883		50,000	536,115	*a*	311,252		847,367		
1884			543,650	*a*	314,042		857,692		
1885		52,000	550,725	*a*	324,227		874,952		
1886			558,675	*a*	326,719		885,394		
1887			563,150	*a*	353,883		917,033		
1888			564,875	*a*	326,175		891,050		
1889			666,525	*a*	362,512		1,475,580		
1890			682,290	*a*	391,046		1,378,921		
1891	2,838		688,315	*a*	419,819		1,493,844		
1892		57,000	716,065	*a*	429,405		1,578,640		
1893	3,000	62,000	738,265	*a*	469,410	400,000	1,617,750		

a Value of buildings included in lands.

Average rate of interest paid, 1882, 1883 and 1885, 5 per cent; 1892-93, 4 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Assessed Value.					Water Works.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	Not given	654,367	Not given	Not given	Not given	2,940,000	17,163,770	...	Not given
1869	...	680,167	"	"	"	2,940,000	17,282,930	...	...
1870	...	809,445	"	"	"	3,080,000	18,116,920	...	...
1871	...	887,181	"	"	"	3,110,000	18,601,470	...	...
1872	...	887,181	"	"	"	3,120,000	20,435,420	...	...
1873	...	902,776	"	"	"	3,090,000	21,473,740	...	...
1874	...	908,026	"	"	"	3,060,000	21,888,600	...	...
1875	...	1,083,057	"	"	"	3,100,000	23,853,600	...	...
1876	...	996,664	"	"	"	3,220,000	22,842,000	...	...
1877	...	1,080,164	"	"	"	3,180,000	22,494,400	...	...
1878	...	1,211,431	"	"	"	3,210,000	20,768,800	...	...
1879	...	1,266,603	"	"	"	3,698,100	19,987,700	...	...
1880	...	1,258,303	"	"	"	3,742,200	15,855,300	...	...
1881	26,127	1,249,803	"	"	"	3,751,300	15,624,000	...	...
1882	...	1,242,303	"	"	"	3,802,100	20,318,300	...	...
1883	...	1,193,215	"	"	"	4,260,500	21,191,600	...	...
1884	...	1,186,950	"	"	"	4,215,300	21,109,200	...	...
1885	...	1,189,870	"	"	"	4,226,000	20,638,800	...	...
1886	...	1,189,870	"	"	"	4,198,600	20,414,700	...	...
1887	...	1,145,818	"	"	"	4,263,500	19,478,600	1,011,797	1,002,471
1888	...	880,693	"	"	"	...	19,026,500	1,017,300	988,671
1889	...	2,738,228	11,754,300	*b*	7,881,800	...	23,130,100	...	...
1890	...	2,733,702	11,851,200	*b*	8,407,400	...	24,058,900	...	...
1891	39,179	2,800,902	12,264,600	*b*	8,311,400	...	24,543,000	...	...

Construction of water works commenced in 1887. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-87, 6 per cent; 1889-93, 4, 5 and 6 per cent. *b* Value of buildings included in lands.

ST. STEPHEN.

1882	2,338	67,600	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given
1883		66,400	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1884		66,400	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1885		66,600	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1886		66,600	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1887		66,500	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1888		78,300	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1889		77,700	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1890		78,700	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1891	2,680	78,600	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1892		84,500	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1893		84,500	665,675	*b*	370,800	“	1,036,475	“	“

Water works built in 1887 by an incorporated company, the town paying an annual rental of $1,600. *b* Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid, 1882, 6 per cent; 1883-89, 5⅝ per cent; 1890-93, 5 per cent.

MANITOBA.

BRANDON.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1882	3,500	73,986	Not given	Not given	Not given	28,000	3,609,040	....	....
1883	3,450	219,889	"	"	"	28,000	3,743,845	....	....
1884	2,082	257,053	"	"	"	57,000	3,013,266	....	....
1885	2,187	255,353	"	"	"	67,000	1,966,486	....	....
1886	2,316	261,443	"	"	"	238,825	1,976,925	....	....
1887	2,356	259,953	"	"	"	251,725	1,914,040	....	....
1888	3,426	249,553	"	"	"	192,901	1,641,585	....	....
1889	3,182	281,553	1,205,670	560,786	324,639	226,472	2,100,102	....	....
1890	4,034	263,055	1,245,674	637,008	348,410	247,298	2,231,692	....	....
1891	3,504	324,053	1,642,102	1,155,475	392,805	545,806	3,189,232	....	....
1892	3,802	479,053	1,673,936	934,405	462,280	527,744	3,070,681	....	....
1893	4,968	519,053	1,741,043	842,560	535,230	754,836	3,118,838	115,000	115,000

Water works built in 1892-93. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1882, 9 per cent; 1883-87, 6½ per cent; 1888, 6¼ per cent; 1888-93, 6 per cent.

WINNIPEG.

1874	1,869	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	2,676,018	....	....
1875	2,961	"	"	"	"	"	2,635,800	....	....
1876	....	"	"	"	"	"	3,031,685	....	....
1877	2,722	"	"	"	"	"	3,097,824	....	....
1878	3,180	"	"	"	"	"	3,216,980	....	....

1879........	4,113	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,415,065	....	....
1880........	6,178	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	4,008,460	....	....
1881......	6,245	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,156,085	....	....
1882........	....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	30,303,270	....	....
1883......	....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	32,883,200	....	....
1884......	16,694	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,843,100	27,444,700	....	....
1885........	19,574	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,729,400	19,711,605	....	....
1886........	19,525	" ..	17,067,955	* ..	2,218,950	3,075,620	19,286,905	....	....
1887........	21,257	" ..	17,132,360	* ..	2,260,050	3,561,620	19,392,410	....	....
1888........	22,098	2,313,570	17,230,490	* ..	2,293,400	3,449,550	19,523,890	....	....
1889........	21,328	....	10,402,410	5,925,700	2,279,750	3,599,150	18,607,860	....	....
1890........	22,892	2,478,046	10,414,860	5,779,050	2,418,550	3,933,820	18,612,410	....	....
1891........	27,068	2,399,656	11,565,970	6,021,450	2,356,850	4,072,930	19,944,270	....	....
1892........	29,182	2,587,293	11,615,130	6,230,320	2,492,650	4,394,240	20,338,100	....	....
1893......	32,119	2,906,849	11,946,450	6,712,150	3,034,100	4,500,330	21,692,700	....	....

Average rate of interest paid in 1888, 5·73 per cent ; 1890, 5·74 per cent ; 1891, 5·73 per cent ; 1892, 5·68 per cent, and 1893, 5·66 per cent. *Value of buildings included in lands. Water works owned by a private company.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1880		Not given	Not given	Not given	Not assess'd.	Not assess'd.	372,626		
1881	1,500	"	"	"	"	"	373,810		
1882		"	"	"	"	"	384,310		
1883		"	"	"	"	"	501,284		
1884		"	"	"	"	"	581,238		
1885		"	"	"	"	"	641,554		
1886		"	"	"	"	"	641,553		
1887		"	"	"	"	"	769,210		
1888	6,000	6,000	"	"	"	"	862,511		
1889		5,550	"	"	"	644,200	3,268,215		
1890	5,063	286,420	3,577,815	*	"	1,018,050	4,595,865		
1891	5,997	279,142	5,287,520	*	"	1,687,200	6,974,720		
1892	7,432	770,797	6,027,372	*	"	1,726,000	7,753,372	455,000	455,000
1893	6,559	883,147	5,709,807	*	"	1,794,325	7,504,132		

Water-works built in 1890-92. *Value of buildings included in lands.
Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1890-93, 5 per cent.

VANCOUVER.

1887......	6,000	191,000	Not given..	Not given..	Not assess'd.	Not assess'd.	2,639,877	275,000	....
1888........	9,976	356,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	3,471,245	....	....
1889........	9,000	145,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	6,255,857	725,000	765,000
1890......	11,000	125,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	9,519,480	....	....
1891.......	13,500	590,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	11,997,950	....	....
1892.......	16,000	571,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	16,855,000	....	....
1893......	17,000	....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	18,655,000	....	....

Water works built in 1887-89. Owned and operated by a private company.
Average rate of interest paid on net debt in 1887, 6 per cent ; 1889-93, 4 per cent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1878	....	89,555	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not assessed	2,547,710	....	....
1879	....	93,355	"	"	"	"	2,267,640	....	....
1880	....	92,355	"	"	"	"	2,570,280	....	....
1881	11,485	89,606	"	"	"	"	2,623,940	....	....
1882	....	94,000	"	"	"	"	2,638,155	....	....
1883	....	109,000	"	"	"	"	2,633,625	....	....
1884	....	107,200	"	"	"	1,255,000	2,591,325	....	....
1885	....	107,100	"	"	"	....	2,652,170	....	....
1886	....	115,200	"	"	"	....	2,585,900	....	....
1887	....	113,600	"	"	"	....	2,592,298	3,000	....
1888	....	111,800	"	"	"	....	2,637,432	165,000	165,000

Water works built in 1887-88.
Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1878-86, 6 per cent; 1887 and 1888, 5 per cent.

SUMMERSIDE.

1879	....	Not given	718,212	*b*	249,850	Not given	968,062	....	....
1880	....	"	....	....	....	"	968,018	....	....
1881	2,853	"	675,510	*b*	252,870	"	928,380	....	....
1882	....	"	656,200	*b*	251,970	"	908,170	....	....
1883	....	"	....	....	....	"	876,510	....	....

1884		"	601,022	*b*	373,818	"	974,840		
1885		"				"	952,327		
1886		"	688,517	*b*	260,000	"	948,517		
1887		"				"	1,036,393		
1888		"				"	1,021,795		
1889		"				"	1,179,968		
1890		"				"	1,162,165		
1891	2,882	"				"	1,299,888		
1892		"				"	1,334,416		
1893		"				"	1,297,585		

b Value of buildings included in lands.

THE TERRITORIES.

*CALGARY.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1887........	2,600	30,000	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	5,000	1,200,000	....	....
1888........	3,500	42,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	5,000	1,400,000	.. ..	....

Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. *Incorporated in 1884.

PRINCE ALBERT.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1886........	Not given...	None.....	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given..	422,735	....	....
1887	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	564,358	....	... .
1888.. ...	" ..	" ..	" ..	" .	" ..	" ..	582,832	....	....
1889..	800	Not given...	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	....	....
1890..	1,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	.. ..	....	....
1891.. .	1,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	... .	....	.. . . .
1892........	1,200	20,200	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	....	... .	....
1893........	1,500	23,200	410,378	218,020	96,650	65,000	729,648	....	... .

Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.

CHAPTER XVII.

CLXXXIII. Fire Insurance Companies.—MCCLXXXIV. Premiums and Losses.—MCCLXXXVII. Business of Companies.—MCCLXXXVIII. British Companies.—MCCLXXXIX. United States Companies.—MCCXC. Canadian Companies.—MCCXCII. Payments by British and United States Companies.—MCCXCIII. Payments by Canadian Companies.—MCCXCIV. Amount at Risk.—MCCXCV. Amount per Head.—MCCXCVI. Inland Marine Insurance.—MCCXCVII. Ocean Marine Insurance.—MCCXCVIII. Total Marine Insurance.—MCCXCIX. Life Insurance Companies.—MCCC. Amount of Insurance.—MCCCI. Canadian Companies.—MCCCII. Amount of Insurance since Confederation.—MCCCIII. Increased Insurance.—MCCCV. Amount at Risk.—MCCCVI. Amount per Head.—MCCCVII. Lapsed Policies.—MCCCVIII. Policies Terminated.—MCCCX. Amount of Business.—MCCCXI. Amount in Force.—MCCCXIII. Death Rate.—MCCCXIV. Insurance Terminated.—MCCCXV. Premium Income.—MCCCXVI. Claims Paid.—MCCCXVII. Proportion for Expenses.—MCCCXVIII. Financial Position of Canadian Companies.—MCCCXIX. Receipts and Expenditure.—MCCCXX. Division of Receipts.—MCCCXXI. Valuation of Policies.—MCCCXXII. Assessment Insurance.—MCCCXXIII Accident Insurance.—MCCCXXIV. Plate glass Insurance.—MCCCXXV. Total Number of Companies.—MCCCXXVI. Deposits with Government.—MCCCXXVII. Deposits with Trustees.—MCCCXXVIII. Total Premiums.—MCCCXXIX. Burglary Insurance.—MCCCXXX. Comparative Standing of Companies.—MCCCXXXI. Fire Statistics.—MCCCXXXII. Ontario Cities, Towns and Villages.—MCCCXXXIII. Fire Alarms.—MCCCXXXIV. Incendiary Fires.—MCCCXXXV. Property Involved and Insurance.—MCCCXXXVI. Fire Protection.—MCCCXXXVII. Toronto Incendiary Fires.—MCCCXXXVIII. Quebec Fire Statistics.—MCCCXL. Water Supply for Fire Purposes.

1283. During the year 1892 the business of fire insurance in
nada was carried on by 40 active companies ; of these 8 were
nadian, 24 British and 8 belonging to the United States. In-
d marine insurance was also transacted by 4 of them, 2 Cana-
an, 1 British and 1 United States. Ocean marine was trans-
ed by two companies, both Canadian. One Canadian and
o British companies were added to the list and one British
mpany withdrawn, during the year.

1284. The cash received for premiums during the year, in
nada, amounted to $6,512,327, being greater than that received
1891 by $343,611 ; and the amount paid for losses was $4,-

THE TERRITORIES.

*CALGARY.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
[illegible]	2,600	30,000	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	5,000	1,200,000	....	....
	3,500	42,000	" ..	" ..	" ..	5,000	1,400,000	....	....

[illegible] $471,573. The [illegible]own in the follow-

[illegible] 1892.

[illegible]	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
	1892.	1891.
$		
[illegible],041	75·30	73·57
[illegible],474	64·60	60·95
[illegible],812	70·35	58·76
[illegible],327	67·22	63·31

[illegible] amount received for pre- [illegible] percentage of losses to [illegible]

[illegible]	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
$	$	
[illegible],339	1,027,720	57·56
[illegible],779	1,624,837	84·77
[illegible],716	1,549,199	66·73
[illegible],710	1,909,975	72·66
[illegible],426	1,682,184	56·67
[illegible],303	1,926,159	54·68
[illegible],764	2,563,531	71·31
[illegible],006	2,867,295	77·33
[illegible],965	8,490,919	225·58
[illegible],430	1,822,674	54·11
[illegible],488	2,145,198	66·47
[illegible],577	1,666,578	47·90
[illegible],116	3,169,824	82·83
[illegible],706	2,664,986	63·01
[illegible],741	2,920,228	63·14
[illegible],128	3,245,323	65·16
[illegible],460	2,679,287	55·22
[illegible],335	3,301,388	66·93
[illegible],502	3,403,514	64·90
[illegible],263	3,073,822	56·53
[illegible],016	2,876,211	51·47
[illegible],071	3,266,567	55·97
[illegible],716	3,905,697	63·31
[illegible],327	4,377,270	67·22
[illegible],319,114	68,160,386	69·18

ts for the whole period were divided cording to their nationalities, as fol-

	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
......	27,140,657	19,481,824	71·78
......	62,796,242	42,961,426	68·41
......	8,582,215	5,717,136	66·62
...	98,519,114	68,160,386	69·18

fire in St. John, N.B., had been excluded, the of loss would have been 62·97.

statement shows the business done by the during the year 1892 :—

RANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, IN 1892.

	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received.
nies.	$	$		$	$	
.....	19,274,110	232,041	1·20	148,511	172,414	86·14
...	1,838,130	22,558	1·28	28,521	22,335	127·70
...	21,295,899	247,257	1·16	119,835	190,663	62·85
...	14,673,345	179,847	1·23	96,262	128,513	74·90
...	10,091,660	124,599	1·23	82,370	98,585	83·55
...	10,550,214	138,573	1·31	81,974	111,578	73·47
...	None.	None.	....	8,306	4,612	180·08
...	34,842,807	453,503	1·30	226,440	323,340	70·03
...	112,566,165	1,398,378	1·24	792,219	1,052,040	75·30
mpanies.						
...	21,265,029	244,407	1·15	115,399	288,241	40·04
...	7,770,331	96,561	1·24	53,611	92,890	57·71
...	11,539,588	127,913	1·11	59,888	112,084	52·76
London......	4,399,936	69,057	1·57	42,937	56,824	53·43

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA—*Continued.*

COMPANIES.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums	Percentage of Losses paid for Premiums received.
British Companies—Con.	$	$		$	$	
Commercial Union.....	34,836,475	435,160	1·25	289,795	357,747	81·01
Employers' Liability....	6,340,912	84,957	1·34	51,649	76,958	67·11
Fire Insurance Assoc'n.	10,770,791	120,186	1·12	90,724	105,216	86·23
Guardian...	29,592,330	331,866	.....	193,029	371,476	51·96
Imperial...............	19,287,999	228,435	1·18	93,039	201,177	46·25
Lancaster..........	25,654,913	322,922	1·26	173,592	285,920	60·71
Liverpool and London and Globe..	32,149,991	338,854	1·05	202,829	312,472	64·91
London and Lancashire.	17,052,644	201,820	1·18	106,277	190,308	55·84
London Assurance......	13,274,373	125,174	·94	47,823	104,206	45 87
Manchester	12,070,027	151,255	1·25	79,519	121,229	65·59
National of Ireland	8,444,851	106,820	1·26	61,713	90,476	63·21
North British......... .	40,621,900	441,439	1·09	240,402	380,393	63·20
Northern	17,618,744	204,344	1·16	101,738	170,128	59·80
Norwich Union...... ..	12,999,552	147,825	1·14	74,582	118,399	62·99
Phœnix of London....	26,296,187	292,504	1·11	135,335	250,285	54·07
Royal....	56,792,860	625,735	1·10	361,616	567,387	63·73
Scottish Union and National	16,016,770	160,009	1·00	94,038	137,817	68·23
Sun Fire............. .	4,469,778	55,240	1·24	7,717	37,131	20·78
Union Society.........	9,205,115	127,247	1·38	47,227	104,398	45·24
United Fire.......... ..	28,429,695	396,213	1·39	153,670	173,044	88·80
Total.	466,900,791	5,435,943	1·16	2,878,149	4,706,205	61·16
United States Companies.						
Ætna Fire.......... ...	15,907,628	173,891	1·09	105,379	139,084	75·77
Agricultural of Watert'n	8,049,992	72,643	·90	47,990	61,923	77·50
Connecticut Fire.......	3,500,000	38,249	1·09	15,991	33,054	48·38
Hartford........... .	14,895,760	163,868	1·10	72,716	144,483	50·33
Insurance Co. of N. A...	6,994,328	77,358	1·11	31,075	54,885	56·62
Phenix, of Brooklyn...	11,443,640	130,384	1·14	73,286	88,426	82·8
Phenix, of Hartford...	**21,890,771**	**290,369**	**1·33**	**169,316**	**211,876**	**79·91**
Queen, of America.....	**25,026,613**	**305,420**	**1·22**	**191,150**	**271,081**	**70·51**
Total.....	**107,708,732**	**1,252,182**	**1·16**	**706,903**	**1,004,812**	**70·35**
Grand Totals......	**687,175,688**	**8,086,503**	**1 18**	**4,377,271**	**6,763,056**	**64·72**

1288. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of $452,941, being a decrease of $17,073, as compared with 1891, as shown by the following statement:

	1891.	1892.
Paid for losses	$ 2,553,162	$ 2,878,149
" general expenses	1,165,995	1,375,115
Total	$ 3,719,157	$ 4,253,264
Received from premiums	4,189,171	4,706,205
Balance in favour	$ 470,014	$ 452,941

The adverse balance, which had been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., and when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, was reversed in 1887, when a favourable balance of $341,398 was shown, which was increased in 1888 to $1,094,894, further increased in 1889 to $2,013,022, and now stands at $3,648,958.

1289. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by United States companies in 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
Paid for losses	$ 411,802	$ 706,903
" general expenses	217,002	319,562
Total	$ 628,804	$ 1,026,465
Received for premiums	701,183	1,009,978
Balance	+$ 72,379	—$ 16,487

1290. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below:—

	1891.	1892.
Paid for losses	$ 2,588,894	$ 2,454,822
" general expenses	1,198,807	1,440,995
" dividends	145,257	128,372
Total	$ 3,932,958	$ 4,024,189
Received for premiums	$ 3,586,852	$ 3,579,894
" from other sources	146,629	201,061
Total	$ 3,733,481	$ 3,780,955
Balance	—$ 199,477	—$ 243,234

1291. The Canadian companies received $629,708 in premiums for business done in Canada, and $1,907,652 for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian business was 77·09, and for business in other countries 62·46.

1292. For every $100 received for premiums the payments by British and United States companies therefor were as follow:—

COMPANIES.	FOR LOSSES.		FOR EXPENSES.		BALANCE FOR COMPANIES.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British	60·95	61·16	27·83	29·22	11·22	9·62
United States..	58·73	69·99	30·95	31·64	10·32	−1·63

The business, it will be seen, was not so favourable in 1892 for either British or United States companies.

1293. For every $100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were :—

CANADIAN COMPANIES.	FOR LOSSES.		FOR EXPENSES.		FOR DIVIDENDS.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892
	$	$	$	$	$	$
For every $100 of income.....	69·34	64·93	32·11	38·11	3·89	3·39
" " premium....	72·18	68·57	33·42	40·25	4·05	3·53

Their total cash income in 1891 was $3,733,481, and in 1892, $3,780,955, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, $3,932,958 and $4,024,189.

1294. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of $633,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable :—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1892.

Year ended 31st December	Fire Insurance.	Year ended 31st December.	Fire Insurance.
	$		$
1869	188,359,809	1881	462,210,968
1870	191,594,586	1882	526,856,478
1871	228,453,784	1883	572,264,041
1872	251,722,940	1884	605,507,789
1873	278,754,835	1885	611,794,479
1874	306,848,219	1886	586,773,022
1875	364,421,029	1887	634,767,337
1876	454,608,180	1888	650,735,059
1877	420,342,681	1889	684,538,378
1878	409,899,701	1890	720,679,621
1879	407,357,985	1891	759,602,191
1880	411,563,271	1892	821,410,072

1295. In the first year of the Confederation the amount at risk in the several fire insurance companies reporting to the Dominion Government was $56 a head of the population. In 1871 it was $65 a head of the population and was an average of $377 on each house inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction. In 1881 it was $106 a head and $614 for each house, and in 1891, $157 a head and $865 for each house. In 1892 the amount per head was $167, or more than three times what it was in 1867. Edward Atkinson says: "Progressive wealth can perhaps be measured as accurately by the amount of insurance against fire as by any other standard."

1296. The inland marine insurance business was, on the whole, less favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 70·88 per cent of the premiums received, as against 51·08 per cent in 1891.

1297. The ocean business was more favourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 60·73, as compared with 136·17 per cent in 1891.

1298. The following figures show the total of inland and ocean marine insurance business in 1892 done by the companies reporting to the Insurance Branch of the Finance Department:—

Premiums received		$ 635,842
Losses incurred		426,094
" paid	$ 389,803	
" " for previous years	40,437	
Total losses paid during the year		430,240
Losses outstanding		41,390

1299. There were 31 companies transacting a life insurance business in 1891, viz., 12 Canadian, 9 British and 10 United States. One new license was issued during the year. The Queen, of Liverpool, Insurance Company has ceased to do business in Canada.

1300. The value of the insurance effected during the year was $4,462,013, being an increase of $6,753,726, as compared with 1891. The business was divided among the several companies in 1890, 1891, and 1892 as follows :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Canadian Companies.....	$ 23,541,404	$ 21,904,302	$ 25,585,534
British "	3,390,972	2,947,246	3,625,213
United States Companies.	13,591,080	13,014,739	15,409,266
Total...... ...	$ 40,523,456	$ 37,866,287	$ 44,620,013

1301. The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1889 having been 59·34 per cent, in 1890 58·09 per cent, in 1891 57·87 per cent, and in 1892, 57·34 per cent.

1302. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1892, inclusive :—

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
1869	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870	1,584,456	*1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,496,575	13,322,626
1872	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873	4,608,913	*1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874	5,259,822	2,143,080	*11,705,319	19,108,221
1875	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889	†26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
1890	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456
1891	21,904,302	2,947,246	13,014,739	37,866,287
1892	25,585,534	3,625,213	15,409,266	44,620,013

* Imperfect. † Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.

1303. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been very considerable during the last five years, amounting to the sum of $67,348,682, as shown in the following figures :—

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1888-1892.

COMPANIES.	LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian.........	114,034,279	125,125,692	135,218,990	143,368,817	154,709,077
British............	30,003,210	30,488,618	31,613,730	32,407,937	33,692,706
United States.....	67,724,094	76,349,392	81,591,847	85,698,475	90,708,482
Total.........	211,761,583	231,963,702	248,424,567	261,475,229	279,110,265

1304. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1888 was 60·98 per cent, in 1889 54·90 per cent, in 1890 61·32 per cent, in 1891 62·45 per cent, and in 1892 64·31 per cent.

1305. The following figures indicate the very large increase in the premium-paying power of the country during the last twenty-four years :—

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1892.

Year ended 31st December.	Life Insurance.
1869	$ 35,680,082
1870	42,694,712
1871	45,825,935
1872	67,234,684
1873	77,500,896
1874	85,716,325
1875	84,009,264
1876	84,250,918
1877	85,687,903
1878	84,751,937
1879	86,273,702
1880	91,272,126
1881	103,290,932
1882	115,042,048
1883	124,196,875
1884	135,453,726
1885	149,962,146
1886	171,315,696
1887	191,694,270
1888	211,761,583
1889	231,963.702
1890	248,424,567
1891	261,475,229
1892	279,110,265

1306. In 1871 the amount at risk in the several life insurance companies reporting to the Government averaged $13.12 a head of the population, and $73.60 per family. In 1881 it was $23.88 per head, and $127.18 per family, and in 1891 it was $54.10 per head and $283.70 per family. In 1892 it was $57.09 per head of the population.

1307. The following table gives the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each $1,000 of risk, and in each $1,000 effected in each year :—

AMOUNT LAPSED OUT OF EACH $1,000 CURRENT RISK.

YEAR.	Total in Force.	Annual Amount Effected.	LAPSED.		
			Total Lapsed.	In each $1,000 at Risk.	In each $1,000 Effected in the Year
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1875	84,009,264	15,074,258	....	....	....
1876	84,250,918	13,890,127	....	....	....
1877	85,687,903	13,534,667	8,700,624	101 53	642 84
1878	84,751,937	12,169,755	9,075,186	107 08	745 71
1879	86,273,702	11,354,224	8,190,773	94 94	721 39
1880	91,272,126	13,906,887	7,198,837	79 74	517 65
1881	103,290,932	17,618,011	4,702,589	45 53	266 92
1882	115,042,048	20,112,755	5,052,869	43 95	251 23
1883	124,196,875	21,572,960	7,627,328	61 41	353 56
1884	135,453,726	23,417,912	9,576,113	70 70	408 92
1885	149,962,146	27,164,988	9,518,676	67 52	350 40
1886	171,315,696	35,171,348	9,205,765	53 74	261 74
1887	191,694,270	38,008,310	11,320,384	59 05	297 84
1888	211,761,583	41,226,529	15,325,305	72 37	371 73
1889	231,963,702	‡44,556,937	16,556,619	71 38	371 58
1890	248,424,567	40,523,456	17,462,864	70 29	430 93
1891	261,475,229	37,866,287	15,805,342	60 45	461 17
1892	279,110,265	44,620,013	18,143,998	65 01	406 63

‡Including 20 months of the Canada Life.

1308. The following table shows the amount terminated by natural course, namely, by death, maturity and expiry; and that terminated by surrender and lapse :—

AMOUNT TERMINATED OUT OF EACH $1,000 CURRENT RISK.

YEAR.	CANADIAN COMPANIES.		BRITISH COMPANIES.		UNITED STATES COMPANIES	
	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1877....	7 90	126 74	18 18	72 41	11 28	142 37
1878....	10 81	125 52	16 17	80 20	9 92	146 46
1879....	8 18	109 86	17 09	115 03	10 74	106 51
1880....	9 41	95 46	14 70	82 25	15 94	103 51
1881....	12 41	73 60	16 77	50 99	17 03	52 14
1882....	9 09	67 18	20 84	42 85	14 97	58 38
1883....	12 02	84 16	16 41	71 89	15 24	75 42
1884....	8 25	98 43	17 83	74 45	16 11	85 69
1885....	10 62	98 15	20 58	63 87	19 09	66 79
1886....	9 24	70 04	16 63	59 24	16 66	79 24
1887....	9 79	76 59	14 17	62 84	17 19	74 38
1888....	10 46	93 01	15 04	64 76	17 95	85 37
1889....	15 50	96 94	16 91	69 68	17 30	72 97
1890....	14 65	87 46	21 90	60 68	19 01	81 48
1891...	15 08	75 85	22 17	55 46	22 26	76 15
1892...	16 00	77 04	20 85	50 81	22 70	94 52

1309. The following table gives the totals of the above :—

AMOUNT TERMINATED OUT OF EACH $1,000 CURRENT RISK.

YEAR.	Terminated Naturally.	Per $1,000 Current risk.	Surrender and Lapse.	Per $1,000 Current risk.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
1877....................	1,072,867	12 52	11,138,960	129 99
1878....................	1,062,601	12 54	11,424,559	134 80
1879....................	1,043,123	12 09	10,151,980	117 67
1880....................	1,201,223	13 16	8,867,215	97 15
1881....................	1,498,175	14 50	6,125,848	59 31
1882....................	1,524,703	13 25	6,737,737	58 57
1883....................	1,754,865	14 12	9,937,964	80 02
1884....................	1,728,970	12 76	12,351,321	91 19
1885....................	2,257,711	15 06	12,196,597	81 33
1886....................	2,165,665	12 64	11,942,792	69 71
1887....................	2,445,521	12 76	14,044,968	73 26
1888....................	2,867,533	13 54	18,375,555	86 80
1889....................	3,806,963	16 41	20,024,170	86 32
1890....................	4,290,980	17 27	20,700,595	83 32
1891....................	4,899,065	18 70	19,630,168	75 02
1892....................	5,331,983	19 10	22,598,994	80 97

1310. The following tables will enable the progress of the total business to be traced during the past eighteen years, both as regard the amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total in force :—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1875	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889	‡26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
1890	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456
1891	21,904,302	2,947,246	13,014,739	37,866,287
1892	25,585,534	3,625,213	15,409,266	44,620,013

‡ Including 20 months of the Canada Life.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,049	211,761,583
1889	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567
1891	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229
1892	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265

1311. The average amount of policies in force in 1892 was $1,772, being $10 less than in the preceding year.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1892.

COMPANIES.	POLICIES.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		$	$
Canadian	91,503	153,194,673	1,674
British	16,469	33,692,706	2,046
United States	47,999	89,502,368	1,865
Total	155,971	276,389,747	1,772

1312. The average amount of the new policies was: for Canadian companies, $1,660; for British companies, $2,085; and for United States companies, $1,911, the corresponding amounts for 1891, having been $1,624, $1,857 and $1,970 respectively.

1313. The death rate was higher in 1892 than in the three preceding years as shown by the following table:—

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1889-1892.

COMPANIES.	1892.			1891.	1890.	1889.
	Number of Lives Exposed to Risks.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active companies	159,048	1,698	10·676	10·178	10·148	8·846
Assessment companies	22,021	197	8·946	9·345	8·475	8·250
Retired companies	4,564	121	26·512	20·109	21·417	16·840
Total	185,633	2,016	10·860	10·335	10·340	9·083

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the result arrived at represents the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as can be gathered from the returns of the companies.

1314. There was an increase of $432,918 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, i.e., by death, maturity or expiration, in 1892, as compared with 1891, the amount last year having been $5,331,983 ; and an increase of $2,968,826 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse ; the total amount so terminated having been $22,598,994, as compared with $19,630,168 in 1891.

1315. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1892 inclusive, from which it will be seen that Canadian companies received 52 per cent of the total amount, United States companies 36 per cent, and British companies 12 per cent.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA
1869 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	4,132,318
1885	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
1888	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	6,561,848
1889	*4,459,595	979,847	2,785,403	8,224,845
1890	3,921,137	1,022,362	3,060,652	8,904,151
1891	4,258,926	1,030,479	3,128,297	8,417,702
1892	4,729,940	1,088,816	3,251,598	9,070,354
Total	41,473,926	17,279,784	40,428,590	99,182,300

* Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

1316. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892 was :

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Death claims (including bonus additions).	$2,483,818	$2,539,210	$2,907,461	$3,233,144
Matured endowment " ..	436,683	598,571	865,006	838,815
Annuitants " ..	20,856	22,986	25,994	52,669
Paid for surrendered policies............	304,263	317,016	376,516	509,021
Dividends to policy-holders.............	696,970	967,884	736,508	818,502
	$3,942,590	$4,445,667	$4,911,485	$5,452,151

1317. The amount received for premiums in 1892 was $9,070,354 ; therefore, for every $100 of premium $58.33 was paid to policy-holders, and $41.67 carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were $56.66 and $43.34 respectively.

1318. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1892, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure :—

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1892.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock Paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	13,077,130	11,462,169	1,614,961	125,000	1,489,961
Citizens' (Life Department) ..	67,273	119,217	....	*	*
Confederation..	4,115,171	3,721,748	393,423	100,000	293,423
Dominion Life....	110,176	47,012	63,164	64,400	....
Dominion Safety Fund...	73,642	19,767	53,875	29,172	24,703
Federal...........	263,117	192,707	70,410	80,197	... .
Great West..................	121,417	32,877	88,539	91,825	....
London Life	340,658	298,427	42,231	33,750	8,481
Manufacturers' Life...	534,465	402,390	132,075	127,320	4,755
North American.....	1,413,978	1,128,342	285,636	60,000	225,636
Ontario Mutual...............	2,235,384	2,068,454	166,930	None.	166,930
Sun	3,403,701	3,096,272	307,429	62,500	244,929
Temperance and General......	237,334	180,201	48,133	60,000	....
Totals	25,993,446	22,778,585	3,214,863	834,164	2,380,699

*The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Continued.*

INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	1,708,998	None.	604,731	18,910	2,332,639
Confederation	711,567	5,412	148,496	12,036	877,511
Dominion Life	30,191	None.	4,434	None.	34,625
Dominion Safety Fund	34,768	None.	2,174	193	37,135
Federal	241,796	None.	13,446	None.	255,242
Great West	15,383	None.	1,499	None.	16,882
London Life	105,469	None.	16,103	None.	121,572
Manufacturers' Life	212,242	None.	18,039	None.	230,281
North American	368,022	840	65,765	None.	434,627
Ontario Mutual	503,389	None.	111,562	None.	614,951
Sun	957,920	2,500	143,549	4,712	1,108,681
Temperance and General	108,221	None.	8,360	None.	116,581
Totals	4,997,966	8,752	1,138,158	35,851	6,180,727

EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy-holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	1,063,647	304,448	25,000	1,393,095	939,543
Great West	....	13,319	....	13,319	3,564
Confederation	309,525	174,948	15,216	499,689	377,822
Dominion Life	5,298	14,581	....	19,879	14,746
Dominion Safety Fund	24,468	4,327	....	28,795	8,340
Federal	142,463	71,796	....	214,259	40,983
London Life	35,405	40,538	2,356	78,299	43,274
Manufacturers' Life	55,012	79,497	....	134,509	95,771
North American	118,437	110,041	6,000	234,478	200,148
Ontario Mutual	216,337	106,968	....	323,305	291,646
Sun	429,556	247,422	8,437	685,415	423,265
Temperance and General	37,892	42,616	....	80,508	36,073
Totals	2,438,040	1,210,501	57,010	3,705,551	2,475,175

1319. The receipts from income in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 were respectively made up as follows : —

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Premiums and annuity sales	$4,570,917	$4,236,746	$4,508,834	$5,006,717
Interest and dividends	1,180,416	953,328	1,048,954	1,138,159
Sundry	53,730	32,587	48,756	35,851
Total	$5,805,063	$5,222,661	$5,606,544	$6,180,727

And the expenditure during the same years was :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Paid to policy-holders and annuitants	$2,001,149	$2,081,236	$2,036,711	$2,438,040
General expenses	1,091,027	1,006,698	1,093,215	1,210,501
Dividends to stockholders	65,412	121,005	55,465	57,010
Total	$3,157,588	$3,208,939	$3,185,391	$3,705,551

1320. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every $100 of income received the companies expended :—

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Paid to policy-holders	34 47	39 85	36 33	39 45
General expenses	18 79	19 28	19 50	19 59
Dividends to stockholders	1 13	2 32	0 99	0 92
Reserve	45 61	38 55	43 18	40 04

1321. The following table gives the results of the valuation of the policies of some of the life insurance companies. The valuation was made in the office of the superintendent of insurance and on the basis of the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries at 4½ per cent interest, the pure premiums only being valued.: —

COMPANIES.	Amount in Force.	Value.
	$	$
Canada Life	59,054,279	11,343,965
London Assurance Corporation	26,636	9,829
National Life	168,639	75,605
North British and Mercantile	1,489,992	597,000
Reliance Mutual	273,580	100,000
Royal	720,701	320,000
Sun Life	23,874,497	2,988,320
Travellers	4,823,178	1,122,857

1322. Eight companies did business on the assessment plan in 1892, five Canadian and three United States, having at the end of the year $43,905,575 in force, being an increase of $1,552,672. The amount of policies taken during the year was $10,740,475. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was $9,360,743, being $196.15 for every $1,000 of current risk. The amount terminated by death was $410,835, or $8.61 for every $1,000 risk. The total terminations amounted to 91 per cent of the amount of the new business.

1323. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, viz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 United States, and guarantee business by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The business done in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 was :—

ACCIDENT.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
Premiums received.........	249,048	278,755	295,553	313,177	317,643
Amount insured	38,078,066	43,735,729	40,215,565	50,279,155	59,086,779
Paid for claims..............	112,022	127,156	97,339	127,274	152,485
GUARANTEE.					
Premiums received.......	62,549	68,549	66,540	68,698	66,384
Amount guaranteed.........	10,107,204	10,721,160	10,996,950	11,242,875	11,212,941
Paid for claims....... ..	22,589	17,835	24,802	12,255	13,046

1324. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The premiums received during the year were $39,466, and the losses incurred $15,678. One company and one firm transact this class of business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show either the insurance effected during the year or the amount in force at the end.

1325. At the close of 1892 there were 94 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged in business as follow :—

Doing life insurance..........	40
" " assessment plan........	7
" fire insurance..........	37
" inland marine insurance..........	8
" ocean marine "	2
" accident "	6
" guarantee "	3
" steam boiler "	2
" plate glass "	5
" credit indemnity insurance..........	1
" burglary guarantee insurance....	

1326. The deposits held by the Receiver-General for the protection of policy-holders, amounted on 18th July, 1893, to $22,101,446, represented by the following securities :—

Canada stock	$ 2,687,039
Canada debentures	642,557
Canada provincial debentures	2,854,266
United States' bonds	1,495,000
Swedish Government bonds	58,400
British Government securities	971,677
British colonial securities	482,773
Bank deposit receipts	110,000
Montreal harbour bonds	500,000
Municipal securities	10,492,289
Bank stock	25,420
Loan companies debentures	131,600
C. P. R. and Canada Central bonds	1,650,425
	$ 22,101,446

1327. The sum of $3,800,697, also, was deposited with Canadian trustees, making a total of $25,902,143 held for the protection of policy-holders, and this amount was distributed among the different classes as follows :—

Fire and Inland Marine	$ 5,770,443
Life	19,559,264
Accident, Guarantee, &c	572,436
	$ 25,902,143

1328. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892 was :—

Year.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
1888	5,050,337	4,841,614	3,168,206	13,060,157
1889	6,473,344	5,026,353	3,512,144	15,011,841
1890	5,996,336	5,175,863	3,910,636	15,082,835
1891	6,278,200	5,322,535	4,185,313	15,786,048
1892	6,361,365	5,678,311	4,720,024	16,759,700

And this was divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

CLASS OF BUSINESS.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
	$	$	$	$	$
Fire..............	5,437,263	5,588,016	5,836,071	6,168,716	6,512,327
Inland marine ...	159,207	146,327	138,699	86,660	33,294
Ocean "	176,251	241,877	235,736	141,420	112,494
Life..............	6,561,848	8,224,845	8,004,151	8,417,702	9,070,354
Life (assessment)..	367,740	404,953	450,507	527,307	582,804
Accident	249,048	278,755	295,553	313,177	317,643
Guarantee.........	62,549	68,549	66,540	68,698	66,384
Plate glass.........	28,068	27,870	33,709	38,686	39,466
Steam boiler.......	18,183	30,649	21,869	23,682	24,934
Total.......	13,060,157	15,011,841	15,082,835	15,786,048	16,759,700

1329. Burglary insurance was introduced into Canada during 1893, a license being issued to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (limited) to transact the business of guaranteeing against loss or damage by reason of burglary or housebreaking, and of guaranteeing against loss of jewellery, bullion and other movable property deposited with it for safe keeping.

1330. The following table has been prepared for purposes of comparison. The London 'Statist' (June 2nd, 1894) says : "By the amount of the premium income the importance of the office so far as the quantity of business is concerned, can be gauged. The considerations received for annuities is a supplementary guide to the amount of business done by the office. The income from interest and dividends received is most important, but without further information as to the nature of the investments and the amount of the invested funds the mere figure of the income received is not much guide. When we come to the cost of working and the proportion of the annual premium income absorbed for management expenses and commission, we touch a point of vital importance which is a fairly accurate guide to the 'goodness' of the various offices."

In this table the total business done by the several companies is the basis of the calculations, and not the portion done in Canada only. The Canadian business done by the English companies represents nearly 6 per cent of their whole premium income and that done by the American companies about 2½
of the total premium income :—

BRITISH.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premium Income.	Considerations for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends	Expenses of Management, including Commissions.	Proportion of Expenses to Premium Income.	
					1893.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
London and Lancashire	854,075	....	167,209	198,861	23·3	22·8
British Empire	954,606	79,185	323,647	169,102	17·7	17·9
Standard	3,683,962	201,675	1,480,965	608,674	17·5	17·8
Star	1,847,771	46,345	594,312	322,681	17·4	17·2
Reliance	382,423	1,202	136,661	64,746	16·9	17·6
Life Association of Scotland.	1,804,157	224,529	722,608	274,061	15·1	15.6
Edinburgh	725,927	202,112	386,140	102,721	14·1	13·4
Scottish Amicable	1,013,473	102,750	659,224	139,512	13·6	13·0
Royal	1,850,083	135,293	889,524	244,818	13·2	12·9
Commercial Union	776,199	6,093	295,518	92,914	12·0	11·8
Liverpool, London & Globe	1,106,777	665,940	862,315	131,619	11·9	11·8
London Assurance	710,474	....	394,560	82,767	11·6	11·7
Scottish Provident	2,704,577	253,140	1,644,082	282,181	10·4	10·7
CANADIAN.					1892.	1891.
Canada Life	1,708,998	None...	604,731	304,448	17·8	17·7
Confederation	711,567	5,412	148,496	174,948	23·6	24·9
*Dominion Life	30,191	None...	4,434	14,581	48·3	50·6
Dominion Safety Fund	34,768	" ...	2,174	4,327	12·4	26·4
Federal	241,796	" ...	13,446	71,796	29·7	31·7
*a*Great West	15,383	" ...	1,499	13,319	86·6	......
London Life	105,469	" ...	16,103	40,538	38·4	37·1
Manufacturers' Life	212,242	" ...	18,039	79,497	37·4	42·1
North American	368,022	840	65,765	110,041	29·9	29·1
Ontario Mutual	503,389	None ..	111,562	106,968	21·2	21·8
Sun	957,920	2,500	143,549	247,422	25·8	26·3
Temperance and General	108,221	None ..	8,360	42,616	39·4	47·5
UNITED STATES.					1892.	
Ætna	4,580,767	....	*b*1,874,323	1,100,222	24·2	......
Connecticut Mutual	4,622,203	....	*b*2,866,816	1,098,216	23·8	......
Germania	2,780,475	13,077	*b* 712,423	777,784	28·0	......
Mutual of New York	31,190,501	857,264	*b*7,128,929	7,419,611	23·8	....
Equitable	33,372,003	674,565	*b*4,745,573	7,627,499	22·9	....
Metropolitan	12,514,078	....	*b* 688,890	5,562,238	44·4	....
National Life	2,088,248	....	*b* 398,581	602,538	28·9	....
New York	24,158,532	881,582	*b*5,277,114	7,659,279	31·7	....
North Western	11,792,125	11,891	*b*2,694,270	2,560,658	21·7	......
Phœnix Mutual Life	913,523	6,502	*b* 540,765	416,078	45·5	....
Provident Savings	1,824,918	15,000	*b* 33,773	452,760	24·8	......
Travellers	1,900,486	5,137	*b* 544.175	609,694	32·1	......
Union Mutual	893,585	1,319	*b* 268,445	404,628	45·3	.. .
United States	1,178,861	....	*b* 313,018	501,831	42·6	....

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nced business, 12th July, 1889. *a*License issued on 18th July, 1892.

1331. An attempt was made to procure statistics of fires which have occurred during the year 1893; of fire appliances and of systems of water supply.

The returns were prepared by the several municipal officers with great willingness though involving considerable labour.

1332. Those for Ontario cover fifty cities, towns and incorporated villages, containing a population of 533,500 persons, or about 25 per cent of the whole population of the province.

1333. The number of fire alarms in these fifty places during 1893 was 1,552, and the number of fires 534. Thus there was an average of one fire in every three alarms.

1334. The number of those fires stated to be incendiary is 95, or about 1 in every 6.

1335. Leaving out Toronto, for which city no particulars could be obtained, the total value of the property involved in fires is given at $1,709,500, the insurance loss on which was $344,419, or 99$\frac{7}{10}$ cents per head of the population of the cities, towns, and incorporated villages included. The total insurance losses paid by the fire insurance companies in Canada, according to their returns to the Government amounted to $5,010,092, or an average per head of $1.01 per head of the population of the Dominion. The close approximation of these per head statements indicates that the fifty cities, &c., are fairly representative of the Dominion at large.

1336. These 50 urban places have a staff of 1360 officers and men for duty in connection with fires. The fire apparatus consists of 30 steam engines, 20 chemical engines, and 10 hand engines, 140 hose reels and hose wagons and 79,000 feet of hose.

1337. Of the incendiary fires 51 are recorded in Toronto, or more than one-half.

1338. The returns from the province of Quebec included fourteen cities and towns, with a population of 283,906 persons. In these there were 910 fire alarms and 674 fires, 74 per cent of alarms materialized in fires. The number of incendiary fires was 31, or one incendiary in every twenty-two fires. Montreal reported 27 of these incendiary fires. In the other provinces, St. John City made no return. Halifax returned 4 incendiary fires out of 71 alarms, but failed to return the number of fires. Winnipeg returned 5 incendiary fires out of a total of 182 fires.

1339. As the utility of the collection of these facts is forced upon the attention of those interested it is likely that the returns will be more complete and that the several places will be led to adopt a uniform system for statistical information.

1340. The following statements respecting the system of water supply for fire purposes were obtained :—

ONTARIO.

Arnprior	Five wharves for engines at streets on banks of Madawaski river, through centre of town ; 5 tanks in other portions of town.
Barrie	Water works. Pumping to water tower for fire and domestic uses from artesian wells, but can open a tap and let Lake Simcoe furnish supplies if needed.
Belleville	A stand pipe, 125 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, together with direct pressure from two Worthington pumps combined, capacity, 3,500,000 gallons per day ; average pressure, 80 lbs., which is increased to 125 lbs. in case of fires.
Bowmanville	Tanks filled from mill pond.
Brantford	Water works, Holly's system, direct pumping ; capacity, 4,000,000 galls.
Chatham	Water works, capacity 3,000,000 galls. daily.
Cobourg	" " 5,000,000 "
Collingwood	" supply unlimited.
Cornwall	" pumped direct into mains.
Dresden	Fire docks on river bank, supply unlimited.
Dundas	Gravitation, pressure about 85 lbs.
Forest	Six tanks, capacity from 30,000 to 60,000 galls.
Fraserville	Twelve reservoirs, capacity 150,000 galls.
Galt	Water works, stand pipe, pressure, 112 lbs.
Goderich	" capacity, 1,000,000 galls. daily.
Guelph	" Holly's system, direct pumping ; capacity, 1,500,000 galls. daily ; 112 double hydrants ; water pressure, 80 to 90 lbs. ; can be increased 20 or 30 lbs. in case of fire.
Hamilton	Reservoir supply, 187 feet above level of Lake Ontario, with stand pipe for extra fire pressure.
Kingston	Pumping to tank from lake to tower.
Kincardine	Stand pipe, capacity 1,000,000 galls. ; also direct pumping, 35 hydrants.
Lindsay	Direct pumping into stand pipe of 300,000 galls.
London	Reservoir and direct pumping, average pressure, 70 lbs.
Midland	Six tanks and Midland bay.
Mount Forest	Private wells only.
Napanee	Tower system, in combination with force pumps.
Niagara Falls	Direct pumping, capacity, 2,000,000 galls. daily ; pressure, 120 lbs.
Newmarket	" steam power.
Oshawa	Ten tanks on east side, along west side is a stream of easy access.
Ottawa	Water works, direct pumping into mains ; pressure ranges from 85 to 120 lbs. for fire duty.
Penetanguishene	Water works. Reservoir on hill and pumping engine at base of hill ; tank holds 40,000 galls.
Picton	Water works. Reservoir, capacity, 400,000 galls. ; gravity pressure, 210 feet above level of pumping station ; average pressure, 75 lbs.

[illegible]—*Concluded.*

[illegible] Hydrants, capacity, 2,000,000 galls. daily.
[illegible] supplied from St. Lawrence river by fire engine.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Reservoir, capacity 1,000,000 galls.
[illegible] dam adjoining water works house; 2 wheels, 32 [illegible] capacity, 250 galls. each; pumping direct into mains.
[illegible] Smith's creek and tanks in different parts of the town.
[illegible]
[illegible] and River Lynn run through the town, also tanks in different parts.
Water works—Waterous or Holly system.
[illegible] Water-works.
Water works—Fire Hydrants on all water-mains, average pressure 90 lbs. Hydrants 300 ft. apart, except in centre of city where they are placed as required.
Water works, Holly's Reservoir—pressure 90 lbs.
[illegible]
Water works—Holly's system—Capacity 4,000,000 gals. daily.
" " " " 5,000,000 " "
" Direct pumping " 312,500 " per hour.
[illegible] underground tanks—average 20,000 gals. each.
Water tower.
Water works—Direct pumping, capacity 4,000,000 gals. daily.

QUEBEC.

River flowing through centre of town.
Water system not given.
Water works, 1 power pump, capacity 1,843,200 gals. daily. 1 steam pump, capacity 750,000 gals. daily.
Water works, mains, steam power, capacity [illegible] gals. per minute.
" 200 H. P., pressure 80 lbs.
" steam power, pumping direct to stand pipe, pressure about 110 lbs.
" Two steam pumps, capacity 750,000 gals.
" System not given.
" Direct pumping to reservoir, capacity [illegible] gals. daily.
" Pressure 125 lbs.
" Good supply of water, not much force.
[illegible] cisterns.
Water works, capacity [illegible] gals. per minute.
" pressure 110 lbs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Water works, direct pumping, 2 pumps, capacity [illegible] gals. daily, also a reservoir holding [illegible] gals. at an elevation of [illegible] feet.
[illegible] system, pressure [illegible] lbs.
Two large tanks, river running through the town.
[illegible] and harbour.
Water works [illegible]
[illegible] wells and harbour along front street.
[illegible] and springs.
Water works, hydrants.
[illegible] wells and reservoirs belonging to Coal Mining Co.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Truro	**Gravitation, pressure 75 lbs. augmented by 2 steam rotary pumps, 50 hydrants.**
Westville	**None.**
Halifax	**Gravity system, capacity about 6,000,000 gals. daily.**

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton	**Reservoir with pumping station.**
St. Andrews	**Public fresh water tanks, capacity 20,000 gals. each.**

MANITOBA.

Brandon	**Water works, 52 hydrants, direct pumping, also 6 tanks, average 35,000 gals. each.**
Winnipeg	**Cisterns.**

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster	**Gravity system, 432 feet, with reservoir 400 feet.**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Summerside	**Six tanks, capacity 150,000 gals.; also river supply.**

THE TERRITORIES.

Calgary	**Water works and tanks.**
Prince Albert	**River Saskatchewan.**

CHAPTER XVIII.

MCCCXLI. Defence of Canada before Confederation.—MCCCXLII. Withdrawal of Imperial Troops.—MCCCXLIII. Command in Chief and Department of Militia.—MCCCXLIV. Militia Act.—MCCCXLV. Exemptions from Service.—MCCCXLVI. Active and Reserve Militia.—MCCCXLVII. Period of Service.—MCCCXLVIII. Number of Men.—MCCCXLIX. Military Districts.—MCCCL. Permanent Corps.—MCCCLI. Royal Military College.—MCCCLII. Regimental Establishments.—MCCCLIII. Expenditure.—MCCCLIV. Revenue.—MCCCLV. Pensions.—MCCCLVI. Veterans of 1812.—MCCCLVII. Expenditure since Confederation.—MCCCLVIII. Available for Service.—MCCCLIX. Active Service of Militia.—MCCCLX. North-west Mounted Police.—MCCCLXI. Duties of the Force.—MCCCLXII. Work of the Force.—MCCCLXIII. Regulations.—MCCCLXIV. Men Re-engaging.—MCCCLXV. Standard Height.—MCCCLXVI. Savings of the Force.—MCCCLXVII. Offenders brought to Trial by the Force.

Lieut.-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Alex. G. Montgomery Moore. Major-General in Command of Militia, Ivor Herbert, C.B.

1341. Previous to the confederation of the provinces, the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who, for that purpose, maintained troops in each province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient services in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

1342. After Confederation, the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast. Halifax is said to be one of the most strongly fortified places on the American continent, and an arrangement has now been made for the fortification of Esquimalt, B.C., by which the Imperial Government will construct the works, while Canada purchases the [illegible] ributes a fixed sum. The works will be garrisoned [illegible]

1343. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 40.

1344. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but it is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow :—

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

And those liable to serve shall be called upon in the above order.

1345. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time :—Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, persons engaged in the collection or management of the revenue, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Half-pay and retired officers of the Imperial forces, sailors actually employed in their calling, pilots during the season of navigation, and masters of schools are exempt from service, except in case of war. Quakers, Mennonites, &c., may be exempted altogether under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council.

1346. The militia is divided into active and reserve, land and marine forces. The land force is composed of corps raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot; the active marine force shall be raised in the same way, and composed of seamen, sailors and persons whose occupation is on vessels navigating the waters of Canada; and the reserve force, land and marine, consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.

1347. The period of service is three years.

1348. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days in each year.

1349. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under command of a Deputy Adjutant-General.

1350. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" and "B" Troops, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec and Winnipeg; "A" and "B" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, at Kingston and Quebec; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of Garrison Artillery at Quebec; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, St. John's, Que., and Fredericton, N.B. Some changes in these arrangements may probably soon be made. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited by the militia law to 1,000 men.

1351. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. Of the total number of cadets who have graduated, 85 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied wtih those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1893 one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery and two in the Infantry. There are at present 64 cadets at the College.

1352. The following is a statement of the regimental establishments of the permanent and active militia for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PERMANENT AND ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1893-94.

Permanent Militia.

Regiments of	Officers.	Staff-Sgts. and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.
Royal Canadian Dragoons...	10	18	130	158	90
Royal Canadian Artillery...	23	40	363	426	67
Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry..................	24	44	360	428	4
Total..............	57	102	853	1,012	161
Active Militia.					
Cavalry*..........	191	227	1,620	2,038	1,866
Artillery, Field ¶...........	102	121	990	1,213	497
Artillery, Garrison ‖........	154	121	1,824	2,099	....
Engineers §.....	6	6	78	90	.. ..
Infantry **................	2,566	1,869	24,085	28,520	358
Total	3,019	2,344	28,597	33,960	2,721
Grand Total........	3,076	2,446	29,450	34,972	2,882

* 9 Regiments; Squadron; 3 Troops.
¶ 1 Brigade; 15 Batteries.
‖ 5 Battalions; 9 Companies.
§ 2 Companies.
* 92 Battalions; 6 Companies.

1353. The total ordinary expenditure in 1893 amounted to $1,419,746, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to $7,224. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893:—

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1890, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Salaries, headquarters and district staff.	$ 18,583	$ 17,223	17,583	$ 18,972
Brigade majors	15,020	14,209	13,685	11,960
Royal Military College	83,677	69,248	63,949	70,585
Ammunition, clothing and military stores	198,553	192,000	191,403	217,044
Public armouries	60,526	60,928	59,885	59,991
Drill pay and camp purposes	265,331	272,098	251,126	380,212
Drill instruction	36,288	35,996	36,314	34,407
Dominion Rifle Association	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Drill sheds and rifle ranges	26,211	27,663	31,370	37,461
Construction and repairs	70,632	79,291	63,681	65,596
Rifle range Sussex, N.B.	....	....	....	339
Canadian Military Institute	....	....	....	100
Grant to Dominion Artillery Association	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Royal Canadian Artillery. Royal Canadian Dragoons. Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry. } Permanent corps	463,081	459,655	479,166	467,850
Improved rifle ordnance	379	....	1,714	2,552
Formation 48th Highlanders, Toronto	....	....	5,000	....
Contingencies	36,732	39,200	39,432	40,677
Total ordinary militia service	$1,287,013	$1,279,514	$1,266,308	$1,419,746
North-west service (rebellion 1885)	9,797	8,017	3,956	7,224
Total expenditure	$1,296,810	$1,287,531	$1,270,264	$1,426,970

1354. The Militia revenue in 1893 amounted to $19,285, made up as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Ammunition, sale of	$ 15,225	$ 14,013	11,722	$ 10,721
Military stores " Clothing "	2,154	2,762	3,969	2,818
Miscellaneous stores, sale of	995	618	1,557	603
Military properties, rent of	3,720	4,657	4,451	4,517
Casual revenues	....	4,860	163	626
Total	$ 22,094	$ 26,916	$ 21,862	$ 19,285

1355. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to $31,940 in 1889, to $30,766 in 1890, to $28,547 in 1891, to $27,012 in 1892, and $26,203 in 1893, as follow :—

MILITIA PENSIONS, 1893.

Pensioners.	No.	Amount.
		$
Pensioners for wounds, 1812-1815	31	2,480
" " Fenian raids	21	3,040
" " Rebellion, 1885	104	20,383
Annual grant to surviving veterans of 1812	10	300
Total	166	$26,203

1356. On the 30th June, 1893, there were only 10 survivors of the war of 1812, and on the 30th June, 1894, there were only 3.

1357. The following table is a summary of the amount expended by the department upon the militia and defence of Canada since Confederation.

SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts 1868 to 1893 inclusive.
	$
Salaries, headquarters, district staff and brigade-majors	1,211,658
Ammunition	1,308,089
Military clothing and stores	3,347,503
Drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries	465,019
Drill instruction	1,038,491
Military schools	429,292
Care of arms, public armouries, &c	1,411,310
Annual drill	7,417,125
Rifle associations	27,750
Frontier service—Fenian raid	400,924
Red River expeditionary forces in the North-west	1,461,867
Improved firearms	349,856
Royal Military College	958,766
Dominion Rifle Association	106,000
Artillery, cavalry and infantry schools	5,354,289
Militia on active service, North-west Rebellion	4,740,165
Militia pensions	807,229
[illegible]	2,964,761
	33,800,094

1358. The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45, is about one million. There is, at present, no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being under the care of the Imperial Government. There are eleven ships on the North America and West India stations, and eight on the Pacific station.

1359. Since Confederation the active militia of Canada have been called upon for service on the following occasions:—(1) Anticipated Fenian raid, when 6,000 men were under arms for ten days, April, 1870. (2) Manitoba contingent, under Colonel Wolseley, May, 1870; 750 men, afterwards increased to 1,000. (3) Fenian raid (Eccles Hill, etc.), May and June, 1870; 13,489 men with 18 guns were under arms for about 10 days. (4) Fenian Raid into Manitoba, 3rd October, 1871; 942 men for a few days. (5) In anticipation of disturbance at the interment of M. Guibord (under Imperial Privy Council decision) in Roman Catholic Cemetery at Montreal; November 16th, 1875; about 1,100 men, for a few hours. (6) Anticipated riot in St. John, N.B., 12th July, 1876; 45 men, one day. (7) Grand Trunk Railway disturbance, 31st December, 1876; 240 men, two or three days. (8) Quebec riot between ship labourers, 20th June, 1878; 1,300 men two or three days. (9) Montreal, to maintain peace on 12th July, 1878; 3,000 men for a week. (10) Montreal riots on Ottawa and Occidental Railway, 31st August, 1878; 239 men, four days. (11) Anticipated riots, St. Andrew's, N.B., 17th January, 1879. 45 men two or three days .(12) Quebec riots, ship labourers, 15th August, 1879; 800 men, three days. (13) Anticipated riots, Long Point, county Norfolk, Ontario, prize fight, 18th January, 1880; 71 men, one day. (14) Port Dover, county Norfolk, one day. (15) Riot at Lingan Mines, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, miners, 24th March, 1883; 100 men, 2 1-2 months. (16) Anticipated election riot at Rat Portage, 25th September, 1883; 42 men, one day. (17) Pontiac and Pacific Railway, near Aylmer; anticipated disturbance between farmers and labourers, 28th July, 1884; 45 men, one day. (18) Disturbance at Tamworth, Ontario, railway labourers, 6th October, 1884; 45 men, one day. (19 Anticipated riot in Winnipeg, 11th November, 1884; 247 men, one day. (20) North-west rebellion, on actual service, March, 1885; 5,400 men about three months. Besides these, 1,140 men were held in readiness under canvas, and 942 (at different dates during the rebellion) in barracks at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. (21) Visit to Skeena River, B.C. (from Victoria); anticipated Indian troubles, July 16th, 1888; "C" Battery Canadian Artillery, 41 days. (22) Strike of Italian labourers on Hereford Railway, September 27th, 1888; detachment of 58th Battalion and 1 troop cavalry, 7 days. (23) Anticipated riot between Red River Valley and Canadian Pacific railway companies, October 31st, 1888; Mounted Infantry School Corps, 7 days. (24) Anticipated riot consequent on strike at lumber mills, Hull, P.Q., September 15th, 1891; four companies, two days. (25) Suppression of smuggling in the Lower St. Lawrence River, July 7th, 1892; detachment of "B" Battery Canadian Artillery, twenty days on revenue cutter "Constance". (26) Similar errand, same place, August 9th, 1892; sergeant and 4 men, "B" Battery, until October, 1892.

1360. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Polic Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-west Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year, a small force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000. On the 30th November, 1893, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 29 inspectors, 5 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 175 non-commissioned officers, 652 constables, and 57 scouts, &c., making a total of 933. There were also 782 horses, and 20 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 80 stations.

1361. The duties of the force, as defined by Act of Parliament, are:—

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.
2. To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., and generally discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.
3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from jails, asylums, &c.
4. To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that any constable has by law.

1362. The amount of work that is yearly done by this force can hardly be realized by any one unfamiliar with the enormous extent of territory that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling—especially of intoxicants—and in this way are of the greatest possible use, as well as protecting peaceable settlers along the border. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their actions generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fire on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They have immediate charge of the cattle quarantine on the frontier. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that upwards of 1,500,000 miles are annually covered by the force, in the discharge of duty. It is generally admitted that the force constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to.

1363. The following may be said to be the principal regulations :—

Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French languages, must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follows :—

Staff-Sergeants	$1 to $1.50 per day.
Other Non-Commissioned Officers.......... ...	85c to $1 "

	Service Pay.	Good Conduct pay.	Total.	
Constables—1st year's service....	50c	—	50c.	per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55	"
3rd "	50	10	60	"
4th "	50	15	65	"
5th "	50	20	70	"

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

1364. The service is becoming more and more popular, and many men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 213 men whose time expired during 1893, 125 re-engaged without leaving, and 22 who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

1365. The average height of the present force is 5 feet 9 1-2 inches, and average chest measurement 38 1-4 inches.

1366. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Saving Bank amounted to about $8,000 during the year, and in addition to this, a considerable amount is annually placed in other banks. Some of the men have had from $600 to $900 to their credit, when they left the service.

1367. There were 911 criminal cases tried in the North-west during 1893. Of those tried before the inspectors of the North-west Mounted Police, 99 were indictable offences, resulting in 37 convictions, and 277 were summary convictions.

In 1892 there were 849 criminal and other cases tried in the North-west. Of those tried before the Mounted Police inspectors there were 296 convictions, 10 being for indictable offences, and 286 summary; the number of charges for indictable offences being 67.

CHAPTER XIX.

MCCCLXVIII. Religious Statistics.—MCCCLXIX. Number of Churches.—MCCCLXXII Church Accommodation.—MCCCLXXIII. Additional Churches.—MCCCLXXVI. Increase by Provinces.—MCCCLXXVII. Bishops and Clergy of Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.—MCCCLXXVIII. Methodists and Presbyterians.—MCCCLXXIX. Number of Clergymen.—MCCCLXXX. Education Controlled by Provinces.—MCCCLXXXI. Universities and Colleges.—MCCCLXXXII. Free Education.—MCCCLXXXIII. Provincial School Systems.—MCCCLXXXIV. Schools of Ontario.—MCCCLXXXV. School Attendance.—MCCCLXXXVI. Ontario Separate Schools.—MCCCLXXXVII. Attendance and Cost.—MCCCLXXXVIII. Protestant Separate Schools.—MCCCLXXXIX. High Schools.—MCCCXC. School Buildings.—MCCCXCI Teachers.—MCCCXCII. Receipts and their Sources.—MCCCXCIII. Expenditures.—MCCCXCIV. Receipts and Expenditure of High, Normal and Model Schools.—MCCCXCV. Art Schools, Mechanics' Institutes and Libraries.—MCCCXCVI. Arbor Day.—MCCCXCVII. Number of Pupils.—MCCCXCVIII. Quebec School System.—MCCCXCIX. Number of Pupils.—MCD. Roman Catholic and Protestant Pupils.—MCDII. Average Attendance.—MCDIII. Teachers.—MCDIV. Educational Statistics.—MCDV. School System of Nova Scotia.—MCDVI. Attendance.—MCDVII. Proportion of Population.—MCDVIII. Expenditure.—MCDIX. Educational Statistics.—MCDX. School of Art.—MCDXI. New Brunswick System.—MCDXII. Pupils, Teachers and Attendance.—MCDXIII. Expenditures.—MCDXIV. Arbor Day.—MCDXV. Educational Statistics.—MCDXVI. Manitoba System.—MCDXVII. School Lands.—MCDXVIII. Educational Statistics.—MCDXIX. Progress.—MCDXX. Receipts and Expenditure.—MCDXXI. British Columbia System.—MCDXXII. Increased Schools, Teachers and Pupils.—MCDXXV. Expenditure.—MCDXXVII. Prince Edward Island System.—MCDXXX. System of North-west Territories.—MCDXXXI. School Districts.—MCDXXXII. Religious Instruction.—MCDXXXIII. Progress.—MCDXXXIV. Educational Statistics.—MCDXXXV. Schools of Canada.—MCDXXXVI. Higher Educational Institutions.—MCDXXXVII. Judicial System.—MCDXXXVIII. Criminal Statistics.—MCDXXXIX. Classification.—MCDXLI. Number of Convictions.—MCDXLIV. Convictions and Sentences by Provinces.—MCDXLV. Indictable Offences.—MCDXLVI. Charges and Convictions.—MCDXLVII. Number of Convictions with Details.—MCDLVIII. Juvenile Criminals.—MCDLXI. Penitentiaries and Convicts.—MCDLXIV. Proportion of Convicts to Population.—MCDLXV. Convicts in the different Penitentiaries.—MCDLXVI. Offences of Convicts.—MCDLXVII. Convicts Classified.—MCDLXIX. Birthplace of Convicts and other Particulars.—MCDLXXVII. Value, Revenue and Expenditure of Penitentiaries.—MCDLXXVIII. Confined in Provincial Prisons.—MCDLXXIX. Insane Asylums.—MCDLXXXII. Charitable Institutions.—MCDLXXXIII. Receipts and Expenditures.—MCDLXXXIV. Government Expenditure.—MCDLXXXV. Patent Office Transactions.—MCDLXXXVII. Country of Patentees.—MCDLXXXVIII. Model Museum.—MCDLXXXIX. Copyrights and Trade Marks.—MXD. The Scott Act.—MXDI. Results of Votes.—MXDIV. The Dunkin Act.—MXDVI. Convictions for Drunkenness.—MXDVIII. Divorce Jurisdiction. MXDIX. Divorces in Canada.—MD. Causes of Divorce.—MDIII. Historical Archives. MDIV. Work in London.—MDV. Work in Paris.—MDVI. Historical Collection.—MDVII. Indian Population.—MDVIII. Indian Education.—MDXII. Agricultural Progress.—MDXIV. Indian Fund.—MDXV. Indian Lands.

1368. The census returns, relating to religion, are given in paragraphs 204-210.

1369. From the same returns it is learned that there were 10,480 churches in Canada in April, 1891. This is an increase over 1881 of 1,828.

1370. Divided among the denominations, the increase is distributed as follows:—Baptists, 324; Roman Catholics, 301; Church of England, 415; Methodists, 322; Presbyterians, 411. All other denominations, 55.

1371. Of the total number of churches, the Methodists have nearly 32 per cent, the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics 17 per cent each, the Church of England 16 per cent, the Baptists 12 per cent, leaving 6 per cent for "all others."

1372. Taking the total population there is a church provided for every group of 461 persons. Taking the several denominations, the Roman Catholics have one church for every group of 1,115 of their persuasion, the Church of England one for every group of 386 of its adherents, the Methodists one for every group of 251, the Presbyterians one for every group of 428, and the Baptists one for every group of 240.

1373. During the decade 1881-91, the Church of England appears to have been the most active in providing places of worship for the people, the Presbyterians coming next, the Baptists third, the Methodists fourth, and the Roman Catholics fifth.

1374. Territorially considered, the Church of England has provided 337 additional churches in the provinces east of Manitoba, and 78 in Manitoba and the other western provinces. Methodists have provided 227 in the eastern and 95 in the western provinces; Presbyterians, 302 and 109 respectively; Roman Catholics, 257 and 44, and the Baptists 305 and 19 respectively.

1375. Of their total increase, the Methodists have established 70 per cent in the five eastern provinces, and 30 per cent in the western provinces. The Presbyterians have built 73 per cent of their increase in the eastern, and 27 per cent in the western provinces. The Church of England 81 per cent in the east, and 19 per cent in the west. The Roman Catholics have apportioned their increase by building 85 per cent of it in the eastern, and 15 per cent in the western, and the Baptists 94 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

1376. By provinces the increased number of churches is distributed as follows :—

PROVINCES.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Others.
Prince Edward Island........	16	....	1	1	15	2
Nova Scotia....................	71	18	54	75	38	[b]10
New Brunswick...............	81	28	28	58	26	[b]3
Quebec........................	11	113	37	38	42	[b]13
Ontario........................	126	98	217	55	181	47
Manitoba......................	14	18	30	50	61	30
British Columbia............	4	7	26	24	8	5
North-west Territories.......	1	19	22	21	40	[b]3
Total............	324	301	415	322	411	55

[b] Decrease.

1377. The Roman Catholic Church in Canada has one Cardinal, seven Archbishops, twenty-three Bishops, and about 1,500 clergy. The Church of England has two Metropolitans and seventeen bishops and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial see established in the British Empire was that of Nova Scotia, 1787. In 1793 the Canadas were erected into a separate See. In 1839 the See of Toronto was established. In 1849, Rupert's land received its first Anglican Bishop, and British Columbia received its first in 1859. New Brunswick became a See, independent of Nova Scotia, in 1845.

1378. The Methodists were first united into one ecclesiastical organization in Canada in 1883. The Presbyterians became united as the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1875.

1379. The census returns showed that the number of clergymen of all churches in Canada, in 1891, was 7,164, an increase of 735 in the ten years.

1380. Under the British North American Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Governments of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools then existing being specially protected.

1381. The census returns of education are given in paragraphs 211-226. The same returns gave 112 Universities and classical colleges in Canada in 1891. They were distributed as follows: British Columbia, 5; Manitoba, 5; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 10; Ontario, 34; Prince Edward Island, 2; Quebec, 51. Of boarding schools for young ladies, the census returned 318, with 15,302 inmates. The number of persons giving their occupation as teachers was 21,851, showing an increase of 2,619 in ten years. There was a decrease of 60 male teachers, and an increase of 2,679 female teachers. The Universities and classical Colleges showed an increase of 27, and the young ladies' boarding schools an increase of 44 in the number of schools, and of 2,238 in the number of inmates.

1382. There is, of course, considerable difference in many details in the public school systems in force in the various provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants.

1383. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other provinces there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective provincial secretaries, In Nova Scotia. New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly, during the session of 1890, providing for the abolition of separate schools—all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible being text-books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate schools within certain limitations. Every public and high school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instruction are given, without the assumption by the

Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

1384. Subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by the Minister of Education. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in 1891, Roman Catholic separate schools being included :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1891.

Number of Schools open.	School Population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
5,826	615,781	491,741	256,674	235,067	257,642

TEACHERS.		Receipts.	Expenditure	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
Male.	Female.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
		$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,755	5,581	4,771,311	4,076,241	8 34	15 82

1385. There was a decrease of 4,824 in the number of pupils registered in 1891, as compared with 1890, and a decrease of 0·52 per cent in the proportion of registered pupils to school population, the figures for 1891 having been 79·85 per cent as against 80·37 per cent in 1890. The average attendance for the whole province was 52 per cent, being one per cent higher than in the preceding year. In rural districts it was 48 per cent, in towns 61 per cent, and in cities 67 per cent. Though the compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is provided for by statute, yet the provision has not been enforced with sufficient strictness, as is evident from the fact that 78,512 children between those ages did not, during 1891, attend school for 100 days, the period appointed by the Act. The largest number of offenders was naturally in the rural districts, the proportion to the total number of absentees being 86 per cent. This will doubtless soon be remedied, as by the Ontario Truancy Act of 1891, all children between 8 and 14 must attend school for the full term.

1386. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic separate schools in Ontario in 1891 :—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1891.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
					$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
289	36,168	18,438	17,730	20,795	320,387	278,687	7 70	13 40

1387. The average attendance at the separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 57 per cent of the total number of pupils, while the average cost per pupil, both on total attendance and on average attendance, was less than in the public schools.

1388. There were also 11 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, showing 11 teachers, 535 pupils, average attendance 300, receipts $6,610, and expenditure $5,784.

1389. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in Ontario, in 1891 :—

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1891.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
					$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
126	22,230	10,892	11,338	13,448	828,578	761,566	34 26	56 63

Gover [illegible] ent of the number of
parte

138 [illegible] the province, of which
all r [illegible] and 619 log. The
Minis
local
to h [illegible] the public schools was
betw [illegible] every 59 pupils ;
days [illegible] In the Roman Cath
as is [illegible] eing in the proportion
foll [illegible] schools the number
Ont [illegible] pupils.
clu

[illegible] school purposes in 1891 were

[illegible]	$ 289,610
[illegible]	3,168,498
[illegible]	1,313,203
[illegible]	$ 4,771,311

[illegible] llows :—

[illegible]	$ 2,722,116
[illegible]	42,521
[illegible]	460,655
[illegible]	850,949
[illegible]	$ 4,076,241

[illegible] and Model Schools the receipts

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
[illegible]	$ 828,578	$ 761,[illegible]
[illegible]	15,601	45,724
[illegible]	11,582	5,725
[illegible]	85,306	77,529
[illegible]	73,786	66,405

[illegible] and high schools, there were [illegible] 283 teachers in training ; 68 teachers [illegible] and 4 provincial normal and model [illegible] There were also 7 art schools [illegible] be ascertained, about 700 pupils. [illegible] the control of the Department [illegible] Institutes, with over 330,7[illegible] members. Their property was valued [illegible] $20,505. Besides these, there were [illegible] wards of 137,669 volumes and 51,2[illegible]

1396. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. In 1885 on that day, 38,940 trees, in 1886, 34,087 trees, in 1887, 28,057 trees, in 1888, 25,714 trees, in 1889, 21, 281 trees, in 1890, 22,250, and in 1891 15,697 trees were planted.

1397. The total number of pupils attending public, separate and high, normal and model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 515,298, a decrease of 2,021 as compared with 1890.

1398. Educational matters in the province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the province :—

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEBEC, 1892-93.

INSTITUTIONS.	SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL.		INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		Total.
	Roman Catholic.	Protestant	Roman Catholic.	Protestant	
Elementary schools	3,961	906	88	8	4,963
Model	323	49	121	......	493
Academies	32	21	85	3	141
Normal schools	......	......	2	1	3
Classical colleges	......	......	17	......	17
Protestant colleges	......	......	......	6	6
Universities	......	......	2	2	4
Institutions for deaf, dumb and blind	......	......	3	1	4
Schools of art and manufacture	......	......	......	......	9
Total	4,316	976	318	21	5,640

There has been an increase of 53 in the number of educational institutions in this province during the year.

	Boys.	Gir
[illegible]	16,348	1
[illegible]	543	
[illegible]	184	
	834	
[illegible]	27	
[illegible]	17,936	1

Catholic pupils in
testants 27,205, whil
Catholics were 71,610

stants is apparently
per cent : in 1888, 14·
12·5 per cent, and in

of pupils in elem
73,304 respectively.

teachers was 9,297, but e

1404. The following particulars relating to the schools of Quebec are taken from the annual reports of the province.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1892 AND 1893.

	1892.	1893.
	No.	No.
Municipalities	1,217	1,221
School houses	5,439	5,397
Elementary Schools	4,934	4,963
Models	491	493
Academies	150	141
Normal Schools	3	3
Classical Colleges	17	17
Universities	4	4
Institutions for blind and deaf mutes	4	4
Schools of Arts and Manufactures	9	9
Total Schools	5,612	5,634
Pupils in Elementary schools	183,981	187,979
" Model schools	79,533	79,223
" Academies		
" Normal schools	1,063	1,073
" Classical Colleges	5,021	5,024
" Universities	1,298	1,109
" Blind and deaf institutions	488	514
" Schools of Arts and Manufactures	1,047	1,047
Total	272,431	275,969
Average attendance in Elementary schools	131,675	133,183
Number of teachers " "	4,986	5,020
" " in all others	4,311	4,277
Expenditure by Government—		
Elementary schools	$ 168,000	$ 170,000
All others	78,410	78,410
Expenditure by People—		
Elementary schools	1,095,914	1,150,635
Total Expenditure	$1,342,324	$1,399,045

1405. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the Executive Council. There is also Superintendent of Education. The local management of public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the ratepay of the section.

1399. The number of pupils in th[illegible] tions in 1892-93, were as follow :—

EDUCATIONAL STATIST[illegible]

INSTITUTIONS.	ROMAN C[illegible]
	Boys.
Elementary and model schools and academies; under control	10[illegible]
Elementary and model schools, academies and classical colleges; independent	
Normal and model schools	
Roman Catholic classical colleges	
Universities	
Deaf, dumb and blind	
Schools of art and manufacture	
Total	

1400. The number schools was 160,774, schools and academi[illegible] and Protestants 7,6[illegible]

1401. The prop[illegible] creasing. In 188[illegible] in 1889, 13·3 per[illegible] per cent.

1402. The av[illegible] superior school[illegible]

1403. The t[illegible] universities, sp[illegible] 5,806, of wh[illegible] and the t[illegible] average s[illegible] orders nu[illegible]

[illegible] 92 in the total number of [illegible] average attendance, the latter [illegible] number registered as compared [illegible] ance at the public schools of [illegible] is by law compulsory, but [illegible] There was a decrease of [illegible] schools, and an increase of [illegible] 45 in the number of schools [illegible] teachers employed was 2,340.

[illegible] population enrolled in the public [illegible] population of the province in 1892

[illegible] expenditure for education during [illegible] of $2,525. The county fund [illegible] sectional assessments to $410,017. [illegible] expenditure of $746,575, an in[illegible] with 1891.

[illegible] educational statistics explains it-

[illegible] STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED [illegible] OCTOBER, 1892.

[illegible] SCHOOLS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost to Government per Pupil.
						$ cts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38,388	49,494	1 in 5·4	0 98
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43,559	52,457	1 in 5·2	0 98

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
[illegible]	[illegible]	16·1	933	42

IA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
				$	$
deaf and	13	72	63	9,625	10,201
nd	11	53	46	7,528	8,500

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Income.	Expenditure.
			$	$
Normal	5	101	6,995	5,465
Model	2	128	1,100	1,100

1410. At the Victoria School of Art, Halifax, there were 117 pupils, being an increase of 11 over the previous year. The receipts amounted to $2,165, and the expenditure to $1,965.

1411. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

1412. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 68,909, being a decrease of 83; there was an increase in the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more asssitants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 56·63 per cent, that for the term ended 31st December, 1891, having been 59·82 per cent, and for that ended 30th June, 1892, 53·45 per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools, according to the census, was 1 in 4·7.

1413. The Government expenditure for the year on public schools was $142,681; the county fund amounted to $93,170, and the district assessment to $174,866 and $900 for school-house grants, making a total of $410,717. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was $

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ATIONAL STATISTICS.

1891-92.

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	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
[illegible]	28,459	27,758	35,203	1 in 5 7
[illegible]	31,967	28,819	35,220	1 in 5 2

sch
NOV

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Te

	Average Attendance.	Year ended.	Male.	Female.	T
		1892.			
[illegible]	520	June 30.....	38	231	[illegible]
[illegible]	488				

Ap
Oc

educational matters in Manitoba was
a Board of Education, divided into
stant and one Roman Catholic; but by the
arrangement, together with the separate schoo
ed, and a Department of Education establish
Executive Council and an advisory board
embers, four appointed by the Department of
the public and high school teachers, and

by the Council of the University of Manitoba. The validity of the above Act was called in question and the matter carried through the courts to the Imperial Privy Council, by whose committee the Act was sustained.

1417. Two sections of land, 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands were, for many years, purposely kept out of the market, in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of $140,189, being an average of about $7·00 per acre; in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized $421,518, being an average of $7.95 per acre, and again in January and February, 1893, 12,603 acres were disposed of for the sum of $89,505, or an average price of $7.10 per acre.

1418. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as the following figures show. The figures previous to 1890 are for Protestant schools only:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1871, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	School Population.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1871	16	......	......	816	......
1887	464	581	17,600	16,940	9,715
1888	495	675	18,850	18,000	9,856
1889	524	668	21,471	18,358	11,242
1890	627	840	*25,077	23,256	11,627
1891	612	866	28,678	23,871	12,433
1892	660	902	29,564	23,244	12,976

*Incomplete.

1419. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that the average attendance was 56 per cent, while the proportion of the population at school was 1 in 7. Figures such as these not only demonstrate the wonderful progress of the province during the last 20 years, but must effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about

The total amount expended by the Governn grants, salaries and expenses, was $163,05

1414. An Arbor Day, on the same princ was held on 13th May, 1892, when 3,62 were planted, and 603 flower-beds laid o

1415. The following table gives the the year 1891-92 :—

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIO

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1891

Term ended.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Boy
1891.				
Dec. 31......	1,604	1,674	56,217	2
1892.				
June 30.....	1,585	1,669	60,786	

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Term ended.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Averag Atten danc
1891.			
Dec. 31.. ...	64	706	
1892.			
June 30......	66	683	

1416. The control of edu merly in the hands of a T sections, one Protestant a Act of 1890, this arrange system, was abolished, consisting of the Exec posed of seven mem Education, two by t

in 1893

as follow :—

TURES.

......	$291,329
ture, &c..	399,657
&c.....	68,957
	$636,592

ss was $537,676, and the furniture was estimated at

British Columbia is free, un- entirely by the Government ation, acting under the Pro- s locally controlled by trus- ch school district. The Lieu- powered to create new school provided that no school dis- ildren of school age, viz., be-

increase in schools, teachers and une 30th, 1892. The increase in was 21, in that of teachers 43, and in percentage of attendance was 57·80 f 2·35 per cent over the preceding

of the province is illustrated by there were 25 school districts mounted to $36,764 : in 1892. hool districts, 154 ; pupils, 10-

ber of schools, teach-

COLUMBIA, 1892.

	s.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
	2,116	2,021	2,209

CHOOLS.

	3,196	3,128	3,813

SCHOOLS.

312	125	187	205

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

10,773	5,437	5,336	6,227

ure during 1892 was as follows :—

	$ 148,377	
	5,206	
	7,045	
ducation proper		$ 160,628
	43,497	
s, &c.	3,695	
		47,192
al.		$ 207,820

cost of each pupil on enrolment was $14.91, and on attendance, $25.79, being a decrease as compare The whole of the expenditure is borne by the Gov

lucational matters in Prince Edward Island are under l of a Board of Education appointed by the Govern- of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by

Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1892 was $114,570, and that of the school boards $36,542, making a total expenditure of $151,112, being a decrease of $4,329, as compared with 1891.

1428. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was estimated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those ages in 1892, of whom 22,169 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show a decrease of 161 in the number of pupils enrolled, but the daily average attendance increased from 12,898 to 12,986, and the average percentage of attendance from 57·75 per cent. to 58·58 per cent. The number of vacant schools in 1892 was 1, while in 1882 there were no less than 19. An Arbor Day was established in 1886, but the results have not yet been very extensive.

1429. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the province in 1892 :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1892.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total. Pupils.	Average Attendance.
Queen's.						
Primary schools	155	155	3,493	2,976	6,469	3,596
Advanced graded schools	16	32	724	606	1,330	805
First class schools	6	12	267	237	504	320
Charlottetown public schools	3	29	839	586	1,425	1,110
Total	180	228	5,323	4,405	9,728	5,831
Prince.						
Primary schools	128	128	3,028	2,680	5,708	3,199
Advanced graded schools	9	18	400	276	676	443
First class schools	4	11	246	236	482	301
Summerside public schools	3	11	340	255	595	419
Total	144	168	4,014	3,447	7,461	4,362
King's.						
Primary schools	104	104	2,133	1,913	4,046	2,207
Advanced graded schools	5	10	191	164	355	225
First class schools	4	13	334	245	579	361
Total	113	127	2,658	2,322	4,980	2,793

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1892.—*Concluded.*

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attendance.
Totals.						
Primary schools............	387	387	8,654	7,569	16,223	9,002
Advanced graded schools ...	30	60	1,315	1,046	2,361	1,473
First class schools	14	36	847	718	1,565	982
Charlottetown and Summerside public schools.....	6	40	1,179	841	2,020	1,529
Grand total	437	523	11,995	10,174	22,169	12,986

1430. The educational system of the North-west Territories is under the control (within its attributes) of a Council of Public Instruction, consisting of the Executive Committee (4) and four appointed members without votes.

1431. The law provides that no school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 square miles, nor shall it contain less than four resident heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10, i.e., children between the ages of 5 and 20.

1432. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour, if desired.

1433. The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years :—

	Schools in operation.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1887, June 30......................... ...	111	125	3,144
1892, September 30........	249	295	6,170

Government grants and par[illegible] [illegible] 1893 :—Number of
ernment expenditure in 189[illegible] [illegible] Public, 26 ; Roman
boards $36,542, making a to[illegible] [illegible] the rolls, 7,789, dis-
decrease of $4,329, as compa[illegible] [illegible] Roman Catholic Public,
[illegible] number of pupils attend-
[illegible] Roman Catholic Public,

1428. The school age is [illegible]
was estimated that there we[illegible]
those ages in 1892, of who[illegible] [illegible] was $121,057.
portion of the year. Th[illegible]
the number of pupils [illegible] [illegible] summary of the preceding
increased from 12,898 to [illegible] [illegible] provinces issue their
attendance from 57·75 per [illegible] possible to give the figures
of vacant schools in 1892 [illegible] [illegible] ; but as, year by year,
than 19. An Arbor Day [illegible] possible, the same periods as
have not yet been very [illegible] [illegible] as valuable for compari-
[illegible] year.

1429. The following [illegible]
statistics of the provin[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL ST[illegible] PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND [illegible] CANADA.

[illegible]	[illegible] Other	Pupils in Public Schools.	Pupils in Other Schools.	Attendance Public Schools. Average.	Attendance Public Schools. Percentage.
[illegible]	189	491,741	23,557	251,307	51·1
[illegible]	637	187,979	80,296	133,183	70·8
[illegible]	21	87,189	1,821	52,457	60·2
[illegible]	14	60,786	952	35,220	57·9
[illegible]	16	23,214	1,031	12,976	55·9
145	4	10,461	312	6,022	56·6
[illegible]	14	20,604	1,565	12,004	58·2
[illegible]	8	7,366	423	5,245	71·2
16,154	903	889,340	109,957	508,414	57·2

Schools.

Queen's.

Primary schools ...
Advanced graded sch[illegible]
First class schools .....
Charlottetown public

Total . .

Prince.

Primary schools......
Advanced graded sc[illegible]
First class schools
Summerside public

Total .

King's.

Primary school
Advanced grad[illegible]
First class sch[illegible]

T[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC—*Continued.*

PROVINCES.	TEACHERS.		REVENUE.		Total Expenditure.
	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Government.	Other Sources.	
			$	$	$
Ontario	8,336	518	*1,602,813	3,168,498	4,076,241
Quebec	5,020	4,277	248,410	1,150,635	1,399,045
Nova Scotia	2,340	73	216,430	530,145	746,575
New Brunswick	1,669	66	142,681	268,036	410,717
Manitoba	¶ 902	....	98,654	401,689	636,592
British Columbia	219	9	207,820	‖	207,820
Prince Edward Island	487	36	114,570	36,542	151,112
The Territories	‡	‡	121,057	‖	121,057
Canada	18,973	4,949	2,752,435	5,555,545	7,749,159

* Including Clergy Reserve Fund. ¶ Includes all teachers.
‖ Schools are supported entirely by Government.
‡ No returns.

1436. In the Year Book, 1889, a concise history was given of all the principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but the following summary table will show that the value of their buildings, endowments, &c., was upwards of $12,000,000, and that some 9,000 students were attending them. If the students attending these institutions, as well as those receiving tuition at a large number of private establishments, particulars of which cannot be obtained, are added to the pupils of the public, high and normal schools, it will be seen that the whole number of those undergoing instruction of some kind is considerably over one million, so that more than one-fifth of the population of Canada is at the present time receiving direct education.

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

NAME.	Date of Foundation.	Endowment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About).
Universities.		$	$	$	
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	1789	155,000	250,000	9,000	18
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	*8,844	....	10,000	60
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1813	842,418	400,960	90,000	650
Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S.	1821	....	....	....	169
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1,042,000	1,800,000	85,000	800
Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont.	1836	150,000	75,000	....	666
University of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	100,000	100,000	....	120
University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.	1841	400,000	125,000	40,000	425
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	37,400	162,600	....	32
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1848	....	....	46,000	398
University of Trinity College, Toronto	1852	750,000	....	30,000	399
Laval University, Quebec	1852	....	1,000,000	....	235
University of Mount Allison College, N.B.	1862	120,000	110,000	....	275
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg	1877	80,000	....	....	102
Colleges.					
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	....	....	....	120
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1845	200,000	470,000	16,500	116
Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont.	1856	....	110,000	17,000	135
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1868	160,000	225,000	12,600	84
do do Winnipeg, Man.	1870	15,000	50,000	15,000	87
do do Halifax, N.S.	.....	120,000	....	....	30
Wesleyan College, Montreal	1873	52,000	50,000	6,000	41
Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man.	1888	....	....	....	......
St. John's College do	.....	....	60,000	....	......
St. Boniface College do	1820	....	50,000	12,000	105
Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.	......	160,000	200,000	25,000	100
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont	......	63,290	65,000	10,000	40
Classical Colleges.—Quebec.‡					
Chicoutimi	1873	....	85,000	5,135	126
Joliette	1846	....	75,494	11,205	303
L'Assomption	1832	....	90,000	12,360	315
Lévis	1853	....	179,817	11,358	331
Nicolet	1803	....	255,000	10,724	267
Rigaud (Vaudreuil)	1850	....	70,000	15,000	272
Rimouski	1854	....	52,600	5,435	128
Sherbrooke	1875	....	100,000	4,287	237

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*Government grant.

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Date of Foundation.	Endowment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About.)
Classical Colleges—Quebec‡—Con.		$	$	$	
Ste. Anne (Kamouraska)............	1827	......	175,000	10,837	228
St. Hyacinthe...............	1816	....	200,000	21,500	335
St. Laurent (Jacques-Cartier).......	1847	....	129,000	24,800	466
Ste. Marie de Monnoir (Rouville)....	1853	....	62,000	7,794	190
Ste. Marie (Montreal)...............	1848	....	303,000	35,000	501
Ste. Thérèse (Terrebonne)...........	1827	....	130,000	15,961	257
Three Rivers.................	1860	....	97,500	10,300	235
‖College of Montreal..............	1767	....	....	....	....
‖Seminary of Quebec................	1663	....	....	....	....
Ladies' Colleges.					
Wesleyan Ladies'Col., Hamilton, Ont.	1860	....	80,000	17,000	144
Hellmuth do London "	1869	....	80,000	30,000	100
Brantford do Brantford "	1874	....	60,000	20,000	70 to 140
Ontario do Whitby "	1874	....	80,000	23,500	175
Demill do Oshawa "	1876	....	55,000	14,000	138
Alma do St. Thomas "	1878	....	110,000	24,000	225
Agricultural Colleges, &c.					
Ontario Agricultural Col.,Guelph, Ont	1874	....	340,900	†18,564	135
Provincial School of Agric., Truro, N.S	1885	....	....	†1,967	25
School of Practical Science, Tor., Ont.	1877	*8,800	....	....	71
School of Agriculture, L'Assomption, Q	......	....	....	4,500	24
do Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Q	1859	....	....	4,000	21

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* Government grant.

† Government expenditure.

‡ The classical colleges in Quebec are a combination of school and college, attended by both boys and young men. They confer certain degrees, and are mostly affiliated with Laval University. It not being possible to separate them, the pupils in these colleges are counted twice over, viz., in this table and in the one in the preceding paragraph.

‖ No returns.

1437. The judicial system of Canada has been described in paragraph 30.

1438. The Act authorizing the collection and compilation of Criminal Statistics, came into operation in 1876. The returns are yearly becoming more valuable, greater care being exercised in the collection. The whole system has been reviewed during the year 1893, with the result of adding to the returns the criminals dealt with by the North-west Mounted Police.

1439. The returns are compiled under two headings: "Indictable Offences" and "Summary Convictions," the first including all cases tried by competent magistrates, with the consent of the persons accused, in accordance with the Acts relating to "Speedy Trials," "Summary Trials by Consent," and "Juvenile Offenders," chapters 175, 176 and 177, Revised Statutes of Canada. The second includes all cases of summary convictions by justices of the peace out of session, under chap. 178, Revised Statutes of Canada.

1440. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow:—

Class I. Offences against the person.
II. Offences against property, with violence.
III. Offences against property, without violence.
IV. Malicious offences against property.
V. Forgery and offences against the currency.
VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class:—

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.
Manslaughter.
Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.
Rape and other offences against females.
Unnatural offences.
Bigamy.
Abduction.
Assault, aggravated and common.
Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
Other offences against property with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.
Larceny.
Embezzlement.
Felonious receiving.
Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor, and other Acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.
Other offences not included in the above classes

1441. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1887 to 1892 :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1887-1892.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Year ended 30th September.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
I. Offences against the person.....	4,902	4,790	5,284	5,093	4,787	4,864
II. do property, with violence....	208	225	283	276	283	251
III. do property, without violence	2,784	3,437	3,774	3,614	3,614	3,431
IV. Malicious offences against property......................	176	332	236	247	253	242
V. Forgery and offences against the currency....................	43	45	41	46	36	41
VI. Other offences, not included in the above classes...........	26,340	28,820	28,813	29,264	28,442	26,168
Total....................	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415	34,997

Since the report of 1892 was published, it has been discovered that the returns received by the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture did not include the cases in the North-west Territories tried by the inspectors of the Mounted Police Force, with the exception of those appealed from, and tried by the judges and stipendiary magistrates of the North-west. On the discovery being made, the staff examined all the Mounted Police records from 1883. This work, involving a great amount of labour, has been completed and the following table prepared, giving the number of cases which should have been included in the reports published since 1882.

[illegible] MAGISTRATES AND INSPECTORS [illegible] MOUNTED POLICE.

	INDICTABLE OFFENCES.		Summary Convictions.	Total Convictions.
[illegible]	Acquittals.	Convictions.		
[illegible]	10	19	165	184
[illegible]	[illegible]	22	235	[illegible]
[illegible]	7[illegible]	17	156	173
[illegible]	[illegible]	17	314	331
[illegible]	[illegible]	17	173	190
[illegible]	25	4	130	[illegible]
[illegible]	27	5	172	177
[illegible]	[illegible]	11	154	165
[illegible]	32	10	192	202
[illegible]	67	10	286	296

[illegible] Mounted Police Returns, the num[illegible] less by 2,324, it being the second [illegible] that there was any decrease in [illegible] returns are collected with [illegible] formerly, it would seem as if there [illegible] that the reduction in number re[illegible] in the amount of crime. The de[illegible] distributed, occurring in all the [illegible] forgery and offences against the cur[illegible] the person.

[illegible] that the number of convictions [illegible] of individual criminals, because [illegible] once during the year, whether [illegible], is counted as a separate person [illegible] known, the same persons are [illegible] such offences as drunkenness, vag-

1444. By provinces, the totals given above, not including the North-west Mounted Police returns, are distributed as under, for the period 1884-92 :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS OF ALL KINDS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1884 TO 1892, TOGETHER WITH THE KIND OF SENTENCE IMPOSED.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	Sentences.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Jail or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Ontario	1884	16,284	159	15,864	73	6	182
	1885	20,097	211	19,392	74	2	418
	1886	19,174	227	18,339	79	2	527
	1887	20,630	148	20,005	91	1	385
	1888	23,017	158	22,148	128	2	581
	1889	22,527	186	21,447	122	2	770
	1890	21,301	173	20,171	89	5	863
	1891	19,389	172	18,351	79	3	784
	1892	17,081	101	16,087	96	......	797
Quebec	1884	6,192	121	5,901	76	.....	94
	1885	7,223	114	6,479	81	1	548
	1886	7,854	135	7,190	72	......	457
	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	......	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	......	582
	1889	9,521	140	8,583	129	1	668
	1890	10,301	110	9,158	107	2	924
	1891	10,743	132	9,031	115	2	1,463
	1892	10,493	146	8,565	74	.....	1,708
Nova Scotia	1884	1,420	15	1,401	......	1	3
	1885	1,701	40	1,634	4	......	23
	1886	1,542	24	1,402	2	......	114
	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
	1889	1,373	40	1,299	20	1	83
	1890	1,479	41	1,360	8	.....	70
	1891	1,478	38	1,353	6	......	81
	1892	1,619	45	1,456	17	.....	101
New Brunswick	1884	2,456	23	2,430	......	......	3
	1885	2,047	26	2,004	......	1	16
	1886	2,176	22	2,143	......	....	11
	1887	1,860	23	1,817	......	......	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	......	......	41
	1889	2,246	21	2,168	......	....	57
	1890	2,597	22	2,528	.....	......	47
	1891	2,540	5	2,502	.....	.....	33
	1892	2,267	19	2,207	......	1	40
Manitoba	1884	2,148	10	2,133	......	......	5
	1885	1,683	18	1,648	......	......	17
	1886	1,411	15	1,330	.....	......	66
	1887	891	11	845	.....	.....	35
	1888	748	6	683	.....	1	58

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Continued.*

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	Sentences.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined,	Reformatories.		
Manitoba—*Con.*	1889	1,115	12	1,015	....	1	87
	1890	993	18	928	......	......	47
	1891	997	15	889	1	. .	92
	1892	1,228	12	1,142	.....	1	73
British Columbia	1884	485	13	469	......	1	2
	1885	297	19	276	......	...	2
	1886	999	32	935	.....	4	28
	1887	732	18	697	......	2	15
	1888	799	25	760	....	2	12
	1889	882	34	835	....	3	10
	1890	1,081	20	1,031	. . .	1	29
	1891	1,360	32	1,320	.....	2	6
	1892	1,321	22	1,249	......	2	48
Prince Edward Island	1884	527	4	521	......	......	2
	1885	698	......	694	.....	......	4
	1886	658	......	654	...	1	3
	1887	510	4	506	......	...	.....
	1888	469	......	467	.....	1	1
	1889	535	4	528	......	...	3
	1890	477	6	464	......	......	7
	1891	555	7	546	......	....	2
	1892	576	4	569	......	......	3
The Territories	1884	39	10	22	......	3	4
	1885	123	62	41	......	7	13
	1886	60	10	40	......	7	3
	1887	37	4	31	......	.....	2
	1888	151	7	133	......	2	9
	1889	232	6	210	......	......	16
	1890	311	20	260	......	......	31
	1891	353	19	325	......	.....	9
	1892	412	15	370	......	1	26

1445. Out of the total number of convictions in 1892, 4,030 were for indictable offences, being 66 more than in 1891.

1446. The following table gives the number of persons charged, the number detained for lunacy the number convicted and the proportion of convictions to charges. It will be seen that the proportion of convictions to charges is considerably higher in 1892 than the average.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Year.	Charged.	Detained for Lunacy.	Convicted.	Proportion of convictions to Charges.
1884	4,400	6	2,506	57·0
1885	5,518	12	3,797	67·9
1886	5,497	11	3,509	63·9
1887	4,770	6	3,253	68·2
1888	5,867	12	3,747	63·8
1889	6,314	9	4,208	66·6
1890	5,819	10	3,934	67·6
1891	5,988	10	3,964	66·2
Average	5,520	9	3,615	65·2
1892	5,925	9	4,030	68·0

1447. In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals :—

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND THE NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN EACH PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1884-92.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

PROVINCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario	1,436	2,090	2,016	1,807	2.144	2,318	2,123	2,046	2,064
Quebec	790	1,218	989	1,023	1,201	1,361	1,220	1,356	1,338
Nova Scotia	37	120	101	170	80	131	126	124	150
New Brunswick	47	80	65	54	71	80	79	96	93
Manitoba	90	101	77	70	67	93	91	93	82
British Columbia	27	55	169	96	122	146	183	145	187
Prince Edward Island	40	15	39	18	13	22	20	29	31
The Territories	39	118	53	15	49	57	92	75	85
Totals	2,506	3,797	3,509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

PROVINCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario	14,848	18,007	17,158	18,823	20,873	20,209	19,178	17,343	15,017
Quebec	5,402	6,005	6,865	7,504	7,989	8,160	9,081	9,387	9,155
Nova Scotia	1,383	1,581	1,441	1,096	1,123	1,242	1,353	1,354	1,469
New Brunswick	2,409	1,967	2,111	1,806	2,001	2,166	2,518	2,444	2,174
Manitoba	2,058	1,581	1,334	821	681	1,022	902	904	1,146
British Columbia	458	243	830	636	677	736	898	1,215	1,134
Prince Edward Island	487	683	619	492	456	513	457	526	545
The Territories	....	5	7	22	102	175	219	278	327
Totals	27,045	30,072	30,365	31,200	33,902	34,223	34,606	33,451	30,967
Grand Totals.	29,551	33,869	33,874	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415	34,997

1448. The following table gives the number of convictions for offences classified :—

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS 1884-92.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Murder, attempts at and manslaughter...	23	30	33	26	24	32	28	19	13
Rape and other offences against females..	52	136	94	60	78	87	104	107	116
Other offences against the person.	411	675	610	656	720	878	747	781	901
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking	228	222	255	208	225	283	276	283	251
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	38	57	26	43	34	41	33	47	46
Other offences against property	1,444	2,238	2,096	1,999	2,342	2,650	2,469	2,505	2,459
Other felonies and misdemeanours	128	174	103	96	111	88	78	63	84
Other minor offences..	182	265	292	165	213	149	199	159	160
Total	2,506	3,797	3,509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Various offences against the person...	3,795	4,216	4,465	4,160	3,968	4,287	4,212	3,880	3,834
Various offences against property....	2,087	1,517	1,330	923	1,399	1,329	1,370	1,361	1.177
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	11,286	13,093	13,414	14,423	15,728	14,766	14,979	15,213	14,541
Drunkenness	9,877	11,246	11,156	11,694	12,807	13,841	14,045	12,997	11,415
Total	27,045	30,072	30,365	31,200	33,902	34,223	34,606	33,451	30,967
Grand total......	29,551	33,869	33,874	34,453	37,649	38,431	38.540	37,415	34,997

1449. The following table gives the number of persons charged, acquitted, detained for lunacy, and the number and proportion of convictions to charges, in 1892 :—

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Offences.	Number of Persons.				Proportion of Conviction to Charges.
	Charged.	Acquitted	Detained for Lunacy.	Convicted.	
1 Offences against the person	1,524	463	3	1,030	67·58
2 Offences against property violence	372	120	....	251	67·47
3 Offences against property with without violence	3,516	1,054	4	2,446	69·67
4 Malicious offences against property	106	53	1	50	47·17
5 Forgery and offences against the currency	62	21	....	41	66·13
6 Other offences not included in the above classes	345	127	1	212	61·45
Totals	5,925	1,838	9	4,030	68·02

TOTALS FOR 1884-1892.

	Charged.	Acquitted	Detained for Lunacy.	Convicted.	Proportion of Conviction to Charges.
Class 1	11,372	3,787	47	7,446	65·48
" 2	3,511	1,268	....	2,231	63·54
" 3	30,098	9,935	21	20,051	66·62
" 4	828	377	5	436	52·66
" 5	565	197	....	363	64·25
" 6	3,724	1,267	12	2,421	65·01
Totals	50,098	16,831	85	32,948	....
Average	5,566	1,870	9	3,661	65·77

1450. The following table gives the sentences passed on persons convicted for indictable offences, from 1884 to 1892 :—

Sentences.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Death	11	11	14	4	9	8	8	7	5
Penitentiary, two years and under five	267	341	316	249	231	300	284	299	249
Penitentiary, five years and over	88	148	136	91	117	138	124	119	111
Penitentiary, life	......	1	13	3	5	5	2	2	4
Jail, with option of a fine	362	660	622	543	596	592	568	571	646
Jail, under one year	1,192	1,812	1,731	1,717	1,887	2,109	1,927	1,916	1,881
Jail, one year and over	142	206	203	201	180	196	215	184	203
Sent to reformatories	149	159	153	167	216	271	204	201	187
Various sentences	295	459	321	278	506	589	602	665	744
Totals	2,506	3,797	3,509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030

1451. The following table gives the birth places of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1892 :—

OFFENCES.	BIRTH PLACES.							
	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not given.
	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.					
Class 1.....	78	90	33	720	37	36	1	35
" 2.....	15	10	2	190	22	5	2	5
" 3.....	168	122	45	1,860	103	72	4	72
" 4.....	3	5	4	34	2	1	1	....
" 5.....	8	2	1	24	2	2	2	... .
" 6.....	20	11	7	135	29	2	1	7
Totals......	292	240	92	2,963	195	118	11	119

TOTALS FOR 1884-92.

Class 1.....	571	706	168	5,131	330	304	22	214
" 2.....	175	122	47	1,591	182	62	7	45
" 3....	1,923	1,423	402	13,966	1,081	570	46	640
" 4 . .	36	29	17	304	16	11	2	21
" 5... .	52	19	17	201	39	17	7	11
" 6.....	228	195	58	1,511	236	51	6	136
Totals......	2,985	2,494	709	22,704	1,884	1,015	90	1,067
Average....	332	277	79	2,523	209	113	10	119

PROPORTIONS OF CONVICTIONS BY BIRTH PLACES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1892 AND THE PERIOD 1884-1892.

1892........	7·25	5·96	2·28	73·52	4·84	3·20	2·95
1884 to 1892.	9·06	7·57	2·15	68·91	7·72	3.35	3·24

1452. The following table gives the occupations of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1892 :—

OCCUPATIONS.

OFFENCES.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not given.
Class 1	80	132	30	190	18	465	115
" 2	4	15	4	38	....	132	58
" 3	82	202	136	374	12	856	784
" 4	12	3	2	6	....	9	18
" 5	5	15	....	8	2	9	2
" 6	14	22	5	28	5	58	80
Totals	197	389	177	644	37	1,529	1,057

TOTALS FOR 1884-1892.

Class 1	642	923	339	1,386	169	3,199	788
" 2	50	153	63	438	16	1,045	466
" 3	623	1,607	1,208	2,729	226	8,385	5,273
" 4	67	26	14	48	3	161	117
" 5	40	105	14	60	28	94	22
" 6	134	246	177	273	53	615	923
Totals	1,556	3,060	1,815	4,934	495	13,499	7,589
Average	173	340	202	548	55	1,500	843

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY OCCUPATIONS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1892 AND THE PERIOD 1884 TO 1892.

1892	4·89	9·65	4·39	15·98	0·92	37·94	26·23
1884 to 1882	4·72	9·29	5·51	14·98	1·50	40·97	23·03

1453. The following table gives the ages of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1892 :—

OFFENCES.	AGES.									
	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class 1	26	1	101	2	621	21	178	10	69	1
" 2	51	1	62	.....	116	2	13	.....	6	.....
" 3	577	28	406	49	949	73	220	37	104	3
" 4	14	2	10	.....	11	2	10	1	.....	.....
" 5	1	.....	3	1	27	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
" 6	13	.....	19	3	75	28	36	16	14	8
Totals.....	682	32	601	55	1,799	126	466	64	193	12

TOTALS FOR 1884-92.

Class 1	183	8	887	37	4,287	200	1,326	80	416	20
" 2	353	5	608	3	1,020	24	135	2	79	1
" 3	3,369	196	3,523	333	8,268	753	2,271	312	701	25
" 4	79	8	66	4	146	9	79	7	38	.....
" 5	4	2	45	2	217	7	61	2	13	.....
" 6	110	43	190	139	846	415	307	115	186	67
Totals.....	4,398	262	5,319	518	14,784	1,408	4,179	518	1,433	113
Average.....	489	29	591	58	1,643	156	464	58	159	13

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY AGES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1892, AND THE PERIOD 1884 TO 1892.

1892........	17·72	16·28	47·77	13·15	5·08
1884 to 1892...	14·14	17·72	49·14	14·26	4·74

1454. The following table gives the educational status of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1892 :—

OFFENCES.	Convictions.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.			
		Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not given.
Class 1.	1,030	23	786	187	34
" 2...........	251	5	193	48	5
" 3...........	2,446	44	1,784	541	77
" 4..	50	1	42	7	....
" 5...........	41	8	32	1	....
" 6.	212	10	159	36	7
Totals........	4,030	91	2,996	820	123

TOTALS FOR 1884-1892.

OFFENCES.	Convictions.	Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not given.
Class 1...........	7,446	118	5,655	1,189	482
" 2...... ..	2,231	15	1,726	353	137
" 3...... .. .	20,051	198	14,977	3,617	1,261
" 4...........	436	2	299	74	61
" 5...........	363	37	294	14	18
" 6....	2,421	47	1,749	375	250
Totals.......	32,948	417	24,700	5,622	2,209
Average......	3,661	46	2,744	625	245

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS, ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL STATUS, TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1892 AND THE PERIOD 1884–1892.

1892...........................	2·26	74·34	20·35	3·05
1884 to 1892....................	1·27	74·97	17·06	6·70

[illegible]. The following table gives the residence and use of liquors of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1892:—

Offences.	Residence.			Use of Liquors.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Not given.	Moderate.	Im-moderate.	Not given.
Class 1	778	226	28	414	582	36
„ 2	206	40	5	148	98	5
„ 3	1,992	397	55	1,419	949	76
„ 4	29	21	....	37	13	....
„ 5	28	13	... ...	23	18	....
„ 6	166	39	7	117	80	15
Totals	3,199	736	95	2,158	1,740	132

TOTALS FOR 1884-1892.

Offences.	Urban.	Rural.	Not given.	Moderate.	Im-moderate.	Not given.
Class 1	3,368	1,851	92	3,048	3,758	69
„ 2	1,762	490	19	1,080	898	33
„ 3	16,450	3,332	309	10,097	7,358	2,536
„ 4	330	190	7	237	119	80
„ 5	270	165	8	215	115	33
„ 6	1,897	479	55	1,162	887	373
Totals	26,073	6,387	490	15,839	13,135	3,974
Average	2,897	710	54	1,760	1,459	442

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY RESIDENCE AND USE OF LIQUORS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1892 AND THE PERIOD 1884 TO 1892.

1892	79·38	18·26	2·36	53·55	43·18	3·27
1884 to 1892	79·13	19·38	1·49	48·07	39·87	12·06

1456. The following table gives the religions of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1892 :—

Offences.	Religions.							
	Baptists.	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not Given.
Class 1	17	529	156	88	69	101	35	35
" 2	5	113	65	27	22	5	8	6
" 3	69	1,193	470	248	170	126	98	72
" 4	3	23	7	5	9	2	1	....
" 5	1	19	10	4	2	4	1	....
" 6	9	92	31	21	17	29	6	7
Totals.........	104	1,969	739	393	289	267	149	120
TOTALS FOR 1884-92.								
Class 1	163	3,831	1,052	683	516	601	296	304
" 2	68	1,088	380	236	174	122	76	87
" 3	514	9,742	3,451	2,096	1,428	1,210	807	803
" 4	11	149	64	65	43	30	32	42
" 5	12	111	77	59	45	24	19	16
" 6	71	981	410	314	190	178	98	179
Totals..........	839	15,902	5,434	3,453	2,396	2,165	1,328	1,431
Average.............	93	1,767	604	384	266	241	148	159

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY RELIGIONS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER, FOR THE YEAR 1892 AND THE PERIOD 1884 TO 1892.

1892..............	2·58	48·86	18·34	9·75	7·17	6·62	3·70	2·98
1884 to 1892.........	2·55	48.26	16·49	10·48	7·27	6·57	4·04	4·34

1457. The following table gives the sex and conjugal state of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1892 :—

OFFENCES.	SEX.		CONJUGAL STATE.			
	Males.	Females.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not given.
Class 1..........	995	35	427	545	25	33
" 2..........	248	3	36	207	3	5
" 3..........	2,256	190	510	1,794	76	66
" 4..........	45	5	14	36	....	....
" 5..........	40	1	18	19	2	2
" 6..........	157	55	75	121	9	7
Total......	3,741	289	1,080	2,722	115	113

TOTALS FOR 1884-1892.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not given.
Class 1..........	7,101	345	3,052	3,916	167	311
" 2..........	2,196	35	326	1,823	24	58
" 3..........	18,432	1,619	4,237	14,586	584	644
" 4..........	408	28	123	271	12	30
" 5..........	351	12	135	203	12	13
" 6..........	1,636	785	732	1,422	83	184
Total....	30,124	2,824	8,605	22,221	882	1,240
Average....	3,347	314	956	2,469	98	138

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY SEX AND CONJUGAL STATE TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1892 AND THE PERIOD 1884 TO 1892.

	Males.	Females.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not given.
1884..........	92·83	7·17	26·80	67·54	2·85	2·81
1884 to 1892.....	91·43	8·57	26·12	67·44	2·68	3·76

1458. The following table gives the ages of juvenile criminals convicted for indictable offences by provinces in 1892 :—

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

PROVINCES.	UNDER 16 YEARS.		16 YEARS AND UNDER 21.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	445	20	346	24
Quebec	173	9	166	19
Nova Scotia	38	2	42	8
New Brunswick	19	....	18	....
Manitoba	4	....	6	....
British Columbia	1	....	14	3
Prince Edward Island	2	1	2	....
The Territories	....	....	7	1
Totals	682	32	601	55

TOTALS FOR 1884-1892.

PROVINCES.	UNDER 16 YEARS.		16 YEARS AND UNDER 21.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	2,866	133	3,291	331
Quebec	1,195	114	1,419	134
Nova Scotia	79	6	141	18
New Brunswick	155	5	192	15
Manitoba	70	3	119	5
British Columbia	14	....	66	7
Prince Edward Island	15	1	38	7
The Territories	8	....	53	1
Totals	4,402	262	5,319	518
Average	489	29	591	58

1459. Juvenile criminals furnished 34 per cent of the total convictions for indictable offences for the year 1892, and 31·86 per cent for the period 1884 to 1892, inclusive.

1460. The following table gives the ages of juvenile criminals convicted for indictable offences in 1892 :—

Offences.	Ages of Juvenile Criminals.			
	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Offences against the person	26	1	101	2
2. Offences against property with violence	51	1	62	....
3. Offences against property without violence	577	28	406	49
4. Malicious offences against property	14	2	10	....
5. Forgery and offences against the currency	1	....	3	1
6. Other offences not included in the above classes	13	....	19	3
Totals	682	32	601	55

TOTALS FOR 1884-1892.

1. Offences against the person	183	8	887	37
2. Offences against property with violence	353	5	608	3
3. Offences against property without violence	3,669	196	3,523	333
4. Malicious offences against property	83	8	66	4
5. Forgery and offences against the currency	4	2	45	2
6. Other offences not included in the above classes	110	43	190	139
Totals	4,402	262	5,319	518
Average	489	29	591	58

1461. For the punishment of criminals there are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ontario ; St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que ; Dorchester, N.B. ; Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. The total number of persons confined in these five penitentiaries on the 30th June, 1893, was 1,194, of whom 1,160 were males, and 34 were females.

1462. By three-year periods, since 1881, the following is the average of convicts in the penitentiaries :—

Period.	Average Number.	Average of Females.
1881-83	1,163	32
1884-86	1,126	41
1887-89	1,149	26
1890-92	1,243	24
1893	1,194	34

1463. The number of convicts in 1893 was less than in any previous year since 1888. The number of female convicts in 1893 was greater than in any previous year since 1886.

1464. Considered in relation to the growth of population, the following table shows that in every group of 4,155 persons one was in the penitentiary in 1893. This is considerably smaller proportion than the average of the period 1881-93, which is one convict to every 3,965 persons.

PROPORTION OF CONVICTS TO POPULATION, 1881-93.

1881	One in	3,560	persons.
1882	"	3,886	"
1883	"	3,882	"
1884	"	4,204	"
1885	"	4,082	"
1886	"	3,824	"
1887	"	4,002	"
1888	"	4,285	"
1889	"	3,966	"
1890	"	3,831	"
1891	"	3,881	"
1892	"	3,993	"
1893	"	4,155	"
Average		3,965	

1465. The following tables give the number of convicts remaining in each of the penitentiaries on the 30th June of each year, the number discharged in each year, and the causes :—

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

YEAR.	CONVICTS REMAINING ON 30TH JUNE.			DISCHARGED BY			
	Males.	Females	Total.	*Expiration of Sentence.	Death.	Pardon.	Escape.
1881	681	24	705	199	2	36	6
1882	577	24	601	184	11	29	1
1883	512	23	535	158	11	30	3
1884	446	28	474	145	11	30	1
1885	496	41	537	125	5	22	2
1886	537	41	578	140	4	26	4
1887	526	28	554	140	6	30	....
1888	501	25	526	158	5	22	2
1889	530	24	554	131	7	18	1
1890	565	21	586	122	7	22	6
1891	562	24	586	140	9	18	2
1892	506	26	532	125	9	34	2
1893	448	33	481	143	8	18	....
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.							
1881	318	....	318	157	3	20	2
1882	317	....	317	105	2	17	1
1883	309	....	309	108	2	5	5
1884	265	....	265	117	4	20	....
1885	261	....	261	108	1	13	1
1886	278	....	278	108	2	7	....
1887	280	....	280	89	3	10	....
1888	276	....	276	99	2	11	1
1889	322	....	322	76	5	7	....
1890	342	....	342	97	1	4	2
1891	350	....	350	118	4	6	....
1892	374	....	374	105	1	9	....
1893	374	....	374	92	3	10	....
DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.							
1881	94	2	96	74	1	13	....
1882	96	5	101	33	1	8	....
1883	120	5	125	25	5	3	....
1884	132	6	138	33	....	3	....
1885	145	1	146	49	2	9	....
1886	148	1	149	42	4	9	....
1887	153	....	153	38	3	6	....
1888	156	1	157	31	2	14	2
1889	162	....	162	35	4	8	....
1890	174	....	174	36	1	22	1
1891	169	....	169	43	1	9	....
1892	172	....	172	58	1	13	1
1893	177	1	178	44	....	20	....

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*Includes the number of convicts sent to asylums, transferred to other penitentiaries and reformatories, removed by order of the court and remission of sentences.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,

Year.	Convicts remaining on 30th June.			Discharged by			
	Males.	Females	Total.	* Expiration of Sentence.	Death.	Pardon.	Escape.
1881	52	4	56	7	2	....	2
1882	52	5	57	15	5	....	....
1883	96	3	99	1	11	1	17
1884	92	5	97	19	4	15	1
1885	72	....	72	60	3	3	4
1886	90	....	90	28	6	36	....
1887	83	....	83	15	2	13	1
1888	67	....	67	28	1	2	....
1889	66	....	66	14	....	4	1
1890	73	....	73	23	1	2	1
1891	71	....	71	16	1	12	1
1892	75	....	75	29	....	1	2
1803	71	....	71	21	....	2	....

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

Year.	Males.	Females	Total.	* Expiration of Sentence.	Death.	Pardon.	Escape.
1881	43	....	43	9	1	1	1
1882	52	....	52	6	4	....	....
1883	74	....	74	12	2	2	1
1884	93	....	93	13	....	3	....
1885	96	....	96	22	4	....	....
1886	105	....	105	22	....	2	....
1887	89	....	89	32	3	1	....
1888	68	....	68	36	3	6	....
1889	90	1	91	18	....	2	2
1890	75	1	76	25	....	8	....
1891	73	....	73	33	1	2	....
1892	75	....	75	15	....	1	2
1893	90	....	90	22	1	1	....

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females	Total.	* Expiration of Sentence.	Death.	Pardon.	Escape.
1881	1,188	30	1,218	446	9	70	11
1882	1,094	34	1,128	343	23	54	2
1883	1,111	31	1,142	304	31	41	26
1884	1,028	39	1,067	327	19	71	2
1885	1,070	42	1,112	364	15	47	7
1886	1,158	42	1,200	340	16	80	4
1887	1,131	28	1,159	314	17	60	1
1888	1,068	26	1,094	352	13	55	5
1889	1,170	25	1,195	274	16	39	4
1890	1,229	22	1,251	303	10	58	10
1891	1,225	24	1,249	350	16	47	3
1892	1,202	26	1,228	332	11	58	7
1893	1,160	34	1,194	322	12	51	....

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* Includes the number of convicts sent to asylums, transferred to other penitentiaries and reformatories, removed by order of the court and remission of sentences.

1466. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the several penitentiaries for each year, from 1881 to 1893, both years inclusive :

OFFENCES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Murder and attempt at	7	5	7	5	8	12
Manslaughter	8	8	14	13	8	10
Rape and other sexual offences	11	6	22	23	14	16
Bigamy	1	......	......	4	1	4
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to bodily harm	20	8	28	19	18	13
Assault	13	12	12	22	9	22
Burglary and robbery with violence	54	51	90	120	78	66
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	16	23	20	26	18	23
Other offences against property	178	160	210	165	127	149
Forgery and offence against currency	15	11	10	15	16	19
Arson	6	4	8	12	3	14
Other felonies and misdemeanours	15	11	12	16	27	11
Total	*417	†349	‡482	+528	‖351	359

OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES IN THE YEARS 1883-93—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	......
Murder and attempt at	11	5	3	4	8	......
Manslaughter	21	13	11	6	12	......
Rape and other sexual offences	15	26	24	30	27	......
Bigamy	3	4	3	5	4	......
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to bodily harm	23	15	14	23	14	......
Assault	15	14	10	9	10	......
Burglary and robbery with violence	92	131	92	110	86	......
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	18	19	24	26	17	......
Other offences against property	186	173	182	142	129	......
Forgery and offence against currency	22	15	14	14	17	......
Arson	11	5	12	9	13	......
Other felonies and misdemeanours	16	15	25	9	14	......
Total	433	435	414	387	351	......

*Including 73 of which no details are given.
† " 40 " "
‡ " 49 " "
+ " 88 " "
‖ " 24 " "

1467. Analysis shows the following proportions of the several classes of crime for which the convicts were sent to the penitentiary :—

——	Average for three years.				
	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892.	1893.
Offences against the person	14·7	17·9	17·9	20·	21·2
" " property	66·2	64·7	73·7	74·1	70·0
Forgery	2·9	4·0	4·0	3·6	4·8
Other felonies and misdemeanours	3·1	4·3	4·4	2·3	4·0
Offences not specified	13·1	9·1	....	....	....
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

1468. Taking these convicts as an index, in a general way it appears that offences against the person have increased, that those against property have a slightly diminishing tendency, and that forgery is on the increase.

1469. The succeeding tables relate to the birth places of the convicts, their ethnology, conjugal state, occupations and educational status :—

BIRTH PLACES.	Per cent of total Population in 1891.	Convicts—per cent.				
		1883-85	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892.	1893.
Canada	86·5	56·6	58·4	61·4	66·7	70·0
England	4·6	7·8	8·8	8·9	9·0	10·0
Scotland	2·2	1·5	2·2	1·9	3·6	1·1
Ireland	3·1	6·8	5·5	7·1	3·8	4·2
United States	1·7	8·7	9·8	10·0	14·2	7·1
All other	1·9	18·6	15·3	10·7	2·7	7·6

1470. In proportion to their numbers, those born in the United States supply by far the largest quota to the penitentiaries. The large number of "All Others" in the 1883-85 and the 1886-88 periods is probably due to foreign railway navvies, then in the country, building the Canadian Pacific Railway.

With respect to youthful convicts, the table relating to ages shows that in the 1883-85 period 17·5 per cent of the convicts committed to the penitentiaries were under 20 years of age; in the 1886-88 period, 15·6 per cent; in the 1889-91, 14·6 per cent; in 1892, 15·5 per cent, and in 1893, 12·3 per cent were under 20 years of age.

1471. The following table gives the birth places of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years from 1879 to 1893:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEARS 1879 TO 1893.

YEAR.	BIRTH PLACES.															
	England		Scotland		Ireland.		United States.		Canada.		Norway.		Hungary		Germany.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879....	49	1	11	....	30	2	51	....	406	10	....	....	....	....	2	....
1880....	47	....	11	....	32	6	35	1	331	6	....	....	....	....	4	....
1881....	30	....	8	....	27	5	29	3	275	7	....	....	....	....	1	....
1882....	15	2	3	....	19	3	28	....	114	7	....	....	....	....	2	....
1883....	33	2	2	....	20	3	27	....	213	6	....	....	....	....	4	....
1884....	28	1	10	....	19	2	30	3	178	15	....	....	....	....	4	....
1885....	30	4	7	....	30	10	37	1	270	19	....	....	....	....	4	....
1886....	33	1	9	....	20	2	47	....	276	9	4	....	1	....	5	....
1887....	34	....	8	....	23	2	35	....	206	2	....	....	....	....	1	....
1888....	38	3	9	1	17	4	40	....	223	8	....	....	1	....	2	....
1889....	35	....	9	....	30	2	50	....	262	7	....	....	....	....	2	....
1890....	35	....	8	....	28	1	37	....	257	12	....	....	....	....	7	....
1891....	39	6	8	....	25	5	38	3	250	9	....	....	....	....	3	....
1892....	33	2	14	1	14	1	44	1	249	9	....	....	....	....	6	....
1893....	32	3	4	3	15	....	24	1	232	13	....	....	....	....	5	....

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO PENITENTIARY—*Con.*

Year.	Birth Places.															
	Sweden.		France.		Italy.		Denmark.		Newfoundl'd.		China.		Japan.		Other Co'ntries	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879	....	....	8	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	...	...	....	29	....
1880	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	...	...	14	2
1881	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	9	....	....	....	68	2
1882	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	25	2
1883	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	...	79	3
1884	...	...	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	46	4
1885	....	...	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	11	...	...	....	53	5
1886	4	....	3	2	2	..	1	....	1	....	19	....	....	....	89	....
1887	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	6	....	....	...	28	....
1888	....	...	2	....	5	...	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	....
1889	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	15	....	....	....	16	....
1890	....	....	7	....	4	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	1	....	8	....
1891	..	....	8	...	6	...	....	....	..	...	5	...	....	....	9	....
1892	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	7	....	....	....	5	....
1893	...	....	3	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	...	6	2

1472. The following table gives the ethnology of convicts committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1893 :—

Year.	Ethnology of Convicts.									
	White.		Coloured.		Indian.		Chinese.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879	526	11	10	1	(2) 11	......	5	.....	39	1
1880	406	13	31	......	(2) 3	.....	5	......	32	2
1881	362	15	5	......	(3) 10	.....	10	......	62	2
1882	267	10	18	2	(1) 6	......	......	.....	19	2
1883	291	11	12	....	9	.....	21	......	70	3
1884	248	19	18	3	(2) 12	.....	7	......	37	3
1885	364	30	20	4	4	......	11	.....	44	5
1886	388	12	13	2	5	....	20	......	88	......
1887	303	4	10	....	4	......	6	.....	24	......
1888	329	16	......	......	(4) 6	......	4	.....	......	......
1889	402	9	1	......	(3) 3	.....	15	......	......	.....
1890	411	13	.....	......	(2) 3	......	6	.....	......	......
1891	383	23	......	......	3	......	5	.....	.....	.....
1892	355	15	......	.....	(4) 6	......	7	......	.....	.....
1893	311	22	.....	......	(1) 10	.....	7	......	......	.....

NOTE.—The figures in brackets under the head of "Indian" are half-breeds.

njugal state of pers
1893 :—

NDITION.

Widowed.		Not	
M.	F.	M	
8	2	[illegible]	
8	2	32	
6	3	[illegible]	
3	1	[illegible]	
2	. . . .	[illegible]	
1	2	37	
2	. . . .	44	
3	. . . . .	[illegible]	
1	. . . .	24	
6	1	24	
6	. . .	47	
5	. .	[illegible]	
2	. . . .	38	
4	2	19	
1	. . . . . .	[illegible]	

the ages of persons commit
893 :—

ES.

40 to Years.		From 50 to 60 Years.		Over 60 Years.		N	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	
[illegible]1	. .	15	.	7	1	[illegible]	
33	2	17	1	12	. .	[illegible]	
32	3	15	3	9	2	[illegible]	
34	1	13	. .	7		[illegible]	
30	.	15		15	2	[illegible]	
21	2	11	2	10	2	[illegible]	
37	5	16	2	9	2	[illegible]	
33	4	13	1	12	1	[illegible]	
20	. . .	15	2	10	.	24	
25	2	11	3	7	. .	24	
36	2	17	1	5		47	
34	3	11	2	9		[illegible]	
29	2	16	1	12		[illegible]	
29	. . . .	16	1	7		[illegible]	
26	. . . .	10	3	8		[illegible]	

1475. The following table gives the religions of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1893 :—

RELIGIONS.

YEAR.	Baptists.		Roman Catholics.		Church of England.		Methodist.		Presbyterians.		Protestants.		Other Denominations and Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879	19	....	326	7	119	2	41	4	35	....	15	....	38	....
1880	29	...	219	7	114	4	49	1	40	....	3	....	25	3
1881	8	1	227	11	80	....	34	3	29	..	7	...	67	2
1882	6	....	133	3	17	2	8	....	9	....	7	....	131	9
1883	8	....	123	3	30	1	8	....	8	....	11	...	215	10
1884	5	2	101	6	25	1	11	1	5	....	16	..	161	15
1885	11	1	114	8	29	3	13	1	9	....	11	....	256	26
1886	8	1	146	3	22	1	6	....	9	....	8	1	215	8
1887	7	.	108	1	28	....	7	....	10	....	6	...	181	3
1888	15	2	169	7	64	2	43	...	18	....	25	4	10	....
1889	19	....	201	7	81	1	51	....	35	....	8	1	29	....
1890	16	....	204	10	84	2	54	....	26	...	22	1	16	....
1891	17	2	197	11	72	4	30	1	35	1	22	1	19	2
1892	20	1	184	5	60	4	36	2	33	2	25	1	14	....
1893	11	....	163	11	51	4	51	2	19	2	18	3	17	....

1475. The following table gives the occupations of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years from 1879 to 1893 :—

OCCUPATIONS.

Year	Agricultural.		Commercial.		Industrial.		Professional.		Domestic.		Labourers.		Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879.	17	....	48	...	185	..	5	...	13	....	235	....	90	13
1880.	9	...	29	...	154	....	2	....	6	....	201	2	80	13
1881.	11	....	43	...	123	....	5	....	12	....	184	4	74	13
1882.	11	....	19	...	95	....	4	....	10	....	153	2	19	12
1883.	18	....	30	....	95	...	2	...	12	....	159	4	87	10
1884.	14	....	23	...	101	...	2	....	10	....	135	5	39	20
1885.	19	....	43	....	114	..	3	....	10	....	209	9	45	30
1886.	19	....	42	....	154	....	4	....	13	....	194	2	88	12
1887.	22	....	31	..	105	....	5	....	12	3	148	1	24	...
1888.	18	....	35	....	91	...	7	....	5	5	126	2	61	9
1889.	14	..	35	...	122	...	6	..	15	1	135	....	97	8
1890.	20	....	51	...	108	...	16	....	24	1	124	...	79	12
1891.	31	..	30	....	91	....	3	1	16	....	138	....	82	22
1892.	21	...	47	....	107	....	7	...	12	....	85	....	93	15
1893.	23	....	35	....	80	....	2	....	10	....	77	....	103	22

1476. The following table gives the educational status and use of liquors of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years from 1879 to 1893 :—

Year	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.								USE OF LIQUORS.							
	Cannot Read.		Read only.		Read and write.		Not given.		Total Abstainers.		Temperate.		Intemperate.		Not given.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1879..	154	3	73	7	348	3	18	....	73	4	186	6	245	1	89	2
1880..	106	1	86	2	270	10	17	2	65	1	140	6	188	5	86	3
1881..	118	8	40	2	210	5	84	2	50	4	192	10	131	1	79	2
1882..	67	2	17	....	145	7	82	5	24	1	126	7	79	1	82	5
1883..	61	2	19	....	157	9	166	3	17	2	132	4	88	5	70	3
1884..	44	6	19	5	145	6	116	8	22	6	114	5	72	6	116	8
1885..	84	8	19	5	203	17	137	9	37	2	180	16	89	12	137	9
1886..	65	5	19	....	255	5	....	....	12	2	250	6	75	4	175	4
1887..	39	4	26	....	187	....	95	....	21	....	158	4	73	....	95	....
1888..	38	2	12	1	205	9	88	4	41	2	151	3	63	7	89	3
1889..	67	3	19	....	223	3	115	3	9	....	198	1	99	6	118	2
1890..	52	5	9	....	238	6	123	2	14	1	179	5	105	6	123	2
1891..	58	3	21	1	206	16	106	3	8	1	166	8	111	11	106	3
1892..	55	2	10	....	184	4	126	6	4	....	131	4	111	5	126	6
1893..	38	1	13	....	155	13	124	8	9	1	117	12	80	2	124	7

1477. The following table gives the value, revenue and expenditure of the penitentiaries from 1883 to 1893. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources :—

Kingston Penitentiary.				Manitoba Penitentiary.			
Year.	Value of Buildings, Stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Value of Buildings, Stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1883..	1,214,696	19,458	102,916	1883..	185,099	4,068	36,165
1884..	1,220,650	14,979	98,613	1884..	232,926	5,614	47,719
1885..	1,228,895	10,929	98,183	1885..	247,316	6,169	46,382
1886..	1,262,016	12,675	99,218	1886..	264,770	331	58,597
1887..	1,281,305	11,908	107,788	1887..	258,640	734	47,546
1888..	847,693	1,646	113,039	1888..	315,907	1,906	50,727
1889..	894,692	2,100	118,321	1889..	329,134	1,912	50,852
1890..	948,486	2,682	136,877	1890..	342,976	4,706	51,305
1891..	1,126,605	1,732	144,816	1891..	346,193	4,019	54,862
1892..	1,007,007	3,601	139,386	1892..	347,170	1,018	49,075
1893..	1,017,147	3,101	125,142	1893.	350,712	959	47,818
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.				British Columbia Penitentiary.			
1883..	455,412	1,377	85,253	1883..	176,409	38	19,848
1884..	460,758	1,620	82,610	1884..	227,902	141	28,207
1885..	470,811	927	77,948	1885..	244,007	1,041	27,777
1886..	603,174	836	78,123	1886..	249,668	1,089	33,026
1887..	618,553	1,603	79,500	1887..	280,516	2,456	34,723
1888..	706,635	1,621	80,468	1888..	290,395	751	35,353
1889..	718,098	1,547	82,680	1889..	306,251	195	36,882
1890..	805,784	1,239	82,886	1890..	327,139	653	41,736
1891..	830,024	1,037	87,436	1891..	347,821	489	37,840
1892..	881,018	1,230	87.148	1892..	343,987	472	36,712
1893..	904,846	1,168	86,780	1893..	348,120	879	41,777
Dorchester Penitentiary.				Recapitulation.			
1883..	341,155	1,101	41,860	1883.	2,372,771	26,042	286,042
1884.	357,666	706	45,775	1884..	2,449,902	23,060	302,924
1885..	358,660	570	43,332	1885..	2,549,689	19,636	293,622
1886..	401,841	2,069	42,515	1886..	2,781,469	17,000	311,479
1887..	401,999	3,162	42,982	1887..	2,841,013	19,863	312,539
1888..	405,821	3,757	42,248	1888..	2,566,451	9,681	321,835
1889..	412,507	5,500	41,695	1889..	2,660,683	11,254	330,430
1890..	414,332	4,641	44,116	1890..	2,838,717	13,921	356,920
1891..	421,180	5,792	47,117	1891..	3,071,823	13,069	372,071
1892..	421,776	2,837	43,465	1892..	3,000,958	9,158	355,786
1893..	421,135	3,903	44,876	1893..	3,041,960	10,010	346,493

1478. The following table shows the number of prisoners in the common jails and prisons under provincial jurisdiction, at the dates mentioned :—

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA, 1893.

PROVINCES.	Number of Jails.	Date.	NUMBER CONFINED.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Ontario....	*54	Sept. 30, 1893	689	250	939
Quebec..........	24	Dec. 31, 1893	368	199	567
Nova Scotia............	‡33	June 30, 1893	138	6	144
New Brunswick	14	" 30, 1893	71	8	79
Manitoba...	3	Dec. 31, 1892	107	9	116
British Columbia........	4	Oct. 31, 1892	....	....	144
Prince Edward Island...	3	June 30, 1892	20	4	24
The Territories (Regina).	1	" 30, 1893	14	2	16

*Including 10 Lock-ups, Central Prison and Mercer reformatory, Toronto.
‡Including 8 Lock-ups.

1479. The Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, almost all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their attention. One county (Kent County) in New Brunswick made no returns.

1479. The general census of figures relating to the insane will be found in paragraphs 228-242.

With the exception of Nova Scotia and Quebec, the principle adopted throughout the Dominion in the treatment of insane is that known as State-cure, and even in the case of the two provinces named the institutions are subject to the supervision of Government inspectors. Nova Scotia has the county farm system in part, and Quebec wholly so.

1480. There are 18 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which are supported entirely by government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, &c. :—

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1892—INMATES AND DEATHS.

PROVINCES.	Number of Asylums.	Year ended.	NUMBER TREATED DURING THE YEAR.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males.	Females	Total.		
		1892.					
Ontario..	5	Sept. 30	2,429	2,356	4,785	233	4·87
Quebec.......... ..	5	*a*Dec. 31	1,231	1,315	2,546	196	11·26
Nova Scotia.......	3	do 31	228	227	*b*613	37	6·04
New Brunswick....	1	do 31	322	247	569	51	8·96
Manitoba	2	do 31	138	85	223	6	2·69
British Columbia..	1	do 31	142	45	187	13	6·95
P. E. Island......	1	do 31	83	86	169	8	4·73
Total..........	18	....	4,573	4,361	9,092	544	6·00

*a*1890. *b*Including 158, sex not given.

In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of persons of unsound mind in the Halifax city asylum and poorhouse.

1481. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1892, there were 4,073 persons in the provincial asylums, and 21 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph; 27 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, and 46 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 4,067 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 126 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,193 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The census of 1891 gives the number as 5,855. The number of insane in this province is increasing faster than the population.

1482. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in 1892. Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the province of Quebec, other than those given below :—

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1892.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	Number of Institutions.	Males.	Females	Number of Inmates	Number of Deaths.	Proport'n of Deaths to Total Number treated.
Ontario—						
General hospitals	29	5,855	5,549	11,404	758	6·65
Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville	1	158	127	285	1	0·35
Blind institution, Brantford	1	85	70	155	....	....
Houses of refuge	32	1,477	1,775	3,252	208	7·40
Magdalen asylums	2	....	142	142	1	0·70
Orphan asylums	26	1,882	1,860	3,742	114	3·05
Quebec—						
Deaf and dumb institutions	4	....	....	416	....	....
Blind institution, Montreal	2	....	....	138	....	....
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	710	511	1,221	14	1·14
Nova Scotia—						
General hospital	1	756	348	1,104	56	5·07
Deaf and dumb institution.	1	45	26	71	1	1·41
Blind institution	1	37	17	54	1	1·85
Poor-houses	13	*a*	*a*	615	39	6·34
New Brunswick—						
General hospital, St. John.	1	366	232	598	29	4·85
Deaf and dumb institution.	1	18	19	37	....	....
Manitoba—						
General hospitals	3	985	501	*d* 1,686	74	4·4
Home for incurables	1	33	22	55	7	1·27
Deaf and dumb institution.	1	23	17	40	1	2·50
Children's Home	2	20	79	99	....	....
Women's "	1	....	27	27	....	....
British Columbia—						
General hospitals	13	1,001	202	*c* 1,338	90	6·75
Orphan's Home	1	42	22	64	....	....
Houses of refuge	4	......	10	*b* 71	4	5·63
Juvenile reformatory	1	5	....	5	....	....

a Sex not given ; 1890.
b Including 61, sex not given ; returns from two not given.
c " 135 "
d " 200 "

1483. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the several institutions in 1892, distinguishing between Government aid and other receipts. The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some cases, municipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most cases, very small.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1892.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.
	Government.	Other Sources.	
	$	$	$
Ontario—			
General hospitals	84,448	255,948	278,200
Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville	43,971	....	41,673
Blind institution, Brantford	35,623	....	36,750
Houses of refuge	50,136	154,419	176,984
Orphan asylums	14,641	93,337	99,096
Asylums for the insane	551,201	73,241	544,581
Magdalen asylums	517	17,639	15,822
Quebec—			
Deaf and dumb institution	[a]13,200	[c]	13,200
Blind institution, Montreal	[a]1,990	[c]	1,990
Industrial and reformatory schools	124,140	....	[b]124,140
Asylums for the insane	369,857	....	[b]369,857
Nova Scotia—			
General hospital	41,008	7,217	38,662
Deaf and dumb institution	6,560	3,370	10,201
Blind institution	1,575	8,319	9,540
Asylum for the insane	70,278	7,124	77,402
Poor-houses	1,927	[c]	[b]1,927
New Brunswick—			
Deaf and dumb institution	1,500	810	2,310
Asylum for the insane	46,501	5,103	49,183
General hospital, St. John	4,500	20,870	17,935
Manitoba—			
General hospitals	22,385	20,520	41,499
Asylums for the insane	40,924	....	[b]40,924
Home for incurables	10,895	....	[b]10,895
Deaf and dumb institution	10,093	....	[b]10,093
Children's home	1,000	....	[b]1,000
Women's "	500	....	[b]500
British Columbia—			
Asylum for the insane	21,292	2,418	23,710
General hospitals	30,556	31,769	64,622
Orphan's home	....	5,785	3,681
Houses of refuge	1,000	3,721	7,172
Prince Edward Island—			
Ayslum for the insane	16,146	942	17,885
Total	1,618,364	712,552	2,131,434

[a] 1890. [b] Government expenditure. [c] No details.

1484. The above figures show a Government expenditure of $1,618.364, to which may be added the sum of $52,825, given as Government aid in the province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of $1,671,189. It is probable that the Government aid actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

1485. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868—1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$
1868	570	546	......	546	......	337	11,052
1869	781	588	......	588	*60	470	14,214
1870	626	556	......	556	132	431	14,540
1871	579	509	......	509	151	445	14,097
1872	752	671	......	671	184	327	19,579
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,302
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,556
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,188
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,664
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,304
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,857
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,531
1885	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
1889	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,159
1890	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1.307	94,027
1891	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,961
1892	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	86,713
*1893	3,108	3,548	371	3,919	289	1,549	85,697
Total	51,451	41,692	4,443	49,135	5,044	24,077	1,343,299

*There were no caveats until 1869.

1486. The limit of duration of a patent was formerly fifteen years, but by the Act 55-56 Vic., c. 24 (1892), this was extended to eighteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to six or twelve years on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1888 there were 2,257 patents granted, of which 67 were for fifteen years, 7 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,183, for five years ; and of this last number, 1,952 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force more than five years.

1487. The patentees in 1893 resided in the following countries, viz.: United States, 2,061; Canada, 685; England, 206; Germany, 88; France, 24, and other countries, 89.

1488. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracted upwards of 20,000 visitors, and as it is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage.

1489. The business in the copyrights and trade-marks branch in 1892 showed a slight increase, the receipts being $259 more than those of 1891, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation :—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868-93.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Copy-rights Regis-tered.	Trade Marks Regis-tered.	Indus-trial De-signs Regis-tered.	Timber Marks Regis-tered.	Total Number of Registra-tions.	Total Number of Certifi-cates.	Assign-ments Regis-tered.	Fees Received.
								$
1868....	34	32	6	....	72	72	....	183
1869....	62	50	12	....	124	124	....	418
1870....	66	72	23	190	351	351	....	877
1871....	115	106	22	105	348	348	....	1,092
1872....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873....	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874....	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,340
1875 ...	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876...	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,733
1878....	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879...	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,435
1880....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881....	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,773
1882....	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,398
1884....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885....	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,899
1886 ...	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795
1887....	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8,193
1888....	566	288	71	29	954	555	71	9,263
1889 ..	616	280	88	26	1,010	572	49	9,112
1890....	688	293	68	21	1,070	604	104	9,876
1891....	541	307	129	11	988	621	51	9,237
1892 ..	536	294	30	27	887	510	66	9,496
1893....	584	318	43	25	970	551	65	9,847

1490. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election, only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order in Council may be issued, bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that no person shall, within such county or city, "by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, "or directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any device, "sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other "property, give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of $50 ; for the second offence, $100 ; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

1491. The following are particulars of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1878.				
Fredericton (City), N.B.	403	203	200	....
York, N.B.	1,229	214	1,015	....
Prince, P.E.I.	1,762	271	1,491	....
1879.				
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718	....
Carleton, N.B.	1,215	69	1,146	....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	837	253	584	....
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604	....
King's, P.E.I.	1,076	59	1,017	....
Lambton, Ont.	2,567	2,352	215	....
King's, N.B.	798	245	553	....
Queen's, N.B.	315	181	134	....
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,082	299	783	....
Megantic, Que	372	844	....	472
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202	....
Stanstead, Que	760	941	....	181
Queen's, N.B.	1,317	99	1,218	....
Marquette, Man.	612	195	417	....
Digby, N.S.	944	42	902	....
1881.				
Queen's, N.S	763	82	681	....
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135	....
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653	....
Lisgar, Man	247	120	127	....
Hamilton (City), Ont	1,661	2,811	....	1,150
King's, N.S	1,478	108	1,370	....
Halton, Ont.	1,483	1,402	81	....
Annapolis, N.S.	1,111	114	990	....
Wentworth, Ont	1,611	2,209	....	598
Colchester, N.S.	1,418	184	1.234	....
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523	....
Hants, N.S.	1,082	92	990	....
Welland, Ont	1,610	2,378	....	768
Lambton, Ont.	2,857	2,962	....	106

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE—*Continued.*

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1882.				
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854	....
Pictou, N.S.	1,555	453	1,102	....
St. John (City), N.B.	1,074	1,076	....	2
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41	....
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S.	1,560	262	1,298	....
1884.				
Prince County, P. E. I	2,939	1,065	1,874	....
Yarmouth, N. S	1,287	96	1,191	....
Oxford. Ont	4,073	3,298	775	....
Arthabaska, Que	1,487	235	1,252	....
Westmoreland, N. B.	1,774	1,701	73	....
Halton, Ont	1,947	1,767	180	....
Simcoe, Ont.	5,712	4.529	1,183	....
Stanstead, Que	1,300	975	325	....
Charlottetown, P. E. I,	755	715	40	....
Stormont and Dundas, Ont	4,590	2,884	1,706	....
Peel, Ont.	1,805	1,999	....	194
Bruce, Ont	4,501	3,189	1,312	....
Huron, Ont	5,957	4,304	1,653	....
Dufferin, Ont.	1,904	1,109	795	....
Prince Edward, Ont	1,528	1,653	....	125
York, N. B	1,178	655	523	....
Renfrew, Ont	1,748	1,018	730	....
Norfolk, Ont	2,781	1,694	1,087	....
Compton, Que	1,132	1,620	....	488
Brant, Ont.	1,690	1,088	602	....
Brantford (City), Ont	646	812	....	166
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	5,058	4,384	674	....
1885.				
Kent, Ont.	4,368	1,975	2,393	....
Lanark, Ont	2,433	2,027	406	....
Lennox and Addington, Ont	2,047	2,011	36	....
Brome, Que	1,224	739	485	....
Guelph (City), Ont	694	526	168	....
Carleton, Ont.	2,440	1,747	693	....
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.	6,050	3,863	2,187	....
Drummond, Que	1,190	170	1,020	....
Elgin, Ont	3,335	1,479	1,856	....
Lambton, Ont.	4,465	1,546	2,919	....
St. Thomas, Ont	754	743	11	....
Missisquoi, Que.	1,142	1,167	....	25
Wellington, Ont.	4,516	3,086	1,430	....

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE—*Continued*.

PLACES.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1885.				
Chicoutimi, Que	1,157	529	628	
Kingston (City), Ont	785	842		57
Frontenac, Ont	1,334	693	641	
Lincoln, Ont	2,060	1,490	570	
Perth, Ont	3,368	3,536		168
Middlesex, Ont	5,745	2,370	3,375	
Guysboro', N. S	463	31	432	
Hastings, Ont	2,369	2,376		7
Haldimand, Ont	1,755	2,063		308
Ontario "	3,412	2,061	1,351	
Victoria "	2,467	1,502	965	
Peterborough "	1,915	1,597	408	
Fredericton, N, B	298	285	13	
Argenteuil, Que	526	601		75
Prescott and Russell, Ont	1,535	3,131		1,596
1886.				
Pontiac, Que	533	935		402
St. John (City), N.B	1,610	1,687		77
St. John (County), N.B	467	424	43	
Portland, N. B	667	520	147	
1887.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I	689	669	20	
1888.				
Arthabaska, Que	230	455		725
Bruce, Ont	3,693	5,085		1,392
Dufferin, Ont	1,451	1,664		213
Halton "	1,853	2,050		197
Huron "	4,695	6,005		1,310
Norfork "	2,082	2,804		722
Renfrew "	1,670	2,580		910
Richmond, Que	1,231	721	510	
Stanstead "	1,187	1,329		142
Simcoe, Ont	3,894	6,996		3,102
Stormont and Dundas, Ont	3,155	5,298		2,143
Westmoreland, N.B	2,464	1,698	766	
1889.				
Brant, Ont	1,289	1,441		152
[illegible], Ont	1,682	2,407		725
"	547	1,770		1,223

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE—Con.

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1889.				
Frontenac "	1,177	1,690	....	513
Guelph " (City)	480	929	....	449
Kent "	2,835	4,455	....	1,620
Lambton "	2,044	3,374	....	1,330
Middlesex "	2,992	5,530	....	2,538
Victoria "	1,560	2,552	....	992
Oxford "	1,538	3,460	....	1,922
Drummond, Que	739	600	139	....
Ontario, Ont	2,866	3,787	....	921
Lincoln "	1,493	2,090	....	597
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	3,660	4,938	....	1,278
Peterborough, Ont	1,564	1,926	....	362
Northumberland and Durham, Ont	4,305	4,932	....	627
Lanark, Ont	1,538	2,309	....	771
Lennox and Addington, Ont	1,462	2,066	....	604
Colchester, N.S	43	1,107	....	1,064
Wellington, Ont	2,084	3,944	....	1,860
St. Thomas "	429	1,001	....	572
Fredericton, N.B	370	302	68	....
1890.				
Portland, N.B	124	558	....	434
1891.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I	686	700	....	14
Charlotte, N.B	1,785	855	930	....
1892.				
Drummond, Que	505	1,010	....	505
Northumberland, N.B	1,780	1,561	219	....
St. John Co	556	715	....	159
1893.				
Brome, Que	1,207	1 073	134	....

1492. Since the passing of the Act it has been submitted to the electors 133 times. It is in force in 29 places. It was submitted to the people four times in Fredericton, N.B., and carried on each occasion. Westmoreland voted thr on it, and carried it each time. Charlottetowr i it three times, but voted against it on the fourth occasion. Lambton voted on it four times ; carried it the first time, defeated it the second, carried it the third, and defeated it the fourth time. Halton carried it the first and second times, but defeated it the third time. Stanstead sandwiched a carry between two defeats. St. John City defeated it on the two occasions it has been brought before the electorate.

1493. The Act has been submitted to public opinion in nine cities and seventy-one counties. It is in force in one city and twenty-eight counties. The following is a summary :—

	Places.	
Carried four times and still in force	1	
" three " "	1	
" twice " "	5	
" once " "	22	
At present in force in		29
Defeated the first time and not submitted again	16	
Carried first election but defeated the second	29	
Carried three times but defeated once	1	
" twice and lost twice	1	
" once " "	1	
" twice " once	2	
Lost twice and not carried at all	1	
		51
Total		80

1494. Richmond County, P.Q., is under the old Dunkin Act, but an election was held in 1888, on petition, to repeal that Act. It resulted in the defeat of the petition.

1495. The following statement gives the places in which the Act was in force on the 31st December, 1893 :—

Fredericton, N.B.
York, N.B.
Prince, P.E.I.
Charlotte, N.B.
Carleton, N.B.
Albert, N.B.
King's, P.E.I.
King's N.B.
Queen's, N.B.
Westmoreland, N.B.
Northumberland, N.B.
Queen's, P.E.I.
Marquette, Man.
Digby, N.S.
Annapolis, N.S.
Queen's, N.S.
Sunbury, N.B.
Shelburne, N.S.
Lisgar, Man.
King's, N.S.
Cape Breton, N.S.
Hants, N.S.
Inverness, N.S.
Pictou, N.S.
Cumberland, N.S.
Yarmouth, N.S.
Guysboro,' N.S.
Chicoutimi, P.Q.
Brome, P.Q.

counties in Quebec Province have adopted the Act ; none and none in British Columbia ; all the other places are in the eastern Maritime Provinces, excepting two, which ar in Manitoba.

One county in Quebec (Richmond) is under the old Dunki Act.

1496. According to the returns there were during the perio 1884-92, 109,078 convictions for drunkenness. This is a average of 12,120 a year. The convictions in 1892 were 11,41 They were, therefore, 705 below the average. The average o the period 1884-92 is 2,584 convictions in every 1,000,000 of th people. The convictions have, therefore, decreased 9·8 per cen in 1892 as compared with the average of the 1884-92 period. I is, of course, impossible to tell whether this decrease is due t decrease in drinking or to decrease in activity of prosecuting thos who get drunk.

1497. The convictions for drunkenness in the several province are given in the following table :—

It appears from this table that in 1892, out of every group o 539 of the inhabitants of Ontario, one had been convicted fo drunkenness ; out of every group of 393 of the people of Quebe one had been convicted for drunkenness, while in the province o Nova Scotia one out of every group of 668 had been so con victed. Ranged according to position, with respect to sobriety as tested by convictions, the provinces stand thus : Nova Scoti Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, New Brun wick and British Columbia. The North-west Territories appea to stand next to Nova Scotia. But in the returns of 1892, a in previous years, the convictions before the North-west Mounte Police were not included. Including these the North-wes Territories would stand on a par with Prince Edward Island.

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS BY PROVINCES, 1884 TO 189

PROVINCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	189
Ontario	4,694	5,868	5,453	6,200	6,633	7,059	6,553	4,973	3,9
Quebec	1,624	2,163	2,367	2,947	3,360	3,412	3,999	4,199	3,8
Nova Scotia	591	768	667	462	501	657	642	635	6
New Brunswick	1,402	1,300	1,290	1,011	1,141	1,383	1,561	1,628	1,2
Manitoba	1,085	711	631	529	479	591	486	518	6
British Columbia	235	108	389	261	370	368	469	651	6
P. E. Island	246	328	359	274	287	330	287	311	3
Territories	.....	.....	.....	10	36	41	48	82	1
Total	9,877	11,246	11,156	11,694	12,807	13,841	14,045	12,997	11,4

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO EACH CONVICTION.

PROVINCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario..	423	342	371	329	311	295	320	426	539
Quebec....	862	653	602	488	432	429	370	355	393
Nova Scotia....	751	579	668	967	893	683	700	710	668
New Brunswick..	229	247	249	318	282	232	206	197	249
Manitoba..	83	141	175	224	264	229	298	300	262
British Columbia	263	613	182	291	220	337	199	153	177
Prince Edward Island..	443	332	304	398	380	330	380	351	362
Territories	.....	.....	.....	5,460	1,600	1,483	1,337	826	656
Average for Canada	454	404	411	397	366	342	341	373	430

1498. In Canada, under the Union Act, 1867, divorce is one of the subjects assigned to the Federal Parliament. As, however, some of the provinces had established Divorce Courts before Confederation, they have been permitted to continue the jurisdiction which was conferred upon their courts. These provinces are: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. A Divorce Court was first established in Nova Scotia, in 1739. It consisted of the Governor or Commander in Chief and the members of Executive Council. By Act, 1866, the Judge in Equity became Judge Ordinary of the Court. One of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court is now at the head of this Court. The Court has jurisdiction to declare any marriage null and void for impotency, adultery, cruelty or kindred within the prohibited degrees.

In New Brunswick, a Divorce Court was established in 1791, and consisted of the Governor and five members of the Executive Council. In 1835 a judge of the Supreme Court was added, and in 1860 a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes was created.

Prince Edward Island, in 1836, received a Court of Divorce, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

British Columbia exercises the power of granting divorces under an ordinance passed in 1867, after the union of the two colonies of Vancouver Island and the Mainland, which enacted that the civil and criminal laws of England, as they existed on the 19th November, 1858, were in force in all parts of British Columbia.

For Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories the Federal Parliament constitutes a Court of Divorce, proceedings being begun in the Senate, by arrangement.

1499. The following are the statistics of divorce, as given in the public records :—

DIVORCES IN CANADA.

Year.	Granted by Parliament.					Granted by Courts.			
	Ontario.	Quebec.	British Columbia.	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.
1868......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......
1869......	1	1	......	......	......	1	2	......	......
1870......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1	......	......
1871......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	......	......
1872......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3	......	......
1873......	1	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......
1874......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1875......	1	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......
1876......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	......	......
1877......	3	......	......	......	......	5	......	1	......
1878......	2	1	......	......	......	1	3	1	......
1879......	1	......	......	......	......	1	2	......	......
1880......	......	......	......	......	......	3	2	......	......
1881......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	3	......
1882......	......	......	......	......	......	4	1	1	......
1883......	......	......	......	......	......	3	7	3	......
1884......	1	......	......	......	......	4	3	2	......
1885......	4	1	......	......	......	4	3	......	......
1886......	1	......	......	......	......	4	5	1	......
1887......	2	3	......	......	......	1	3	1	......
1888......	2	1	......	......	......	3	1	2	......
1889......	3	1	......	......	......	3	6	2	......
1890......	1	......	1	......	......	4	3	3	......
1891......	4	......	......	......	......	3	......	3	......
1892......	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	*2	......
1893......	3	4	......	......	......	5	2	*1	......
Totals..	31	13	2	1	1	70	58	26	......

* In British Columbia, in addition to the divorces, two judicial separations have been granted, one in 1892 and one in 1893.

This table shows that 202 divorces have been granted, of which 48 were by the Dominion Parliament and 154 by the several provincial courts. Prince Edward Island courts have not granted a single divorce in the 26 years. The general figures give an average of eight divorces a year for the whole of Canada. The provinces which have Courts of Divorce have absolutely and relatively to population very many more divorces than the provinces which depend upon Parliament for divorces. With respect to the province of Quebec, the comparatively small number of divorces must be attributed to the influence of the Roman

Catholic Church there. The large number in the province of Nova Scotia is probably due to the fact that the cost of fees established many years ago, is so small that the poorest in the land are not prevented from seeking relief in the courts.

1500. The 202 divorces were granted in 113 cases where the husband was petitioner for relief, and in 89 cases where the wife was petitioner.

1501. The following table gives the divorces by provinces and sex :—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Ontario	18	13	31
P. Quebec	6	7	13
Nova Scotia	35	35	70
New Brunswick	31	27	58
British Columbia	21	7	28
Manitoba	1	..	1
N. W. Territories	1	..	1
Total	113	89	202

Male petitioners predominated in Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Females are one more than males in Quebec; both sexes are on an equality as to numbers in Nova Scotia.

1502. By far the largest proportion of the divorces granted by the Dominion Parliament, and by the several provincial courts of divorce, were granted for adultery.

1503. The importance of the Historical Archives Division of the Department of Agriculture, which has not ceased to assert itself since its foundation in 1872, grows year by year by the constant augmentation of numerous historical documents and copies of historical documents from the Archives of England and France. Such is the interest caused by this collection in its present form, that scarcely a day passes in which the office does not receive from all points of Canada and the United States requests for information which this office alone is in a position to answer satisfactorily, seeing that it alone, on the continent of America, is in possession of copies of unpublished historical documents concerning the wars, the politics and diplomacy which have taken place between England, France, the United States and Canada. These papers contain copies of the Bouquet collection, comprising 30 volumes of manuscript, and embracing the years 1757 to 1765, inclusive ; the Haldimand collection, which comprises 132 volumes, and contains the documentary history of the years from 1758 to 1787, inclusive. The office has now besides, in hand, 364 volumes, copied from the State papers of the Colonial Record Office, London, containing the correspondence between the English authorities and the Governors and other official personages of Canada, from 1760 to 1831. The copying of these interesting documents is now being continued in London under the direction of Mr. Brymner, the chief archivist, who is about to complete a series of valuable researches which will serve as a guide for the staff of copyists engaged in the completion of this, in America, unique historical collection.

1504. The copying at the same time is continued in London, of the War Office papers, of which at present 15 volumes have been received, and those of the Board of Trade, of which the office is in possession at present of 29 volumes. Apart from this collection, so rich in new revelations relative to the history of the continent during the English dominion, the branch has the advantage of possessing 1,063 manuscript volumes of military documents—all originals—concerning the events of the military operations during the occupation of Canada by the English troops from 1760 to 1867.

1505. The French part of this historical collection, which is at the present moment a little in arrears in consequence of uncontrollable circumstances, comprises about 100 volumes of manuscript concerning *le papier-terrier, les arrêts des intendants* under the French regime, as well as the commencement of the correspondence between the Court of France and the French Governors and Intendants in Canada. A continuation is being made in copying, at Paris, the numerous state papers relative to Canadian history, which are found very largely in the archives of the new Ministry of the Colonies (formerly the Ministry of Marine and Colonies), selected by Mr. Marmette, the assistant archivist, and catalogued by him a few years ago.

1506. Besides the rich collection of manuscript archives above referred to there is in the Historical Archives Division a very valuable collection, consisting of several thousands of volumes of printed works having relation to the history of Canada.

1507. A comparison of the figures published in 1892 and 1893 will disclose an apparent decrease in Canada's Indian population, amounting to 9,488 souls. Closer examination will show tha of that number, 9,341 have been taken from British Columbia, and it may be explained that the reduction is entirely attributable to the correction of former approximate estimates, rendered possible by improved facilities for ascertaining facts. It appears, therefore, that the population has about reached the stationary limit, even among the Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Considering the comparatively short time that has elapsed since many of these Indians began to abandon their natural manner of life, the extent to which they have inter-married, the great difficulty in getting them to submit to the treatment and care required to cope with the various diseases which have accompanied the invasion of civilization, it may be assumed that we have arrived at a "survival of the fittest," and that hereafter a slight increase of population may be expected.

	1892.	1893.
Ontario	17,589	17,557
Quebec	11,649	11,779
Nova Scotia	2,151	2,129
New Brunswick	1,511	1,540
Prince Edward Island	312	304
Manitoba and N. W. Territories	23,852	23,608
Peace River District	1,725	1,725
	APPROXIMATE.	
Athabaska River District. Mackenzie " "	6,441	5,589
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016	4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000	4,000
British Columbia	34,959	25,618
Nelson & Churchill River District	......	852
Total	109,205	99,717

1508. It is satisfactory to note that an increasing interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is deemed of great importance, as these schools have a much greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day schools, by removing the children from deleterious home influences and bringing them in uninterrupted contact with a higher civilization than their own.

1509. The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools is as follows :—

1893.	Industrial Institutions.	Semi-industrial and Boarding schools.
Ontario	7	..
Manitoba	3	2
N. W. Territories	5	22
British Columbia	7	2

There are at present no institutions of the above nature in Quebec or in the Maritime Provinces.

1510. The following figures show that the Indians are becoming more and more sensible of the benefits of education :—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES, IN THE YEARS 1892-93.

Provinces.	1892.	1893.
Ontario	2,273	2,310
Quebec	559	556
Nova Scotia	114	124
New Brunswick	104	108
Manitoba	1,500	1,488
British Columbia	687	786
Prince Edward Island	43	43
North-west Territories	2,295	2,284
Total	7,575	7,699

The increase in the general school attendance is not marked, being 124.

This, however, means more than is at first sight apparent, because the gradual introduction of the boarding schools to replace the day schools on the reserves necessitates a separation of children from parents, to which both are naturally strongly opposed, and Indian parents have to be educated up to the point at which they will exercise present self-denial, with a view to the ultimate benefit of their offspring.

1511. A very interesting feature in connection with the older industrial schools in the North-west Territories, is the farming out of advanced pupils among the white population.

The success so far attained in this direction is encouraging, and while help, so greatly needed in new countries, is afforded the settlers, the Indians acquire the ideas and habits of the settlers, and their mutual sympathy increases.

1512. The Government's treatment of the Indians has always in view their ultimate conversion into useful citizens. This as a rule must be done by engaging them in agricultural pursuits. The great success attained with regard to those most recently taken in hand, was amply attested by the display of products at the Chicago Exposition. Cattle, upon which the Indians will have in all districts to depend largely, and in some look to as their mainstay, are carefully herded, and the practice of supplying Indians with anything in the shape of harness, implements or utensils, which they can be taught to make for themselves, is being discontinued.

The aptitude displayed by Indians up to the point where imitation ceases is very remarkable.

1513. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and inaptitude that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to persevere in the simplest farming operations ; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with some success is shown by the following table of Indian farming transactions in 1893 :—

PROVINCES.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated	Acres of Land newly broken.	Total Number of Implements.	Total Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs
Ontario	17,261	76,434	555	10,462	13,822
Quebec	7,240	10,825	81	2,500	2,955
Nova Scotia	2,129	2,301	44¼	556	285
New Brunswick	1,540	839	4	391	439
Manitoba and North-west Territories	23,608	16,327	1,007 1/12	23,205	19,492
British Columbia	23,118	9,807½	278	8,706	21,975
Prince Edward Island	304	225	7	102	60
Unorganized Territories	24,517	....	....	....	....
Totals	99,717	116,758½	1,976⅓	45,922	59,028

PROVINCES.	Bushels of Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Fish, Furs and other Industries. — Value.
				$
Ontario	327,300	108,322	10,826½	135,976
Quebec	49,798½	8,991	2,598	164,242
Nova Scotia	936	10,172	883	22,392
New Brunswick	5,297	7,386	257½	26,383
Manitoba and North-west Territories	84,579⅛	88,034¾	25,579	233,493
British Columbia	80,491	76,262	5,367	691,112
Prince Edward Island	1,383	2,240	25	6,300
Unorganized Territories	....	....	....	....
Totals	549,784⅝	301,407¾	45,536	1,279,898

1514. The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by them was, on 30th June, 1893, $3,530,774, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to $263,964. The expenditure from Parliamentary appropriations was $933,729, making a total of $1,197,693.

1515. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 25,515 acres, realizing $42,715. The quantity of surrendered Indian lands now held by the Government for sale, is about 499,040 acres.

ADDENDA.

On page 46 is given the list of the representatives of the
lature of Ontario. Since that list was printed an electio
held in the province (June 26th), resulting in the return
following representatives :—

Constituencies.	*Representatives.*
Addington	James Reid.
Algoma, East	C. F. Farwell.
Algoma, West	James Savage.
Brant, North	Wm. B. Wood.
Brant, South	Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Brockville	Geo. A. Dana.
Bruce, North	D. McNaughton.
Bruce, Centre	J. S. Macdonald.
Bruce, South	R. A. Truax.
Cardwell	E. A. Little.
Carleton	G. A. Kidd.
Cornwall and Stormont	John Bennett.
Dufferin	W. Dynes.
Dundas	J. P. Whitney.
Durham, East	W. A. Follis.
Durham, West	W. H. Reid.
Elgin, East	C. A. Brower.
Elgin, West	D. McNish.
Essex, North	W. J. McKee.
Essex, South	W. D. Balfour.
Frontenac	J. L. Haycock.
Glengarry	D. MacPherson.
Grenville	O. Bush.
Grey, North	James Cleland.
Grey, Centre	P. Gamey.
Grey, South	D. MacNichol.
Haldimand	John Senn.
Halton	William Kerns.
Hamilton	Hon. J. M. Gibson. J. T. Middleton.
Hastings, West	W. H. Biggar.
Hastings, East	W. McLaren.
Hastings, North	James Haggart.
Huron, East	Thomas Gibson.
Huron, South	M. Y. McLean.
Huron, West	J. T. Garrow.
Kent, East	Robert Ferguson.
Kent, West	T. L. Pardo.
Kingston	E. H. Smythe.
Lambton, East	P. D. McCallum.
Lambton, West	A. T. Gurd.
Lanark, North	R. J. Preston.
Lanark, South	J. H. Matheson.
Leeds	Walter Beatty.
Lennox	W. W. Meacham.
Lincoln	James Hiscott.

Constituencies.	*Representatives.*
London	W. R. Meredith.
Middlesex, East	W. Shore.
Middlesex, North	W. H. Taylor.
Middlesex, West	Hon. Geo. W. Ross.
Monk	Hon. R. Harcourt.
Muskoka	Charles Langford.
Nipissing	John Loughrin.
Norfolk, South	W. A. Charlton.
Norfolk, North	E. C. Carpenter.
Northumberland, East	N. A. Willoughby.
Northumberland, West	C. C. Field.
Ontario, North	T. W. Chapple.
Ontario, South	Hon. John Dryden.
Ottawa	Hon. Erskine H. Bronson. George O'Keefe.
Oxford, North	Sir Oliver Mowat.
Oxford, South	A. McKay.
Parry Sound	W. H. Beatty.
Peel	J. Smith.
Perth, North	T. Magwood.
Perth, South	John McNeil.
Peterborough, East	T. Blezard.
Peterborough, West	J. R. Stratton.
Prescott	A. Evanturel.
Prince Edward	John Caven.
Renfrew, South	R. A. Campbell.
Renfrew, North	Henry Barr.
Russell	A. Robillard.
Simcoe, East	A. Miscampbell.
Simcoe, West	A. Currie.
Simcoe, Centre	R. Paton.
Toronto, West	Thomas Crawford.
Toronto, North	G. F. Marter.
Toronto, South	O. A. Howland.
Toronto, East	G. S. Ryerson.
Victoria, East	J. H. Carnegie.
Victoria, West	J. McKay.
Waterloo, North	A. Roberston.
Waterloo, South	J. D. Moore.
Welland	W. M. German.
Wellington, South	John Mutrie.
Wellington, East	John Craig.
Wellington, West	George Tucker.
Wentworth, North	N. Awrey.
Wentworth, South	John Flatt.
York, East	John Richardson.
York, West	J. W. St. John.
York, North	E. J. Davis.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

On the 28th June, 1894, the formal opening of the Colonial Conference took place in the Senate Chamber of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Canada.

Accredited to the Conference were the following Imperial and Colonial delegates :—

The Imperial Government—The Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G.

New South Wales—Hon. F. B. Suttor.

Cape Colony—Sir Henry DeVilliers, K.C.M.G. ; Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; Jan. Hendrick Hofmeyer.

South Australia—Hon. Thomas Playford.

New Zealand—Albert Lee Smith.

Victoria—Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C. ; Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C. ; Hon. Simon Fraser, M.L.C.

Queensland—Hon. A. J. Thynne, Hon. William Forrest.

Canada—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, P.C. ; Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, P.C., K.C.M.G. ; Hon. George E. Foster, P.C., LL.D. ; Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.

Addresses were delivered by His Excellency the Governor General, the Premier of Canada, Sir John S. D. Thompson, the Earl of Jersey, and several of the representatives from Australasia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Sir John Thompson said :—

"After the address which you, Sir, have made, little remains for me but to express in a few words the heartiest of welcome to the delegates assembled, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the Canadian Parliament and the people of this Dominion. (Applause.) Your Excellency, I can assure the delegates here assembled, in the name of the people of Canada, that the people, filled with zeal for the greatness and development of their own country, and for the strengthening of the Empire, are delighted to see the kindlings of the same ambition in the sister colonies throughout the world. (Cheers.) While entertaining these opinions, the people of Canada rejoice that the business which has assembled you on this occasion is not necessarily connected with our relations with foreign countries, not necessarily connected with considerations of peace or war, but is immediately concerned with all these questions which relate to the prosperity, the peace, the promotion of civilization throughout the most distant colonies of the Empire. [illegible] realize that the questions which you shall have to deliberate upon are questions requiring the greatest skill, the closest examination of details. When we are to consider questions regarding the promotion of trade between the different [illegible] each other and with the mother country, the facilities of communication by [illegible] the different portions of the Empire, we realize that while there is ample field for the widest patriotism and the warmest loyalty, there are matters of pure business, needing the closest examination and the closest scrutiny, matters connected with trade, with steamships and with telegraphs, in order to arrive at a practical result and which will require the most careful deliberation of the gentlemen who are assembled to-day that they may be guided to a practical conclusion with regard to these matters. [illegible] the great ambition to-day of every portion of the Canadian people among whom they are assembled. We realize that the great aim which we shall hope to see advanced by the conclusions at which the deliberations of the Conference shall reach is that the ocean which divides the colonies shall become the highway for the people and for the products that the colonies produce. Already Your Excellency has recalled some conferences between [illegible] which preceded this, and which Your Excellency has truly said have preceded this rather than given examples for us. We cannot but recall in recollecting colonial history that conferences have taken place between the colonies when they met after years of great development and great progress to consider whether the relations which bound them within the Empire were [illegible] for their future progress, and whether the time had not come when a separation should take place from the motherland. We are in the fortunate and happy position of meeting these gentlemen to-day at a period in the history of the Empire when the result of long years of perfect self-government, of greater progress and development than any colonies of the Empire have ever seen in the past ages, is that we shall meet not to consider the prospects of separation from the mother country, but to plight our faith anew to each other in the future—a faith that has never yet been broken or tarnished, and will be plighted anew with the motherland. Under these circumstances, I beg to express, as Your Excellency has done in our behalf, the welcome to the delegates who are assembled, and the heartiest aspirations of the people of Canada that their deliberaions may result in wise and practical conclusions, which shall have the effect of binding the colonies together in greater strength, and of making the people in the motherland feel that their Empire is becoming greater and stronger with the practical growth and development of self-government of her colonies.

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throughout the world. If that result shall have been reached, it will indeed be a happy conclusion to a most auspicious gathering. And we might voice another sentiment, too, that the happy circumstances which have called this Conference together will be but the prelude of occasions on which we shall not only have the opportunity of meeting the statesmen of other colonies in Canada, but in which we shall have the greater opportunities and facilities for meeting in the times to come the people they represent." (Loud applause.)

The Conference held several meetings, and on the 11th July the following resolutions were given to the press :—

Sir Henry Wrixon, in accordance with previous notice, made the following motion, which was seconded by Hon. F. B. Suttor :

"Resolved, that provision should be made by Imperial legislation enabling the dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity with Great Britain, or with one another, without foreign nations being entitled to share therein."

A discussion having arisen therefrom, the mover and seconder, with the consent of the Conference, withdrew the resolution as submitted, and substituted the following :—

"Resolved, that provision should be made by Imperial legislation enabling the dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity, including power of making differential tariffs, with Great Britain or with one another."

After discussion the latter resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Hon. Mr. Suttor, seconded by Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald, and

"Resolved, without dissent, that this Conference is of opinion that any provisions in existing treaties between Great Britain and any foreign power which prevent the self-governing dependencies of the Empire from entering into agreements of commercial reciprocity with each other, or with Great Britain, should be removed."

On motion of Hon. Mr. Suttor, seconded by Sir Henry Wrixon, it was resolved :—

"That, in the opinion of this Conference, immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communications by cable, free from foreign control, between the Dominion of Canada and Australasia."

On motion of Hon. Mr. Foster, seconded by Sir Henry Wrixon, it was unanimously

"Resolved, that the Imperial Government be respectfully requested to undertake at the earliest possible moment, and to prosecute with all possible speed, a thorough survey of the proposed cable route between Canada and Australia; the expense to be borne in equal proportions by Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian colonies."

On motion of Sir Charles Mills, seconded by Sir Henry De Villiers, it was unanimously

"Resolved, that it is for the interest of the Empire that, in case of the construction of a cable between Canada and Australasia, such cable should be extended from Australasia to the Cape of Good Hope, and for that purpose arrangements should be made between the Imperial and South African Governments for a survey of the latter route."

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald, it was unanimously

"Resolved, that in view of the desirability of having a choice of routes for a cable connection between Canada and Australasia, the Home Government be requested to take immediate steps to secure neutral landing ground on some one of the Hawaiian Islands, in order that the cable may remain permanently under British control."

On motion of Mr. Lee Smith, seconded by Hon. Mr. Foster, it was unanimously

"Resolved, that if the words 'Australasian Colonies' be used in any motions or amendments that may be brought before the Conference, they shall mean the colonies of Australasia and the colony of New Zealand."

It was moved by Hon. Mr. Foster, seconded by Sir Henry Wrixon, and resolved:

"Whereas, the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bands that unite the colonies with the mother country, and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare;

"And whereas, this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products;

"Therefore, resolved, that this conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favourable footing that that which is carried on with foreign countries.

"Further resolved, that until the mother country can see her way to enter into a customs arrangement with her colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered so to do, the colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each other's products, in whole or in part, on a more favoured customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries.

"Further resolved, that for the purposes of this resolution the South African Customs Union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangement."

Moved by Sir Adolphe Caron, seconded by Hon. F. B. Suttor, and resolved,

"1. That the Conference expresses its cordial approval of the successful effort put forth by Canada and New South Wales for the establishment of a regular monthly steamship service between Vancouver and Sydney, and affirms the advisability of the reasonable co-operation of all the colonies interested in securing the improvement and permanence of the same.

"2. That the Conference learns with interest of the steps now being taken by Canada to secure a first-class fast mail and passenger service, with all the modern appliances for the storage and carrying of perishable goods, across the Atlantic to Great Britain, and the large subsidy which she has offered to procure its establishment.

"3. That it regards such an uninterrupted through line of swift and superior communication between Australasia and Great Britain as is above contemplated, as of paramount importance to the development of intercolonial trade and communication, and to the unity and stability of the Empire as a whole.

"4. That as the Imperial Post Office contributes towards the cost of the mail service between England and Australia, via Brindisi or Naples, the sum of £95,000 per annum, while the sea postage amounts only to £3,000; and to the mail service between Vancouver and Japan and China £45,000, less £7,300 charged against the Admiralty; this Conference deems it but reasonable to respectfully ask that assistance be given by the Imperial Government to the proposed fast Atlantic and Pacific service, more particularly as the British Post Office, whilst paying the large

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Wrixon, seconded by H

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